



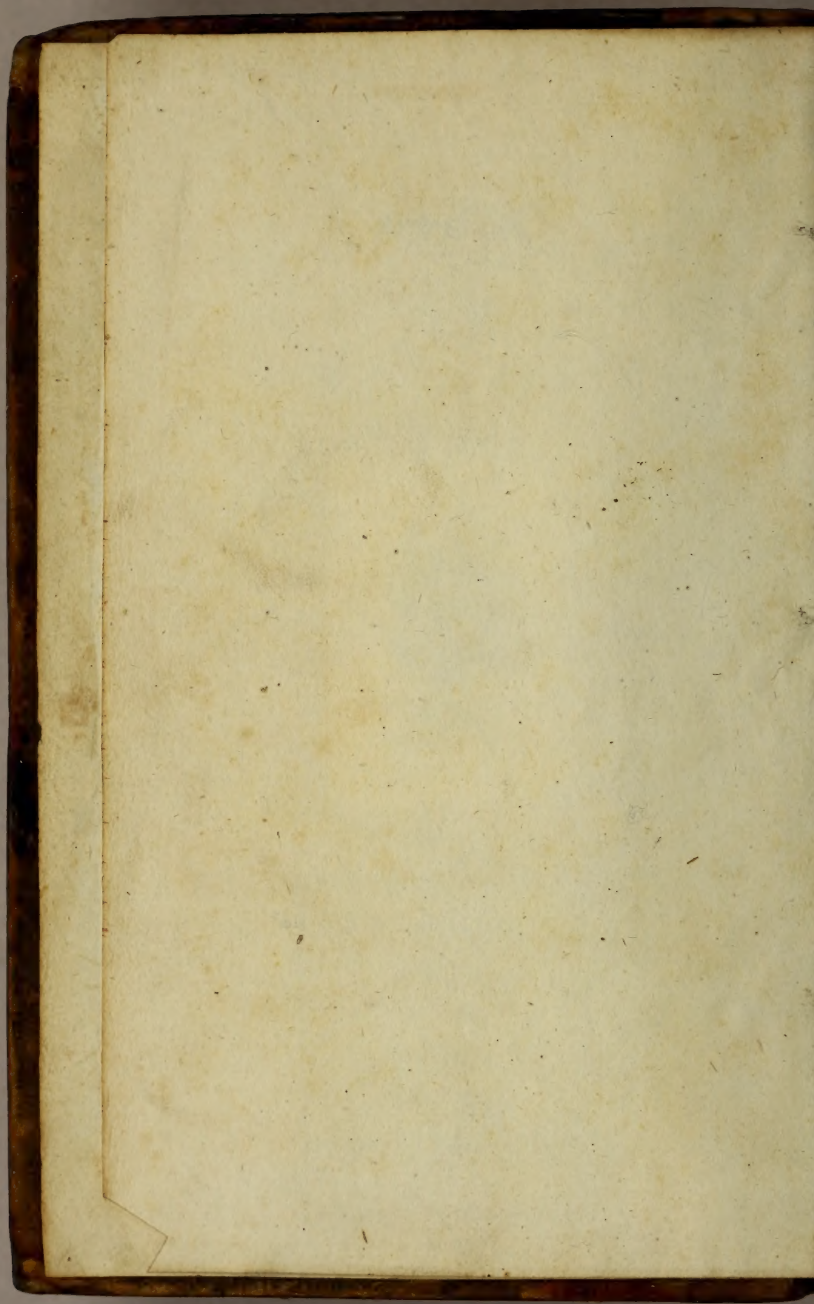
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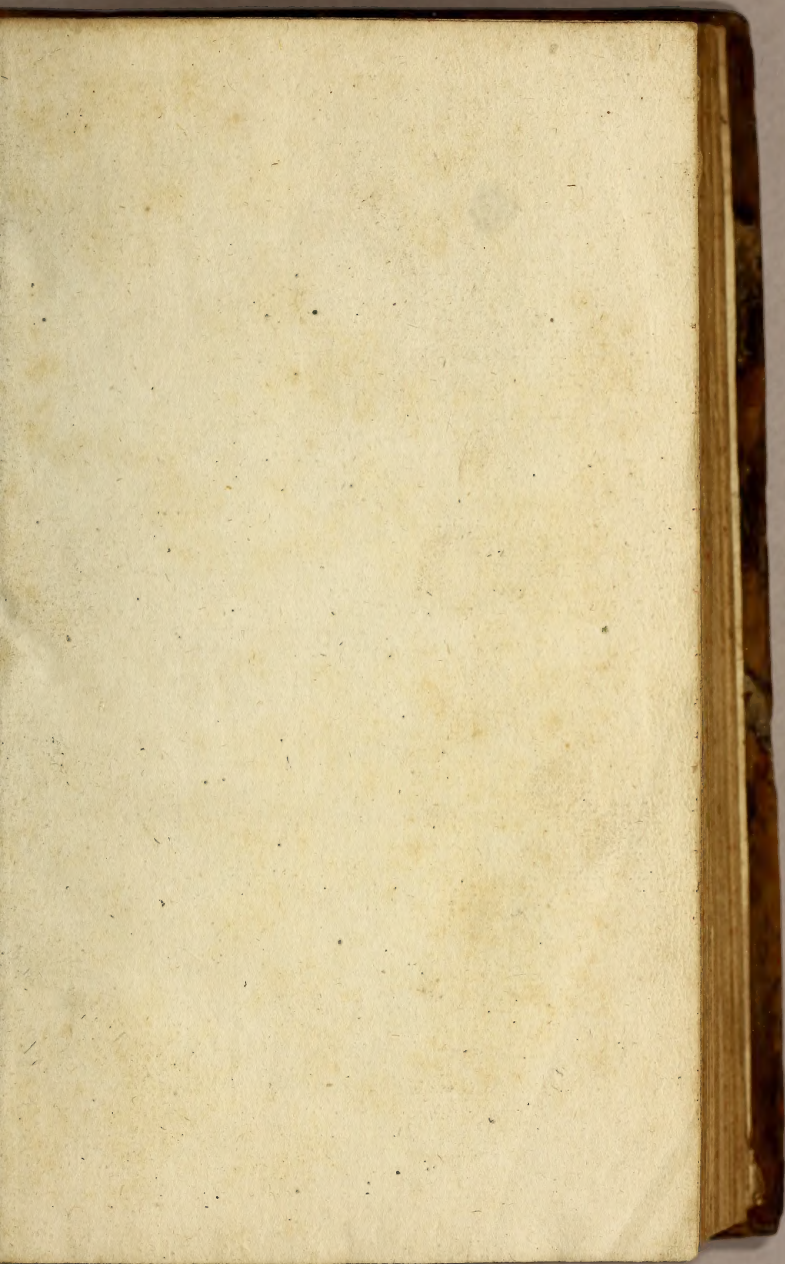
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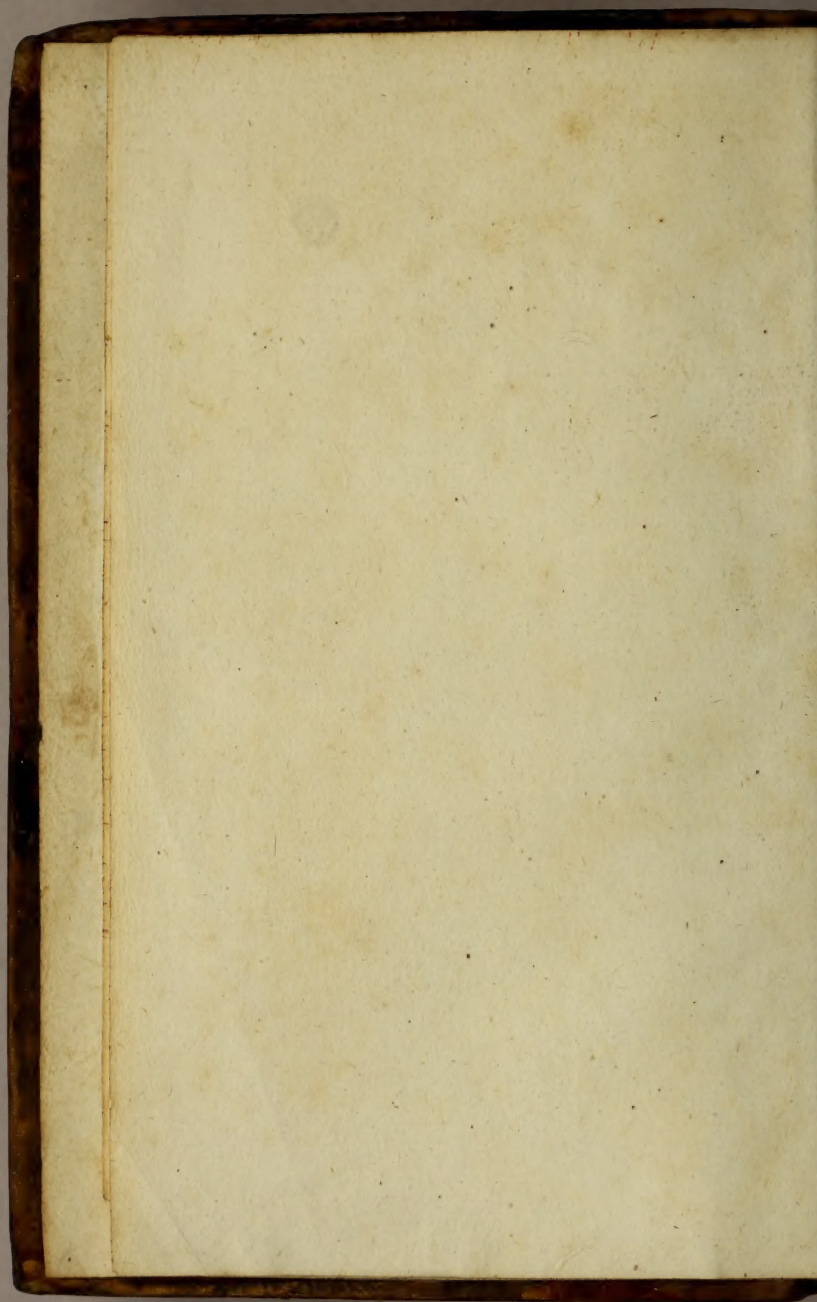
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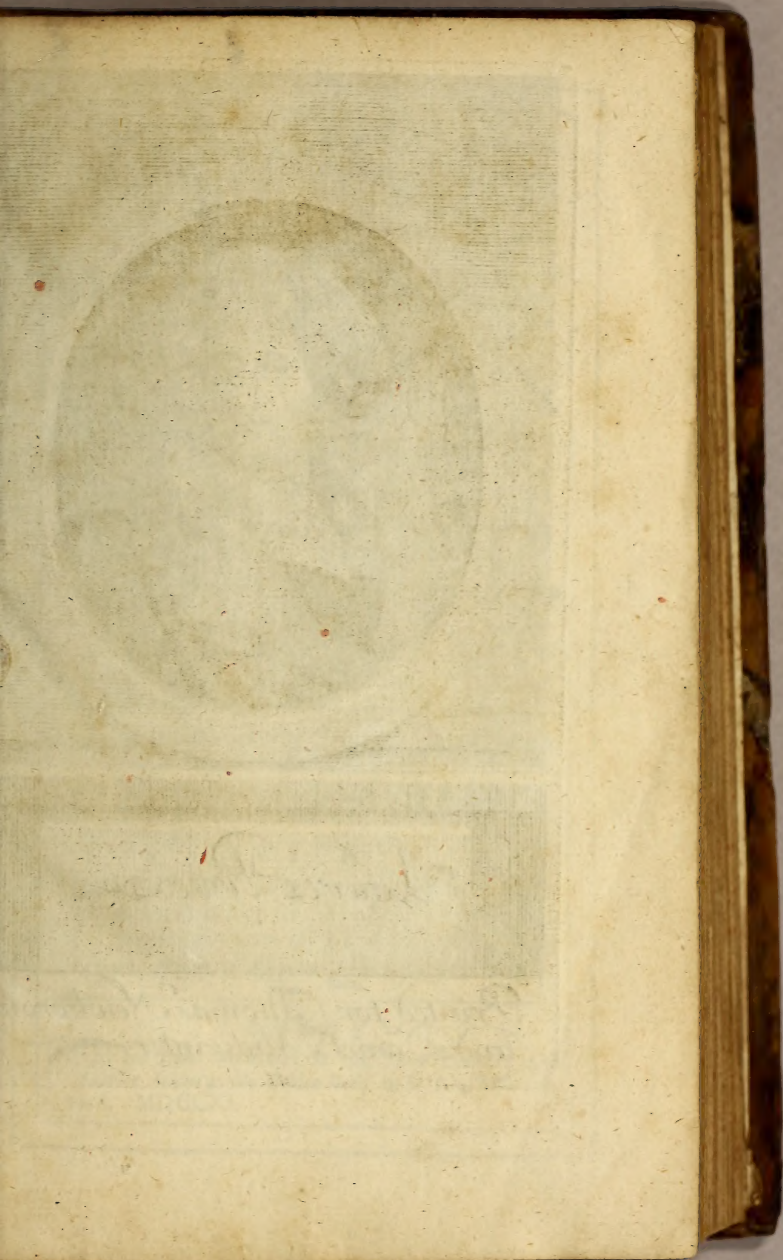
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Samuel LUFENDORF

Printed for Thomas Newboroug
and Daniel Midwinter

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
HISTORY
Of the Principal
Kingdoms and States
OF
EUROPE.

By SAMUEL PUFFENDORF,
Counsellor of State to the late King of Sweden.

Made English from the Original High-Dutch.

The Seventh Edition Corrected and Improved.

WITH
An APPENDIX never Printed before, contain-
ing an Introduction to the History of the Princip-
al Sovereign States of ITALY; particularly
Venice, Modena, Mantua, Florence and Savoy.

LONDON:

Printed for Dan. Midwinter at the Three Crowns; and
Maurice Atkins at the Golden Ball, in St. Paul's Church-
yard. MDCCXI.

INTRODUCTION

to the Excellence

CHARLES

of the Prince

Kingdom and

of

THE

of the Prince

of the Prince

of the Prince

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of the Prince

To His Excellency

CHARLES

DUKE of

S H R E W S B U R Y,

*His Majesty's Principal Secretary
of State; Knight of the most
Noble Order of the Garter, &c.
And one of the Lords Justices
of England.*

S I R,

I Should scarce have had the Boldness
to prefix your great Name to this Book,
had I not been fully persuaded that
the extraordinary Worth of my Au-
thor would strongly plead for me to your
Excellency's Generosity. For, since my In-
tention was, that the *Sieur Puffendorf's* In-
troduction to the History of *Europe* should

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appear

The Epistle Dedicatory.

appear in no less Lustre in this Kingdom, than it has heretofore done in most parts of *Europe*; I could not, without injuring a Person so famous for his Learning, and the Rank he bears in one of the Northern Kingdoms, submit his Treatise to the Protection of any other Person than your Excellency, whose judging Power is so universally acknowledg'd: If it endures this Test, it must pass current in this Nation. The high Station in which you are now plac'd by the Choice of the Wisest and Bravest of Kings, having put your Merits above the Praises of a private Person; I shall rather Admire than pretend to enumerate them, wishing, that as your Actions have hitherto been most Effectual in preserving your Country's Liberty, so your Counsels may for the future prove as fatal to the *French*, as the Swords of your glorious Ancestors in former Ages. Thus recommending my self to your Excellency's Protection, I beg leave to Subscribe my self,

Your Excellency's

most devoted Servant,

J. Crull, M. D.

T H E

Author's Preface

T O T H E

R E A D E R.

THAT History is the most pleasant and useful Study for Persons of Quality, and more particularly for those who design for Employments in the State, is well known to all Men of Learning. It is therefore requisite, that young Gentlemen should be exhorted to apply themselves betimes to this Study, not only because their Memory is then vigorous, and more capable to retain what they learn, but likewise in regard it may be concluded, that he who has no Relish for History, is very unlikely to make any great Progress in the Way of Knowledge. It is a common Custom, indeed, both in publick and private Schools, to read to their Scholars some ancient Historians; and there are a great

The Author's PREFACE.

many who employ several Years in reading Cornelius Nepos, Curtius, Justin and Livy, but never so much as take into their Consideration the History of later Times. 'Tis true, and it cannot be deny'd, but that we ought to begin with the ancient Historians, they being equally useful and pleasant; but to neglect the History of later Times is a notorious piece of Indiscretion, and want of Understanding in those to whom the Education of Youth is committed; for I lay down this as a Principle, That we are to study those Things in our Youth, which may prove useful to us hereafter, when we come to riper Years, and apply our selves to Business. Now I cannot, for my life, apprehend what great Benefit we can expect to receive from Cornelius Nepos, Curtius, and the first Decad of Livy, as to our Modern Affairs, tho' we had learn'd them by heart, and had, besides this made a perfect Index of all the Phrases and Sentences that are to be found in them: Or if we were so well vers'd in them, as to be able to give a most exact account, how many Cows and Sheep the Romans led in Triumph when they had conquer'd the Equi, the Volsci, and the Hernici. But what a considerable Advantage it is to understand the Modern History as well of our Native Country, as of its neighbouring Nations, is sufficiently known to such as are employ'd in State-Affairs. But after all it is not so easie a matter to acquire this Knowledge, partly because those Histories are com-
pre-

The Author's PREFACE.

prehended in large and various Volumes; partly because they are generally publish'd in the native Language of each Country: so that he who intends to apply himself, to this Study, must be well vers'd in Foreign Languages. To remove in some measure this Difficulty, I did some Years ago, for the Benefit of some young Gentlemen in Sweden, compile a Compendium of the History of such States as seem'd to have any Reference to that Kingdom; with intent only to give them the first taste of those Histories fitted for their private Improvement. But after this rough Draught had fallen into other Hands, I had some reason to fear, that some proging Bookseller or other would publish it Imperfect, as I know it has happen'd to others, whose Discourses undigested, have been publish'd against their Will and Knowledge. So I found my self oblig'd, notwithstanding I had but little Leisure, to revise the said Work, and after I had render'd it somewhat more perfect, rather to publish it, such as it is, than to suffer a surreptitious Copy to appear. Upon this Consideration, I hope the discreet Reader will look favourably upon this Work, as a Piece not designed for Men of advanced Learning, but adapted to the Apprehensions and Capacities of young Men, whom I was willing to shew the Way, and, as it were, to give them a taste, whereby they might be encouraged to make a further search into this Study. I must here also advertise the Reader, That as I have taken the History of
each

The Author's PREFACE.

each Kingdom from its own Historians, so a great difference is to be found in those several Relations, which concern the Transactions of some Nations that were at Enmity; it being a common Observation, that the respective Historians have magnify'd those Actions which prov'd Favourable to their Native Country, as they have lessen'd those that prov'd Unfortunate. To reconcile and decide these Differences, was not my Business. But to give a clearer Insight into the History of each Country, I have added such Observations as are generally made concerning the good and bad Qualifications of each Nation, without offering either to Flatter or Undervalue any; as also, what concerns the Nature, Strength, and Weakness of each Country, and its form of Government: All which I thought might be an Inducement to young Gentlemen when they Travel or Converse with Men of greater Experience in the Affairs of the World, to be more inquisitive into those Matters. What I have related concerning the Interest of each State, is to be consider'd as relating chiefly to that Time when I compos'd this Work. And tho' I must confess that this is a Matter more suitable to the Capacity of Men of Understanding than of young People, yet I could not pass it by in silence, since this is to be esteem'd the Principle, from whence must be concluded, whether State-Affairs are either well or ill managed. I must withal mention one thing more, which may serve as an Instruction to young Men; viz.

That

The Author's PREFACE.

That the Interest of Nations may be divided into the Imaginary and the Real Interest. The first I understand to take place, when a Prince judges the Welfare of his State to consist in such things as cannot be perform'd without disquieting and being injurious to a great many other States, and which these are oblig'd to propose with all their Power: As for Example, The Monarchy of Europe, or an universal Monopoly; such things being the Fuel with which the whole World may be put into a flame. Num si vos omnibus imperare vultis, sequitur ut omnes servitutem accipiant? If you would be the only Masters of the World, doth it thence follow, that all others should tamely lay their Necks under your Yoke? The Real Interest may be subdivided into Perpetual and Temporary. The former depends chiefly on the Situation and Constitution of the Country, and the natural Inclinations of the People; the latter, on the Condition, Strength, and Weakness of the neighbouring Nations; for as those vary, the Interest must also vary. Whence it often happens, that whereas we are, for our own Security, sometimes oblig'd to assist a neighbouring Nation, which is likely to be oppressed by a more potent Enemy; at another time we are forced to oppose the Designs of those we before assisted; when we find they have recover'd themselves to that degree, as that they may prove Formidable and Troublesome to us. But seeing this Interest is so manifest to those who are vers'd in State-Affairs,
that

The Author's PREFACE.

that they can't be ignorant of it; one might ask, How it oftentimes happens, that great Errors are committed in this kind against the Interest of the State. To this may be answer'd, That those who have the Supreme Administration of Affairs, are oftentimes not sufficiently acquainted with the Interest both of their own State, and of their Neighbours; and yet being fond of their own Sentiments, will not follow the Advice of understanding and faithful Ministers. Sometimes they are misguided by their Passions, or by Time-serving Ministers and Favourites. But where the Administration of the Government is committed to the Care of Ministers of State, it may happen, that these are not capable of discerning it, or else are led away by a private Interest, which is opposite to that of the State; or else, being divided into Factions, they are more concern'd to ruin their Rivals, than to follow the Dictates of Reason. And for this Reason, some of the most exquisite parts of Modern History consists in knowing the just Character of the Person who is the Sovereign, or of the Ministers, which rule a State; their Capacity, Inclinations, Caprices, Private Interests, Manner of proceeding, and the like; since upon this depends, in a great measure, the good and ill Management of a State. For it frequently happens, That a State, which in it self consider'd is but weak, is made to become very considerable by the good Conduct and Vigilance of its Directors; whereas a powerful State, by the

The Author's PREFACE.

the ill Management of those that sit at the Helm, oftentimes declines apace. But as the Knowledge of these Matters appertains properly to those who are employ'd in the Management of Foreign Affairs, so it is mutable, considering how often the Scene is chang'd at Court. Wherefore it is better learn'd from Experience and the Conversation of Men well vers'd in these Matters, than from any Books whatsoever. And this is what I thought my self oblig'd to premise in a few Words, before I entred upon the Body of the Work.

THE

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AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

HISTORY

OF THE

Chief Kingdoms and States

Now in *EUROPE*.

CHAP. I.

Of the Ancient Monarchies, and more especially of the Roman, from the Ruines of which arose many later Kingdoms and States.

§. I. **N**O Man of common Sense, imagines, that the most ancient State of Mankind, at the first Propagation of Mankind, there were such Governments as are among us at this time. For in those Times every Father, without being subject to any Superiour Power, governed his Wife, Children and Servants, as a Sovereign. Nay, it seems very probable to me, that even to the time of the Deluge, there was no Magistracy, nor any civil Constitution; but that the Government was lodged only in each Father of his Family. For it is scarce to be imagined, that such abominable Licentiousness, and the Confusion of all Rights and Laws, both Humane and Divine, could have been introduced, where the Power of Magistrates and Laws was exercised: And it is observable, that after once the Rules of Government were constituted, we do not find that Mankind in general did run into the same Enormities, of which God Almighty was oblig'd to purge

B

the

the World by an universal Punishment; though the Root of the Evil was remaining as well after, as before the Deluge. However 'tis likewise probable, that for a considerable time after the Deluge, this separate Paternal Government continued in the World.

The Original
of civil Soci-
eties.

§. 2. But the Reason why Fathers of Families left this separate way of Living, and joyned in a mutual civil Society, seems to be, that among the Neighbouring Families, sometimes Quarrels us'd to arise, which being often decided by Force, drew along with them very great Inconveniences; to prevent which, it was thought necessary, for the Preservation of Peace and Quietness among Neighbours, to leave the Decision of such Matters to the Judgment of some of the wisest and most considerable among them. Besides, upon the increase of Mankind, the Insolence and Violence of dissolute Men, became so remarkable and notorious, that a small handful of ill Men combining together, could with the greatest ease oppress and ruine a single Man with his Wife and Children: And to guard off such Injuries, the Neighbours that lived so near, as to be able to assist one another in case of necessity, did enter into a Society mutually to defend themselves against their common Enemies. That they might do this with the better success, the supream Government of the Society was committed to him, who appeared most considerable for his Wisdom and Valour. It is also very probable, that such as by common Consent sought out new Habitations, chose a Leader, who both in the Expedition, and in the Country they possessed themselves of, had the chief Direction of Affairs. And this Office of a Judge, Head or Leader, degenerated by degrees, into that sort of Government that *Aristotle* calls *Heroical*; which indeed is nothing else but a *Democracy* presided over by one of the Citizens, who has a Power rather to advise than to command the rest. Now this seems to be the most ancient Form of *Republicks*: For the Fathers and Masters of Families did not so soon forget their Liberty, as not to reserve to themselves a share in the Government, by which their Consent was necessary at least in all Affairs, that were to be decreed in the Name of the whole Society.

At what time
the first
States were
constituted,

§. 3. But at what time precisely these Societies were first instituted, and which of them is to be esteemed the most

most Ancient, is not easie to be determined; for tho' commonly the *Assyrian* Empire is taken for the first Monarchy, yet it is not from hence to be concluded, that the same was the first civil Society; since it is evident, that this Empire acquired its greatness by swallowing up lesser States. And those Wars which the *Assyrian* Kings waged against other States, do abundantly testify, that besides the *Assyrian*, there were other civil Societies even at that Time in the World. Upon this Head it is to be observ'd, that as no humane Affairs come immediately to Perfection, so were the first Institutions of civil Society very simple and imperfect, till by Degrees all the parts of the Supreme civil Power, together with such Laws and Constitutions as were requisite for the maintaining of a civil Society, were settled and instituted. The first Commonwealths were likewise very small, and their Territories of a very little Extent, so that it was easie for the Citizens to assemble, either to consult upon Matters of Importance, or to defend themselves against a foreign Power. It is evident out of History; that the deeper you search into the most ancient Times, the more separate small Commonwealths you will meet withal; from the coalition of which great Empires in process of time did arise, some uniting by common Consent, and others being subdued by the more powerful.

The first States were very small and imperfect.

S. 4. Among these great Empires, the *Assyrian* is commonly reckoned the most Ancient; the reason of which may probably be, that those Parts were sooner, and more inhabited than other Places, which being later possessed had fewer Inhabitants, and those scattered at greater distances one from another. Add to this that these earlier and more numerous Inhabitants had a greater support of Riches and Laws, than the latter who were perpetually employed in Agriculture. So that the *Assyrians* might without much difficulty overcome one small Commonwealth after another, and by subduing some, make way for an entire Conquest over the rest, that had not then learned the Advantage of a joint Power and Confederacy. The vast Armies with which *Ninus* and *Semiramis* (the first Founders of this Monarchy) over-power'd far distant Nations, make the common Chronologies very doubtful: But to settle this is not to our present Purpose. 'Twill be of more use to take Notice, by what means the

The *Assyrian* Empire,

By what
means this
Empire was
maintained.

See Fall:

Kings of this vast Empire did bridle the conquered Nations; and indeed two of their Measures are very remarkable. The first was, That intending to imprint an extraordinary Character of their Persons upon the Minds of the People, they always kept themselves very close in their Palaces, and being seldom to be seen by any but their nearest Servants, they never issued out Orders, or answered their Subjects Petitions but by them. By this means, they inspired the Vulgar People, with the Thoughts, that they were in some Degree above the Humane Race. The second was, That every Year they us'd to draw a certain number of Soldiers out of each Province, and these being quartered in and about the Place of their Residence, and commanded by such a one as was thought most faithful, they struck Terror both into the Subjects at Home and the neighbouring Nations Abroad. This Army was again disbanded every Year, and another drawn out of the Provinces, that the General being thus deprived of an opportunity to gain the Affection of the Soldiers, might not be in a Condition to invade the Empire. The Ruin of this Empire under *Sardanapalus*, is not so much to be ascribed to his Effeminacy, as to this, That the Kings allowed too much Power to the Governors of Provinces of so vast an Extent. These grew at last too powerful for the Kings themselves, who being lulled asleep by Voluptuousness (the Effects of Peace and Plenty) did not, as they used to do formerly, by great Actions, endeavour to maintain their Authority among the People. Out of the Ruins of the *Assyrian* Empire two new Kingdoms were erected; *Arbaces* taking upon himself the Sovereignty of *Media*, where he was Governor, as the Governor of *Babylon* did the same in his Province; both which were afterwards re-united under the *Persian* Monarchy.

The *Persian*
Empire.

By what
means it was
maintained.

S. 5. *Cyrus* the first Founder of the *Persian* Empire, did, besides what formerly belonged to *Media* and *Babylon*, also conquer a great part of the Lesser *Asia*. This Prince, besides other remarkable Constitutions, did wisely throw in this, as a most necessary one to preserve the Peace of his Empire; that in all Provinces, where he sent his Lords Lieutenants, he appointed Governors of the Fortresses chosen out of the Commons, who being not under the Jurisdiction of the Lords Lieutenants, had their dependance immediately on the King. These therefore living in con-

tinual

annual Emulation and Jealousies, served as a Bridle to the
 The ^{Lieutenants} Lieutenants, without the assistance
 of the Governors of the Fortresses, were not in a Capacity
 to mutiny against the King; and the Governors having
 a watchful Eye upon all their Attempts and Intrigues,
 gave constant Notice of the same to the King. On the
 other Hand, from the Governors of the Fortresses nothing
 was to be feared, because, being of mean Condition and
 a very limited Power, they were not capable of making
 any great Factions, or drawing any considerable Party
 after them. *Cambyfes* annexed *Egypt* to the *Persian*
Empire. But whenever the Kings of *Persia* attempted
 to extend their Conquests farther, it always proved
 fruitless. *Cambyfes* did in vain attack the *Æthiopians*, as
Darius Hystaspes did the *Scythians*: And *Xerxes* was shame-
 fully beaten by the *Greeks*. But the following Kings,
Artaxerxes Longimanus, *Darius Noshus*, and *Artaxerxes*
Mnemon managed their Affairs with more Wisdom against
 the *Greeks*, whom they did not attack; but leaving them
 at rest, they quickly saw intestine Wars kindled among
 them, wherein they so well knew how to play their
 Game, that by always affording Assistance to the weaker
 side, they rather protracted than finished these intestine
 Wars, till the *Greeks*, quite tired and exhausted, were
 obliged to accept of such Conditions of Peace as were
 projected by the *Persians*; by virtue of which, each City
 being declared free and independent of one another, *Greece*
 was disabled thereafter to undertake any thing of Mo-
 ment. But after all, *Macedon* an obscure Nation of *Greece*,
 prov'd the Ruin of the *Persian* Monarchy, through a defect
 of Policy in their Kings, in not making early Opposi-
 tion to the growing Power of *Philip*, by raising power-
 ful Enemies in *Greece*, against him and his Son *Alexan-
 der*; which for great Sums of Money they might easily
 have done, and thus have cut out so much work for these
 two War-like Princes at home, that they could not have
 had leisure so much as to have entered on the thoughts of
 invading *Persia*: In the same manner as formerly the *Per-
 sians* had obliged *Agessilaus* quickly to return into *Greece*.
 But being over secure in their own strength, and despising
 others, they drew upon themselves their own Destruction.

The vain At-
 tempts of
 their Kings
 to enlarge
 the Empire.

Their Fall

S. 6. *Greece* was in ancient Times divided into a great *Greece*,
 many petty *Common-wealths*, every one of those being

Govern'd by its own peculiar Laws. Among those Citizens, for Ingenuity, Eloquence, the Knowledge of Arts and Sciences, and civiliz'd Manners, surpass'd all the rest; and their Glory encreas'd exceedingly after they had signaliz'd themselves so bravely against the *Persians*. After this, by adding the Harbour of *Pyreum* to their City, they made it very commodious for Shipping, and acquir'd such vast Riches, that by their Naval Strength they subdu'd the Isles of the *Ægean* Sea and the Coast of the Lesser *Asia*. But elated with Success, and thereupon offering hard usage to their Subjects and Confederates, they drew upon themselves the hatred of their Allies: And after they once attempted to be sole Masters of *Greece*, the *Peloponnesians*, and others, headed by the *Spartans* (who above all bore a particular Emulation and Envy to the *Athenians*) united together to chastise the insolence of *Athens*. Yet the *Athenians* behav'd themselves so bravely, that the War was carried on for a considerable Time with near equal Success, till at last being vanquish'd in a Battle in *Sicily*, they also lost their whole Fleet on the Coast of *Thrace*. Then the *Lacedæmonians* becoming Masters of *Athens* constituted thirty Governors, who tyranniz'd most cruelly over such of the Citizens of *Athens* as surviv'd the Storming of their City; yet *Thrasybulus* having expell'd the same, with the Assistance of some of the banish'd *Athenians*, restor'd the City to its former Liberty. After this, though the *Athenians* recover'd themselves a little, yet were they never able to arrive at the former Grandure of their Common-wealth; and being afterwards too forward in making Head against *Philip*, they were severely chastiz'd by him. It was therefore the immoderate Ambition of the *Athenians*, and their desire of conquering more than they were able to defend, which occasion'd their Ruin. For the number of the Citizens of *Athens* did not much exceed ten thousand, and they rarely receiving others as Citizens among them, great Cities and Provinces could not be kept in Obedience by such a number; and so with one unfortunate Blow their whole Power was struck down without Recovery. For considering that such Cities are better fitted for their own Defence, than for making Conquests upon others, it is more advisable for them to mind the Advantage of their own Trade, than to inter-meddle too much in Foreign Affairs; and

and rather to secure their own Walls, than to invade their Neighbours. Next to *Athens*, *Lacedæmon* was famous in *Greece*, the Citizens of which, by the Constitutions and rigorous Discipline introduc'd by *Lycurgus*, seem'd to be most fitly qualify'd for warlike Achievements. While this City had no powerful Neighbour to contest withal, it was strong enough to defend its Liberty against the neighbouring Common-wealths. And the *Spartans*, as long as they, according to their Laws and Institutions, despis'd Riches, had no great occasion to invade others. But as soon as they began to aim at higher Matters, they found by Experience, that it was a quite different Case to conquer wide extended Kingdoms, and to preserve a small Republick. For having had the good Fortune of subduing *Athens*, they fell into the same Folly which had been the ruin of the *Athenians*; and not satisfied with the attempts of conquering *Greece*, and the *Asiatick* Sea Coasts, had the Presumption to invade *Persia* under the Conduct of *Agessilaus*. But it was easie for the King of *Persia* to find out means to punish their Insolence, by causing a Diversion to be made by the *Greeks*, that envied the Success of the *Spartans*, so that they were quickly obliged to recal *Agessilaus* to defend themselves at home. Not long after, their Fleet being beaten by *Conon*, *Epaminondas* defeated their Army by Land in the Battle of *Leuctra*; whereby they were so weakened, that they were scarce able to defend their own Walls. Next to these two Cities, *Thebes* was for a while Famous, through the Valour and Wisdom of *Epaminondas*, who knew so well how to Head his Country-men, that they humbled the *Spartans*, and, as long as he liv'd, were the most flourishing State of *Greece*. But after his Death, this City return'd to its former State; and making Head against *Philip*, was severely humbled by him, and quite destroy'd by his Son *Alexander*.

§. 7. *Macedon* was before the times of *Philip* an inconsiderable Kingdom, and so expos'd to the Incurfions of its Neighbours, that it was scarce able to defend it self; this Nation being then esteem'd the most despicable of *Greece*. But by the Military Vertue of two Kings, it made such a considerable Figure, that it conquer'd a great Part of the World. The perplex'd Circumstances of the neighbouring Nations of *Macedon* at that time, and the good Conduct of *Philip*, whereby he so settled the Kingdom at

The Politick
Conduct and
great Actions
of *Philip*.

home, that it quickly became the Head of all Greece, gave the first opportunity to lay the Foundation of this Monarchy. For on one side it had for its Neighbours, the *Thracians*, *Triballians*, and *Illyrians*, very barbarous Nations, and given to Robbery; which were easily kept in awe by a neighbouring, wise, and brave King. On the other side, was *Greece* and its Cities, which, tho' they were much fallen from their ancient Glory, yet, were all together still too hard for the *Macedonians*. Against these he made use of this Artifice, That by setting them together by the Ears among themselves, he so weakned them with intestine Wars, that they were afterwards not able to hold out long against him. And because *Philip* us'd only to attack one of those Cities at a time, and the rest were not forward enough unanimously to prevent his growing Greatness, he was upon a sudden, before they were aware of it, grown too strong and potent for them all. *Philip* seem'd particularly endow'd with great Qualifications for this Enterprize. For besides the Vivacity of his Spirit, he was push'd on by an extraordinary Ambition to make himself Famous by great Actions. What real Vertues were wanting in him, he endeavour'd to supply with pretending to the same; and tho' he did nothing without a fair pretence, yet did he never stick at any thing, provided he could obtain his Ends, and was never sparing in Promises or Oaths, if he thought he could thereby deceive such as he intended to overcome. He was an absolute Master of his Passions, and knew how to conceal and disguise his Designs, how to set Friends together by the Ears, and by pretending Friendship to both Parties, to deceive them by vain Hopes. He had likewise a flattering, deceitful, crafty way of Speaking and Converfing, and so knew how to insinuate himself with every Body; how to Discourse seriously, and to break a Jest with equal Dexterity; and as for Money, he made no other use of it, than to advance his Designs. He was a most experienc'd Warriour, and had made the *Macedonians* such excellent Soldiers, that the *Macedonian* Phalanx, first invented by him, was terrible even to the *Romans*. And in regard he was always at the Head of his Armies, continually exercis'd his Soldiers, and punctually paid them, there were no better Soldiers in his Days than the *Macedonians*. When arriv'd at so high a pitch of Greatness, that he was chosen by the common Consent

of Greece, their General against the *Persians*, and when busie in making Preparations for the Expedition, he was barbarously murder'd, leaving his Son *Alexander* the Glory of pursuing it.

§. 8. The whole Compass of History does scarce afford *Alexander* a more famous and glorious Expedition, than that of *Alexander the Great*, in which, with about thirty thousand Men, he conquer'd so vast and potent Kingdoms, and by his victorious Arms, extended his Empire from the *Hellspont* to the *Indies*. If we enquire into the Causes of such uncommon and happy Progresses; it is undeniable that, next to the Providence of God Almighty, who has put bounds to all Kingdoms upon Earth, the incomparable Valour of *Alexander* himself had a great share in the same; who having an Army of chosen Men, fell upon his Enemies Army with such dispatch and Vigour, that it was impossible for any new levied Forces of the *Barbarians*, tho' never so numerous, to resist him. In the next place *Darius* committed a grand Mistake, when he offer'd Battle to *Alexander*; it being evident, that the *Persians* never were equal to the *Greeks* in pitch'd Battles. Besides this, the *Persians* having liv'd for a considerable Time in Peace, had few experienc'd Soldiers among them; so that the greater the number was of such undisciplin'd Soldiers, the sooner were they brought into disorder at the Time of Battle. *Darius* was ignorant of that great Art of protracting the War, and endeavouring, by posting himself advantageously, and cutting off the Provisions from his Enemies, to take off the Edge of *Alexander's* Fury. And because he had neglected to give him a Diversion at home, with the Assistance of the *Greeks*, who envied his Greatness, no other Event could reasonably be expected, than what afterwards followed.

§. 9. But the untimely Death of *Alexander* robb'd both his Children and the World of the Fruits of his Victories. *He dies young.* For not only his Children being young lost their Father's Kingdom; but the fatal Wars carried on after his Death betwixt his Generals, brought the conquer'd Nations under great Calamities, who else would have been in hopes to have changed their Kings for a much better and greater Prince. 'Tis true, it seem'd to be next to an impossibility, that these so suddenly conquer'd Countries should

so soon be united in one Kingdom; since a firm Union betwixt so many Nations could not be established without a singular Prudence of their Supreme Head, and a considerable Time. Besides, we find, that a sudden Greatness is rarely lasting, there being no less Ability required to maintain, than to acquire a thing of this Nature. The Conquests therefore of *Alexander* being of so vast an Extent, that the small numbers of his *Macedonians* was by no means sufficient to keep them in awe, and to make those Provinces dependant on the *Macedonian* Empire; there was no other way to maintain such vast Conquests, but to treat the conquer'd Nations in the same manner with his native Subjects, and not to oblige them to depart from their ancient Laws and Customs, or to turn *Macedonians*; but rather for him to turn *Persian*, that the conquer'd might not be sensible of any other change, but what they found in the Person of their King. *Alexander* understood this very well; and accordingly he not only used himself to the *Persian* Customs and Habit, but likewise married the deceased King's Daughter, and had a *Persian* Guard about him. Those Writers who censure *Alexander's* Conduct in this matter, only betray their own Indiscretion. However to settle a right Understanding betwixt the Conquerors and Conquered, required a considerable Time; to effect which, *Alexander* seemed to be the fittest Man in the World, as being endowed with a more than ordinary Valour, Magnanimity, Liberality and Authority. If he had left a Son behind him not unworthy of so great a Father, the *Persian* Throne would questionless have been entailed upon his Family.

Great Trou-
bles after the
Death of *Alexander*.

§. 10. The Death of *Alexander* the Great was the occasion of long and bloody Wars: For the Army, puff'd up with the Glory of its great Actions, esteemed no Body worthy of the supreme Command; and the Generals refusing to obey one another, were grown too potent to live as private Persons. 'Tis true, *Arideus* had the Name of King; but this poor Man wanted both Authority and Power to bridle the Ambition of so many proud and great Men. So that spur'd on by the hopes, some of obtaining the whole Empire, some of getting a considerable share, they waged a most bloody and long War among themselves, till their number was reduced to a few, from a great many, who first pretended to the Empire. Five
of

History of EUROPE.

II

the Sovereign Dominion or the Title of Kings, and *Lyfimachus, Antigonus, Seleucus* and *Ptolem*, viz. *Cassander*, three last transmitted their Kingdoms to their *Heirs*. So that only three Kingdoms remain'd in the Power of the *Macedonians*; viz. That of *Syria, Egypt* and *Macedon*; That part of the *Persian Empire* which lay Easterly beyond the River *Euphrates*, being again become a vast new Kingdom under the Name of the *Parthian Empire*. The above-mentioned three Kingdoms were afterwards swallowed up by the *Romans*, and of these the Kingdom of *Macedon* was the first, as lying nearest to *Italy*. For the *Romans*, after having subdued all *Italy*, began to extend their Conquests beyond the Seas; and perceiving that *Philip*, an active King, bid fair for the Conquest of all *Greece*; they did not think it adviseable to let him grow more powerful, he being so near to them, that in Time he might easily prove troublesome to *Italy*. They entering therefore into a League with the same Cities of *Greece*, which were Attack'd by *Philip*, under that pretence made War upon *Philip*; and having driven him back into *Macedon*, restored Liberty to all *Greece*. By which means the *Romans* at the same Time divided their Strength, and gain'd their Affections: At length they Conquer'd *Perseus*, and with him the Kingdom of *Macedon*: Then they turn'd their Arms against *Syria*, and took from *Antiochus* the Great, all that part of *Asia* which extends as far as Mount *Taurus*. And though this Kingdom held out for a while after, yet being miserably torn to pieces by the Dissentions, which were risen in the Royal Family, it Surrendred it self to *Tigranes*, King of *Armenia*. But he being Conquered by *Pompey*, the whole was made a Province of the *Roman Empire*. *Egypt* at last could not escape the Hands of the *Romans*, after the Emperor *Augustus* had defeated *Cleopatra* and her Gallant *Mark Anthony*.

The Fall of
the Macedo-
nian Empire;

§. II. Before we come to *Rome*, we must say something of *Carthage*; this City having long contested with *Rome* for the Superiority, so that the *Roman Government* did not think it self well secured, as long as it was in being. This City, though it was rather fitted for Trade than War; yet having acquired vast Riches by its Traffick, and being vastly encreased in Power and Inhabitants; it not only forced the next adjacent Countries in *Africa*

to pay them Tribute, but also occasioned the Wars betwixt *ly, Sardinia and Spains*; the Two First they maintain'd them extraordinary Resolution and Valour, but in the third they were brought to utter Destruction. If they had avoided to meddle with the *Roman* Affairs, they might in all probability have been able for a great while to defend their Liberty. Ambition therefore was the chief cause of their Ruin, since the Constitution of their Government was such, as being adapted for Trade, did not require any great Possessions, except a few Lands for the use of their Citizens, and some Sea-Ports in *Spain and Sicily*, for the conveniency of Commerce and Shipping. But the Conquests of large Countries were more hurtful than profitable to them. For those Generals who Commanded their Armies abroad, proved at last dangerous to them, thinking it below themselves, after so much Glory and vast Riches obtained, to be put in the same Rank with their Fellow Citizens. Besides, the Inhabitants of this City, were not so well fitted for Land-service; so that they being obliged to fill up their Armies with Mercenary Soldiers, rais'd out of several Nations, these were a vast and certain Charge to them, the hopes of the Benefit remaining uncertain. And further, the steadfastness and faithful Obedience of Mercenary Soldiers is always precarious, and the Conquer'd Places could scarce be trusted to those whose Faith might easily be bought by Money. After their first War with the *Romans*, they Experienced, almost to their utter Ruin, how dangerous it is to wage War altogether with Foreign and Mercenary Soldiers. And therefore they could not possibly hold out against the *Romans*, who fought with a much greater Constancy for their Native Country, than these Foreign Mercenaries did for their Pay. 'Twas a Capital Errour in the *Carthaginians*, that they did not take care in Time, so to establish their Power at Sea, that they needed not to have feared any thing from the *Romans* that way: But after they had once let the *Romans* become Masters at Sea, they could not but expect them one Time or other at their City-gates. At the Time when *Hannibal* had such prodigious Success against the *Romans*, it proved also a fatal Neglect in them, that they did not timely send fresh Supplies to Re-inforce him, so that he might have prosecuted the War to the Destruction

on of *Rome*. For after they had once given leisure to the *Romans* to recollect themselves, they, mindful of their former Danger, never rested till they had razed *Carthage* to the Ground.

S. 12. 'Twill be worth while to trace the Commonwealth of *Rome* back to its Original, because none ever yet equal'd it in Power and Greatness, and because young Students are first Entred and best Read in the *Roman* History. This City was perfectly made for War, from whence she first had her Rise, and afterwards her Fall. Its first Inhabitants were a sorry Rabble of Indigent People, the very Dregs of *Italy*, ignorant of what belonged to Commerce, and not expert in any Handy-craft Trade. For the carrying on of the first, *Rome* was not commodiously Situated; and the latter was at that Time unknown in *Italy*. That small parcel of Ground which at first they possess'd themselves of, was not sufficient to maintain a considerable Number of People; nor was there any vacant Ground in the Neighbourhood, which could be Tilled for their Use. If therefore they would not always remain Beggars, nothing was left them but their Swords; wherewith to cut out their Fortune. And truly *Rome* was nothing else but a Den of Wolves, and its Inhabitants always thirsting after their Neighbour's Goods and Blood, and living by continual Robberies. It was then necessary for a City, under these Circumstances, to keep up a constant Stock of Valiant Citizens. To effect this the better, *Romulus* commanded, that no Child should be kill'd, except such as were very Deformed; which barbarous Custom was then very common among the *Grecians*. Besides this, he ordered that all Slaves at *Rome* should have, together with their Liberty, the Privilege of the City; from whom afterwards descended great Families, their Posterity being ambitious by great Deeds, to Efface the Memory of their base Original. But above all, one thing did mightily contribute towards the Increase of *Rome*: Namely, that *Romulus* did not suffer the Men to be put to the Sword, in such Places, as were taken by force by the *Romans*, nor would let them be sold for Slaves; but receiving them into *Rome*, granted them the same Privileges with the rest of the Citizens. The *Roman* Writers give this for one Reason, why *Athens* and *Sparta* could not maintain their Conquests so long as *Rome* did; for they

Rome a War-like City.

By what means *Rome* became so populous.

they seldom Naturalized Strangers; whereas *Romulus* frequently used to receive those as Citizens of *Rome* in the Evening, with whom he had fought in the Morning. For War cannot be carried on without a good Stock of Men; nor can Conquests be maintain'd without a considerable number of Valiant Soldiers, upon whose Faith the Government can rely in case of an Attack. But that the Conquer'd Places might not be left destitute of Inhabitants, and *Rome* might not be crouded with too much Rabble, from many conquer'd Places he transplanted only the most opulent and the bravest of the Inhabitants to *Rome*, filling up their Places with the poorest of the *Roman* Citizens; who settling a continual good Correspondence betwixt the Conquer'd and the *Romans*, served also for a Garrison in these Places. By these means, the most Valiant and Richest Inhabitants of the Neighbouring Countries were drawn to *Rome*, and the poorest among the *Romans* obtained thereby, in those Places, large Possessions. But although Necessity gave an Edge to the *Roman* Valour, 'twas not that alone that made them so Warlike a People; for the Courage of their Kings, who instructed them in Military Affairs, and hardn'd them to Dangers, had a great share in it; though the thing rightly consider'd, it is not always adviseable, to lay the Foundation of a State upon Military Constitutions; since the Changes of War are uncertain, and so it is not for the Quiet of any State that Martial Tempers should prevail too much in it. Accordingly we find peaceable Times did never agree with the *Romans*; and as soon as they were freed from the Danger of Foreign Enemies, they sheath'd their Swords in one another's Bowels.

Several other
Military In-
stitutions,

§. 13. There were likewise other things worth our Observation, which did greatly advance the Military Affairs of *Rome*. One of the chiefest was, That their King *Servius Tullius*, upon a Survey and Valuation of the People, ordered, that only the most able and weakly Citizens should do Service as Soldiers, and Equip themselves either with light Arms or compleat Armour, according to their Ability: And, whereas formerly every Body, without Distinction, was obliged to serve the Publick in the Wars at his own Charge; the poorer sort were afterwards never made use of, but upon extraordinary Occasions. And though Riches do not make a Man the more Valiant,

ant, yet was it but reasonable, (since every Body was obliged to serve without Pay) that those, who were scarce able to maintain themselves, should be spared as much as could be. And besides this, the Wealth of the former was a Pledge of their Fidelity. For he that has nothing to lose but his Life, carries all along with him, and has no such strict Obligation to face Death; not to mention, that he may easily be brought to desert his own Party, if he meets with a prospect of a better Fortune among the Enemies. On the contrary, a wealthy Man fights with more Zeal for the Publick Interest; because in defending That, he secures his own, and is not likely to betray his Trust: For if he Deserts, he leaves his Possessions behind him, with uncertain Hopes of a recompence of his Treachery from the Enemy. And, though this Custom grew out of Fashion under the Emperours, yet in lieu of that, they always kept part of the Soldiers Arrears behind, to insure their Fidelity; for these were never paid, till they were Disbanded. It is also remarkable, that, though the Romans were often Signally beaten in the Field, yet did they never despair or accept of any disadvantageous Conditions of Peace, except what they did with *Posenna*, and the Gauls call'd the *Senones*: To the first they were fain to give Hostages, upon Condition, that they should not make any Iron Work, except what was requisite for Tilling the Ground. Of which shameful Peace, the Roman Historians have cautiously avoided to speak in their Writings. And the Gauls were within an Inch of having put a Period to the very Being of Rome, if they had not been bought off with Money, to Raise the Siege of the Capitol, when reduced to the utmost extremity by Famine. For what is related, that *Camillus* coming up just at the Time of the weighing out of the Gold, drove the Gauls from the Capitol, some look upon as a Fabulous Relation. Upon all other occasions they always bore their publick Misfortunes with an extraordinary Constancy. For, notwithstanding that *Hannibal* in the second Punick War had reduced them to the last Extremity, yet there was not a word of Peace mentioned at Rome. And when their Generals by *Claudius* found *Numantia* had agreed to shameful Articles with the Enemies, they chose rather to deliver up the Generals to the Enemies, than to Ratifie the Treaty. In like manner they us'd commonly to have but a small regard for, and rarely to redeem such as surrender'd them-

themselves to the Enemy, to teach thereby the *Roman* Soldiers to expect no Deliverance but from their own Swords. As this Custom oblig'd the Soldiers to fight till the last, so did their Constancy stand them in great stead among other Nations. For he that shows himself once fearful of his Enemy, must expect to be attacked by him, as often as opportunity presents it self.

Of the Religion of the
Romans.

§. 14. 'Twill likewise be of use to touch a little upon the Religion of the ancient *Romans*, which, tho' derived from the *Greeks*, yet the *Romans* knew much better how to accommodate it to the advantage of their State. Thus it was from the very beginning a constant Rule at *Rome*, not to begin any publick Affairs of Moment, without good Presages: Because that the Event of Things is commonly supposed to happen according to the Approbation of the Gods: And therefore such as think themselves assured of the good Will of the Gods, undertake and effect Things with a greater Courage. These Augurims or Indications were commonly taken from Birds: Which is a very ancient Superstition, taking its rise from an Opinion of the *Heathens*, that the Gods having their Place of Residence immediately above the Region of the Air, made use of the Creatures of the next adjoining Element for their Interpreters. Moreover, these Indications were thought particularly useful, because they were at hand at all times, and the Motions and Chirping of the Birds might be variously interpreted according to the Exigency of the Times, and the Affairs of the State. The cunning Augurs or Sooth-sayers made use of these Predictions from the flight of Birds, to inspire the ignorant Multitude either with Hope or Despair, Valour or Fear, according as it seem'd most suitable and convenient to the publick Affairs. And accordingly *Cato* the Elder, who was an Augur himself, did not stick to say; He wonder'd how one Augur, meeting another, could forbear laughing, since their Science was built upon so slight a Foundation. What the *Romans* call'd Religion, was chiefly instituted for the Benefit of the State, that thereby they might the better be able to rule the Minds of the People, according to the Conveniencies and Exigencies of the State, quite in another manner, than the Christian Religion does, which is instituted for the Benefit of the Soul, and the future Happiness of Mankind. For which Reason, there were no certain Heads or Articles

cles of Religion among the *Romans*, whence the People might be instructed concerning the Being and Will of God, or how they should regulate their Passions and Actions so as to please God: But all was wrap'd up in outward Ceremonies, viz. What sort of Sacrifices were to be made, what Holidays and publick Games were to be kept, &c. For the rest, the Priests were unconcern'd, as to what the People believ'd or disbeliev'd of Divine Matters; or whether after this Life the Vertuous and Wicked were to expect Rewards according to their respective Merit or Demerit; or, whether the Souls perish'd together with the Bodies. For we see, that the *Heathens* have spoken very dubiously concerning these Matters, and the wisest of them have taken these things for Inventions calculated to keep the People in awe. But in their Ceremonies they were most exact, performing them with great Pomp and outward Shew, and rarely admitting of the least Alteration to be made in the same. All this was instituted to please the Humour of the Multitude, who are most moved with those things, which dazle the Eyes, and strike strongly on the Senses. With this view their Temples and Sacrifices were not only extraordinary Magnificent, but the Priests also were chosen out of the most Noble Families, which serv'd to raise the Veneration of the People, that commonly judge of the Value of things, according to the quality of such as are employ'd about them. But besides this, there was another Mystery in it: For, in regard they made use of their Religion only as an Instrument of State, to make the People pliable to the Intentions of their Rulers; it was by all means Necessary that such Priests should be made use of, as understood the Interest of the State, and sat in Person at the Helm of the Common-wealth. On the contrary, if the meaner sort had been employ'd as Priests, they might easily, out of Ambition, have, with the Assistance of the People, rais'd a Faction contrary to the Governors, since the Multitude commonly depends on those of whose Sanctity they have an Opinion; or else out of Ignorance of the publick Affairs and the present Exigencies they might chance to influence the People in another Manner, than was consistent with the present State of Affairs.

§. 15. After *Rome* had been govern'd for Two Hundred Forty and Two Years by Kings, another Form of

The Expul-
sion of their
Kings, and
the Erection
of a new
Form of Go-
vernment.

Government was introduc'd, *Sextus Tarquin*, the King's Son, having at that time ravish'd *Lucretia*. Whether *Julius Brutus* had sufficient Reason, upon this Account, to expel the King, may very well admit of Dispute. For on one side the Fact was most abominable, and of such a Nature, that a brave Man would rather venture at any Thing, than bear such an Affront. And there are a great many Examples, of Princes, who, to satisfy their brutish Lusts, have violated the Chastity of their Subjects Wives and Daughters, and thereby lost both their Lives and their Crowns. But on the other hand, it is to be consider'd, that a Fact, tho' never so Criminal, committed by a Son, without the Knowledge and Consent of his Father, ought not to be prejudicial to the Father and Family; much less could it be a pretence to depose a King from a Throne, which he lawfully possess'd; especially, since to take Vengeance of Criminals belongs only to the King, and not to the Subjects. Indeed *Brutus* and *Collatinus* would have had Reason to complain, after the King had denied them just Satisfaction for the Fact committed by his Son, or if he had in any way approv'd of the same. But it is commonly observ'd, that in Revolutions things are seldom carry'd according to the true Rules of Justice. And as there is commonly some Injustice committed at the first Settlement of a new Form of Government; so Ambition and Envy, cover'd with pretences of the Faults and Male-Administration of the Prince, are the true Motives of Dethroning him. But not to insist further upon this, it is certain, that Kingly Government could not be durable at *Rome*: For such States as are comprehended in one great City are more fit for an *Aristocratical* or *Democratical* Form of Government; whereas a Monarchy is fittest to be erected in Kingdoms, where the Subjects are dispers'd in a considerable Tract and Extent of Land. The true Reason of this is, That Mankind in general, politically consider'd, is like wild unruly Creatures, ready upon all Occasions to shake off the Bridle of Civil Obedience, as often as Matters do not suit with their Humours. Besides, such Men cannot be kept in Obedience without the Assistance of other Men. From whence it may rationally be concluded, why a King, who commands only over one great populous City, is immediately in danger of losing all, as soon as his Subjects are disgusted at him, or another can insinuate himself into their

their Favour, except he is fortify'd with a strong Guard of Foreigners, and a considerable Fort; though these Remedies are very odious, and oftentimes very uncertain. For when in such a Government the Prince comes to be odious, the Hatred is quickly communicated to all his Subjects, as living close together, and having consequently an opportunity of uniting themselves easily against him. But where the Subjects of a Prince live at a distance from one another, it is easie for him to keep so many of them inclin'd to his side, as are sufficient to suppress the mutinous Party. And for the same Reason, they are not so much to be fear'd, as being not able to meet so soon, and to unite themselves in one Body. But it is more especially very dangerous to command over Subjects living in one Place, of a fiery Temper, and exercis'd in Arms. For common sense tells us, that he who will controul another, ought to have more force than that other. In the mean while, this is most certain, that this Alteration of the Government mainly contributed towards the encrease of *Rome*; it being not credible, that under the Monarchical Government it could have arrived to that Greatness; partly, because the Kings would have been oblig'd for their own Security to suppress, in some measure, the Martial Spirit of their Citizens; partly, because the Negligence or Incapacity of some Kings must needs have prov'd disadvantageous to the Common-wealth.

§. 16. Above all, it is worth our Consideration, by ^{Reasons of} what means the *Roman* Empire, which extended it self ^{the Fall of} over so considerable a part of the World, was destroy'd, ^{the Roman} and became a Prey to the *Northern* Nations, after it had ^{Greatness,} been broken by its own intestine Troubles. The Causes of which we will enquire into from their first beginning. The People of *Rome*, then, being naturally of a fierce and Martial Spirit, and enclos'd together within the Walls of one City, their Kings had no way left to secure their Obedience, but by gaining their Affections with the Gentleness and Moderation of their Government, since they had not sufficient Power to balance the Forces of so vast a City. Accordingly, we find the first six Kings kept the People in Obedience, rather by their Clemency and gracious Government, than by Fear. But as soon as *Tarquin* the Proud began to oppress the People with new Impositions; and by that means alienate the Hearts of his Subjects from

The Defects
of the Roman
Common-
wealth.

him; it was easie for *Brutus* under pretext of the Fact committed upon *Lucretia*, to stir up the discontented People, and to shut the City Gates against the King. But as all sudden Changes of Government, that are brought about before Things have been maturely consider'd, and all Emergencies provided against, are commonly accompany'd with great Defects: So was this at *Rome*, where some things were admitted, and others left undone; not so much because they conduc'd to the advantage and safety of the State, but because the present Juncture of Affairs would not suffer them to be otherwise. There were also many Oversights committed in the beginning, which left a Gap open for future Evils and Troubles. It seems evident, that *Brutus* and his Associates, after they had expell'd *Tarquin*, did intend to introduce an Aristocratical Form of Government: For it is scarce credible, that they being Noble-men, would, at the Peril of their Lives, have expell'd *Tarquin* on purpose to subject themselves to the Government of the common People: But because no Wise Man is willing to exchange his present Condition with another, without hopes of amending the same; therefore the chief Authors of this Revolution were oblig'd, not only to render the Kingly Government odious to the People, but also by Mildness and Concessions to make the People in love with the new Government. For if the common People had not been made sensible of the Benefit they received from the Government of the Nobility, they might easily have open'd the Gates again to *Tarquin*. Upon this Consideration, *Valerius Publicola*, strove to please and humour the People in many things, particularly in lowering the Rods or *Fasces* (the Ensigns of Authority) before them, and allowing appeals to the People, as a tacit Confession that the Supreme Power of *Rome* did belong to them. It was by all means requisite, if the Noble-men did intend to maintain the new acquir'd Authority, to have a particular Care of these two Things. First, To take heed that they did not exasperate the common People with their Pride; And, Secondly, To find Means to maintain the poorer sort, that they might not be forced to seek for Remedies against their Poverty and Debts by disturbing the Publick. But neither of these were sufficiently regarded by the Nobility. There being at that time no written Laws at *Rome*, and the Nobility being in Possession of all publick Offices, Ju-
stice

Justice was oftentimes administered according to Favour and Affection, the poorer sort being often, though unjustly, oppressed by the more powerful. And because the Citizens were obliged to serve in the Wars at their own Charge at that time, when little Spoil was to be got, they were thereby miserably exhausted; so that the poor had no other Remedy left them but to borrow Money from the Richer sort. These used such as were not able to satisfy their Creditors in so barbarous a manner, by Imprisoning, laying them in Chains, and other Cruelties, that the Commons, quite put into Despair, unanimously retired out of the City; neither could they be persuaded to return, before the Senate had agreed to constitute Magistrates, called *Tribunes of the People*, who were to protect the Commons, and screen them from the Power of the Nobility.

§. 17. This was the Original and Cause of the Division of the *Romans* into two Factions, viz. One of the Nobility, and the other of the common People: The continual Jealousies of which did afterwards minister perpetual Fuel for Civil Dissentions. It seem'd at first sight but equitable and of no great Consequence, that the Commons might have for their Heads some, who could upon all occasions protect them from the Oppression of the Nobility: But in this the Nobles did commit a grand Error, that they allowed to the common People, which made the major part of the City, a Protection independent of the Senate; making thereby the Body of the Commonwealth as it were double-headed. For the *Tribunes*, spurr'd on by Ambition, and Hatred, which is common in the *Plebeians*, against the Nobility, were not satisfied with affording their Protection to the People against the Insults of the Nobility; but were always endeavouring to be equal in Power with the Senate, and even to Insult it upon occasion. And First of all, by their continual Contests they obtained a Privilege for the Commons to intermarry with the Nobles; afterwards they forced the Nobility to consent that one of the Consuls should be chosen out of the Commonalty. They took upon themselves the Power of a Negative Voice, so as that no Decree of the Senate could pass into a Law without their Consent: Nay they went further, and pretended, without the consent of the Senate, to make Laws, and to

Two Factions
in Rome.

The Efforts
of the Tribunes.

exercise the other Acts of Sovereign Authority. The Senate, 'tis true, to divert and employ the People, continually engag'd them in one War or another, that they might not have leisure to contrive any thing against the Government. This, though it did very well for a while, and the Power and Territories of *Rome* were mightily thereby increased, yet did arise from thence some other Inconveniences, which did not a little contribute towards the Indisposition of the State. For whereas the conquer'd Lands ought to have been given to the poorer sort of the People, by which means the City would have been freed from a great many needy Citizens; the Nobles under pretence of Farming the same, took them into their own Possession; and what with these Revenues, and the great Booty which fell in the Wars to their share, as being Commanders in Chief, the Riches of the Nobles increased prodigiously; whereas a great many of the *Plebeians* had scarce wherewithal to maintain themselves. The Commonalty being for these Reasons extremely dissatisfied with the Senate, there were not wanting some of the Nobility, and others, of an ambitious Spirit, who having taken distaste at some Transactions of the Senate, did, under pretence of maintaining the Liberties of the People, make a considerable Party among them, though, in effect, their chief aim was, with the Assistance of the *Plebeians*, to carry on their ambitious Designs. Those being by force opposed by the Senate, it came quickly to a Civil War, and they sheath'd their Swords in each other's Bowels.

Citizens too
Powerful.

§. 18. In the mean time, partly by the vast Increase of the *Roman* Empire, partly by the Inadvertency of the Senate, another Evil had taken root, viz. That vast and rich Provinces, together with great Armies, were committed to the Government of some of the *Roman* Citizens, and that for several Years. From which, as it created in them an Aversion to a private Life, so it gave 'em an opportunity to have whole Armies at their Devotion. It is not adviseable for any State whatsoever to let any of its Citizens mount to that degree of Power. For he that has a potent Army at his Devotion, will scarce be able to resist the Temptation, but will be apt to attempt to make himself Sovereign. It is evident, that the Ambition and great Power of *Marius*, *Sylla*, *Pompey* and *Caesar* spur'd them on, by Intestine Wars, to suppress the Liberty of their

their Native Country; and after *Rome* was shattered, to introduce a new form of Government. There was scarce any remedy left against this Evil, after the Citizens had once laid aside the respect due to the Senate and the Laws, and the Soldiers had tasted the Sweets of the Booty got by Civil Commotions. From thence it was, that this Common-wealth, when just arrived to the pitch of its Greatness, did of necessity slip into the worst sort of Monarchies, where the Army exercis'd Sovereign Authority. *Augustus* was the first Founder of this Monarchy, which he by his wife and long Reign, seem'd to have establish'd pretty well: And truly this new introduc'd form of Government, did for a while promise very fair, since *Augustus* assumed only the Title of Prince, and maintaining the Senate, and the rest of the great Officers in their Stations, took upon himself no more than the administration of Military Affairs. But in effect, this Monarchy was not founded so much upon the consent of the Senate and People, as upon the Power of the Soldery, by whose assistance it was introduc'd and maintain'd. And because the ancient Nobility could not brook to be commanded by one single Person, and was always for recovering its former Liberty, the Emperours left no Stone unturn'd either to diminish, or quite to extinguish the Splendour of the ancient Nobility; so that within the space of 200 Years very few were left; and their room was supplied with new Favourites of the Emperours, who were willing to submit themselves to their Commands.

The Constitution of the Roman Monarchy;

§. 19. But the instability and tortering State of this Monarchy, was owing to the Army: For as soon as the Soldiers had once learn'd this Secret, that they being the Supporters of the Monarchy, could dispose of the Empire at Pleasure, and that the Senate and People were now empty Names; not only the Emperours were oblig'd with double Pay and great Presents to purchase their Favour; but they also began to kill such Emperours as they did not like, and to fill up their room with such as could obtain their Favour. And in regard one Army claim'd the same Prerogative as well as the other, not only the *Pretorian Bands* that guarded the Person of the Emperour, but the other Armies, which were posted on the Frontiers, presum'd upon the like Insolence. Hence came nothing but Misery and Confusion in the *Roman Empire*, the Life of each

The Roman Monarchy could not be of a long continuance.

each Emperour depending on the Will of the covetous and unruly Soldiers, so that no Emperour was sure to leave the Empire to his Posterity. Oftentimes the bravest Princes were murder'd, and in their room others set up of the meanest Rank and Capacity. Oftentimes two or more were declared Emperours, who used to make horrid slaughterers among the Citizens in deciding their Titles to the Empire. And this was the Reason why not only very few of the ancient Emperours died a natural Death, but even the Power of this vast Empire was impair'd to that degree by these intestine Wars, that it appear'd no otherwise than as a Body without its Nerves. *Constantine the Great* did also hasten its fall, when he transferr'd the Imperial Court from *Rome* to *Constantinople*, and sent away the Veterane Legions which guarded the Frontiers of the Empire, along the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, to the Eastern Parts; upon which the Western Provinces, destitute of their Guards, became a prey to other Nations. Besides this, *Theodosius* divided the Empire betwixt his two Sons, giving to *Arcadius* the *Eastern*, to *Honorius* the *Western* parts; which division did not a little contribute towards the destruction of the Empire. The *Western* parts became a prey to the *Germans* and *Goths*, who about that time came in prodigious numbers to change their poor Habitations for the pleasant and rich Provinces of the *Romans*. *England* the *Romans* left of their own accord, as being not in a capacity to defend it against the *Scots*, and having occasion for their Troops to defend *France*, *Spain* fell to the share of the *West* *Goths*. The *Vandals* settled themselves in *Africa*. The *Goths*, *Burgundians* and *Francks* divided *France* betwixt them. *Rhetia* and *Noricum* were conquer'd by the *Suevians* and *Bavarians*. A great part of *Pannonia* and *Illyricum* was possessed by the *Huns*. The *Goths* settled a Kingdom in *Italy*, and did not think *Rome*, the Mistress of the World, worthy to be made the place of Residence of the *Gothick* Kings.

The Imperial
Seat in Con-
stantinople.

§. 20. Though the *Western* parts of the *Roman* Empire fell to the share of Foreign Nations, yet the *Eastern* Provinces, the Capital City of which was *Constantinople*, continued untouch'd for a great many hundred Years after. But this *Eastern* Empire was neither in Power nor Splendour to be compar'd to the Ancient *Roman* Empire. And *Agathias* the Vth. says, That whereas heretofore the *Roman* Forces

Forces consisted of 645000 Men, the same did amount in the times of Justinian scarce to 150000. 'Tis true, under the Reign of this Justinian, the Empire began to recover something of its former Power, Belisarius having destroy'd the Empire of the Vandals in Africa, as Narses did that of the Goths in Italy, these Nations being then infeebl'd by Effeminacy, and overcome with the deliciousness of a plentiful Country, and a temperate Climate: Yet did it again decrease by degrees, the neighbouring Nations taking away, some one piece, some another: Nay, the Emperours were partly in fault themselves, some of them being sunk in Pleasures, and grown quite effeminate; others involv'd in continual Divisions, and destroying each other. One part was subdu'd by the Bulgarians. The Saracens conquer'd Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Cilicia, and other neighbouring Countries, and ravaging the rest, besieged Constantinople; which City was once taken by Count Baldwin of Flanders, but his Forces were obliged to quit it not long after. The City also of Trebisonde, with the neighbouring Countries, withdrawing from the rest of the Empire, set up an Emperour of their own. At last the Turks entirely sunk this Empire, for they not only conquer'd most of the Provinces of the Saracens, but after that swallow'd up the Remnants of the Eastern Empire of Constantinople. Greece having before withdrawn itself from the Obedience of the Emperours, was govern'd by its own petty Princes; making thereby, the Conquests of the Turks over them the easier; till, at last, the City of Constantinople being taken by Storm by the Turks, was afterwards made the place of Anno 1453
Residence of the Ottoman Emperors.

CHAP. II.

Of the Kingdom of SPAIN.

SPAIN was in ancient Times divided into a great many States, independent of one another, which was at that time the condition of most other Countries of Europe. But, this multiplicity or partition of Principalities, expos'd this otherwise War-like Nation to the inroads of Foreign Enemies. To this may be added, That the Spaniards had

The ancient
State of
Spain.

but

but few good and experienced Generals, under whose Conduct they might easily have resisted the Power of their Enemies. For not to mention how the *Celts* pass'd out of *Gaul* into the next adjacent parts of *Spain*, who being mixt with the *Iberians*, were from thence-forward called *Celtiberians*; neither how the *Rodians* built *Roset*, the Citizens of *Zante Saguntum*, the *Phœnicians*, *Cadiz*, *Malaga*, and other Cities; the *Carthaginians*, above all the rest, immediately after the first *Punick War* with the *Romans*, began to conquer a great part of *Spain*. And for this Reason, in the second *Punick War*, the *Romans* sent their Forces into *Spain*, where they fought so long with the *Carthaginians*, till at last *Scipio*, afterwards surnam'd the *African*, made a great part of it a *Roman Province*; the other parts were subdu'd by degrees, till at last *Augustus* entirely subduing the *Cantabrians*, who liv'd next to the *Pyrenean Mountains*, joined all *Spain* to the *Roman Empire*, under the protection of which it was peaceably govern'd for a considerable time, except that the *Spaniards* now and then were suck'd in by the Eddy of the Civil Wars of the People of *Rome*.

West Goths
conquer
Spain.

§. 2. But the *Western* parts of the *Roman Empire* declining, the *Vandals*, *Suevians*, *Alani* and *Silingi* made an Inroad into *Spain*, and after many bloody Battels fought, divided it between them; which Conquests nevertheless they did not enjoy long; for the *Vandals* passing over into *Africa*, the *Alani* were quite routed by the *Suevians*, who, having also subdu'd the *Silingi*, were in a fair way of becoming Masters of all *Spain*, if they had not been prevented by the *West Goths*. But the *Goths*, after they had under the Conduct of their King *Alarick*, ransack'd *Italy* and *Rome* itself, settled themselves upon the adjoining Confines of *Spain* and *France*, in the Reign of King *Arthaulphus*, making *Narbonne* the Seat of their Kings, who at first had under their Jurisdiction *Catalonia* and *Languedock*, but soon after extended their Power over *Spain*. Among these King *Euric* was particularly renown'd, who took from the *Romans* all the other Provinces of *Spain*, except *Gallicia*, which remained under the Power of the *Suevians*. He also conquer'd several Provinces in *France*. But *Clodoveus*, King of the *Franks*, having defeated *Alaric* the Son of *Euric*, retook from the *Goths*, what they had conquer'd before in *France*. Under the Reign of *Agila* and *Athanasildus*, the
Romans,

Romans, who had before rescu'd Africa from the hands of the Vandals, retook part of Spain; but were dispossest of most of it, under the Reign of *Levigildis*, who likewise extirpated the *Suevians* in *Gallicia*. Under the Reign of his Son *Recaredus*, the Empire of the *Goths* was arriv'd to its highest pitch of greatness, as comprehending not only some neighbouring Provinces of *France*, and a part of *Muritania*, but also all *Spain*, except a small part posses'd as yet by the *Romans*; of which they were afterwards dislodged by King *Suintila*. King *Wamba* subdu'd the Rebels in *France* with great success, and beat the Fleet of the *Saracens*, who much infested those Seas; but under *Witiza* the *Gothick* Empire began to decline from their ancient Valour, the *Goths* being much degenerated; and under the Reign of *Roderic* it was quite extinguish'd. The King himself contributed greatly to its sudden downfall; for having ravish'd a certain Court Lady call'd *Cava*, the Daughter of Count *Julian*, Governour of that part of *Muritania* or *Barbary*, which belong'd to the *Goths*, and of that Tract of *Spain* which lies near the Streights of *Gibraltar*; he, in resentment of this Affront, first stirr'd up a great many of the King's Subjects against him, and afterwards perswaded the *Saracens* to pass out of *Africa* over into *Spain*. These to try their Fortune, first pass'd over with a small number, but quickly encreasing by continual Supplies of Men sent from home, they easily defeated King *Roderic's* raw and undisciplin'd Troops. After this Success the traiterous *Julian*, understanding that *Roderic* intended to bring into the Field the whole Forces of his Kingdom, which consisted of 100000 Men, brought more *Saracens* over into *Spain*, who being joined with the rest, did in a most memorable Battle intirely rout that numerous Multitude of undisciplin'd and ill arm'd Soldiers, who were surpriz'd to see one of their own Party call'd *Oppas*, with the Troops under his Command, go over to the Enemy, and fall upon them, in Conjunction with the Forces of *Julian*. Thus it was, that their Empire sunk, for in this one Battle fell the whole Power and Splendour of the *Goths*, which had been famous in *Spain* for three hundred Years; *Roderic* himself being kill'd in the Fight, so that the *Goths* being without a Head were quite dispers'd, and all the great Cities, partly by force of Arms, partly upon Articles; fell into the Hands of the Enemy within the space of three Years. Only *Asturia*, *Biscay*, part of *Gallicia*,

554.

572.

586.

646.

677.

The Ruin of
the Gothick
Empire in
Spain.

714.

714.

The *Saracens*
conquer
Spain.

cia, and some Countries adjacent to the *Pyrenean Mountains*, remain'd under the *Goths*, rather, because the Enemies did not think it worth their while to dislodge them of those mountainous, uncultivated and craggy Places, than that the *Goths* trusted to their own Strength to defend themselves against them. These parts prov'd likewise a Sanctuary to such Christians as had escap'd the Sword of the Enemy. But all the rest of *Spain* was inhabited by the *Saracens* and *Jews*.

The Kings
that rescued
Spain.
Pelagius.
726.

Favila.
Alfonso I.

Froila.

Aurelius.

Silo.
Alfonso II.

Veremundus.
791.
Alfonso III.

§. 3. The first that attempted to rescue *Spain* from this Tyranny, was *Pelagius*, who (as 'twas said) was descended from the Race of the *Gothick* Kings. This Man being chosen King, rally'd the sorry remains of the unfortunate Nation; and having drawn together an Army, obtained a signal Victory over the *Moors*; and in the mean while that the *Saracens* were weakening their Strength in *France*, took from them the City of *Leon*, and several others. His Son *Favila*, who succeeded him, did nothing worth mentioning. But *Alfonso* the Catholic re-took several Places from the *Moors*, and reigned till the Year 757. His Son *Froila*, in Imitation of the Father valiantly defended his Kingdom, vanquishing the *Moors* in a great Battle. He died in the Year 768. But his Successor *Aurelius* made a shameful Peace with the *Moors*, by virtue of which he was oblig'd to give them a yearly Tribute of a certain number of Virgins. He died in the Year 774. In like manner, his Successor *Silo*, did no memorable Action, and died in the Year 783. After him reigned *Alfonso* the Son of *Froila*, whom *Mauregatus* outed of his Kingdom; and to fix himself on his new purchas'd Throne, implor'd the Aid of the *Moors*, promising them a yearly Tribute of 50 Noble Virgins, and as many Girls of a mean Extraction. He died in the Year 788. His Successor *Veremundus* did nothing Praise-worthy, except that he restor'd *Alfonso*, surnamed *the Chaste* from Exile; who refusing to pay the scandalous Tribute of the Virgins to the *Moors*, gave them several signal Defeats: But having no Children, he made an Agreement with *Charles the Great*, that he should assist him in driving the *Moors* out of *Spain*; in recompence of which, he was to be his Heir in the Kingdom of *Spain*. In pursuance of this Treaty, he sent his Son *Bernard* with a puissant Army into *Spain*, but the *Spaniards* not liking the Contract, as being not willing to be under the Command

mand of the *French*, made an Insurrection, and falling upon the *French* near *Ronceraux*, just as they were entering into *Spain*, entirely routed them; in which Battle the Famous *Rowland* was slain. Thus it is related by the *Spanish* Historians, but the *French* do not agree with them in the Relation. *Alfonso* died in the Year 844, whose Successor *Ramirus* most gloriously usher'd in the *Spanish* Liberty. For the *Moors* demanding the Tribute according to the Agreement made with *Mauregatus*, he defeated them in a bloody Battle, but could take but few of their strong Holds, being diverted partly by intestine Commotions, partly by an Inroad the *Normans* made upon him. He died in the Year 851. After him succeeded his Son *Ordo- Ordonius II.* *nius*, who reigned with great applause, and was celebrated for his Valour and Moderation; He obtained a Victory over the *Moors*, and took some of their strong Holds. He died in the Year 862; and his Son and Successor *Alfonso, Alfonso III.* *urnamed the Great*, fortunately overcame the Rebels at home, and the *Moors* abroad. But by laying too heavy impositions upon the People, he drew the hatred of a great many upon himself, and was thereupon dethroned by his Son *Garfias*. This King with Valour and Success attack'd the *Moors*, but dy'd soon after. His Brother *Or- Ordonius II.* *donius II.* was likewise Victorious against the *Moors*, transferring the Seat of the *Spanish* Kings from *Oviedo* to *Leon*. He died in the Year 923. But besides this Kingdom of *Oviedo*, there were several other Sovereignties in *Spain*. For *Garfias Semen* erected a new Kingdom in *Navarre*; and *Aznar*, Son of *Eudo*, Duke of *Aquitain*, having taken several Places from the *Moors*, took upon himself, with the Consent of the before-mention'd *Garfias*, the Title of Earl of *Aragon*. *Lewis* also, Son of *Charles the Great*, taking *Barcelona*, constituted a Governor there, whose Name was *Bernard*, a *French-man*, from whom descended the Earls of *Catalonia*. About the time of the above mention'd Kings, there were in like manner several Earls or Governours of *Old Castile*, who acknowledg'd the foresaid Kings for their Sovereigns. These Earls being once suspected by King *Ordonius*, he call'd them together; who appearing, were all kill'd by his Order. Wherefore the *Old Castilians*, under the Reign of his Son *Froila, a Froila II.* *cruel Tyrant*, separating from the Kingdom of *Leon*, chose two Governours, under the Name of *Judges*, who were to administer all Civil and Military Affairs.

But

But this Form of Government did not last long among them.

Alonso IV.

§. 4. After the Death of *Froila*, *Alphonso* the IVth. obtained the Kingdom; under whose Reign *Ferdinand Gon-salvo*, Earl of *Castile*, perform'd great Things both against the *Moors*, and against *Sanctius Ibarca*, and his Son *Gar-sias*, Kings of *Navarre*, whom he vanquish'd. But *Al-phonso* himself being unfit to govern the Kingdom, sur-rendred it to his Brother *Ramirus*; who, with the Assi-stance of the before-mention'd *Ferdinand*, beat the *Moors* in several Places. He died in the Year 950, and was suc-ceeded by his Son *Ordonius*, a valiant Prince, who did not Reign long, leaving the Kingdom to his Brother *San-ctius Crassus*. This *Sanctius* was dethron'd by *Ordonius*; furnam'd the Wicked; but *Ordonius* in his turn, was in like manner dispossest of the Throne by the help of the *Moors*. It is said, that by certain Articles made betwixt *Sanctius* and *Ferdinand*, Earl of *Castile*, it was agreed;

Ramirus II.
931.

Ordonius III.
Sanctius.
955.

965.

Ramirus III.
967.

Veremund II.
932.

Alonso V.
999.

Veremund III.
1025.

that *Castile*, after that time, shou'd not be oblig'd to ac-knowledge any dependance on the Kings of *Leon*. He was succeeded by *Ramirus*, who, in his Minority, was under Womens Tuition; and when grown up, prov'd very useles to the Publick. For under his Reign, partly by Civil Commotions, partly by Inroads made by the *Moors*, the Kingdom was considerably weakened, and in great danger of losing more, several Places being taken from the *Christians*. Under *Veremund II.* also, the *Moors* did considerable Mischief in those Parts, taking and plun-dering, besides a great many others, the City of *Leon*; to which Misfortunes the Civil Commotions did greatly contribute. But at last *Veremund* entring into a Confe-deracy with the King of *Navarre*, and *Garcias* Earl of *Ca-stile*, forc'd the *Moors* out of his Kingdom. To him suc-ceeded his Son *Alphonso V.* under whose Reign there were great intestine Commotions in *Castile*, by vertue of which the *Moors* were encourag'd to attack it with such Vigour, that they overthrew *Garcias*, and took him Prisoner; whose Son *Sanctius* reveng'd himself afterwards upon the *Moors*. After this, great Dissentions being arisen among the *Moors*, their Empire was divided into several Parts, each Gover-nour of a Province assuming the Name of King. *Alphonso* was succeeded by his Son *Veremund III.* under whose Reign there happen'd a great Revolution in *Spain*; for

Garcias,

Garſias, Earl of *Caſtile*, being upon the Point of being marry'd to the King's Siſter at *Leon*, was there barbarouſly murder'd by ſome of his Vaſſals. *Caſtile* thereupon falling to *Sanctius*, King of *Navarre*, who had marry'd the Siſter of *Garſias*, he took upon him the Title of King of *Caſtile*. This *Sanctius*, ſurnamed *Major*, wag'd War with *Veremund*, who had no Children, taking from him, by force of Arms, a conſiderable part of the Kingdom. Whereupon a Peace was concluded, by which it was agreed, that *Sanctius* ſhould keep what he had taken before; but, that his Son *Ferdinand* ſhould Marry *Sanctia*, the Siſter of *Veremund*, ſhe being Hierels to her Brother, and to ſucceed him in the Kingdom of *Leon*. In this manner was *Leon*, *Navarre*, and *Caſtile*, united in one Houſe: But in the mean time while *Sanctius Major* was in the Field *Sanctius II. Major.* againſt the *Moors*, a great Diſaſter happen'd at home. He had particularly recommended to the care of his Queen a very fine Horſe, which *Garſias*, her eldeſt Son had a mind to have, and would have obtain'd it from his Mother, if the Maſter of the Horſe had not oppos'd it, telling them, That his Father would be mightily diſpleas'd at it. The Denial wrought ſo upon the Son, that he accus'd his Mother of committing Adultery with the Maſter of the Horſe. The Matter being examin'd, the King's natural Son *Ramirus*, proffer'd to juſtifie the Innocence of the Queen in a Duel with *Garſias*; and the King being much perplex'd and at a loſs what to reſolve upon, a Prieſt did at laſt enforce the Confeſſion of the Calumny caſt upon the Queen from *Garſias*; whereupon *Garſias* was declar'd incapable of ſucceeding his Father in *Caſtile*, which deſcended to him by the right of his Mother; and *Ramirus* obtain'd the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Arragon* as a recompence of his Fidelity. This *Sanctius Major* died in the Year 1035.

§. 5. All the Provinces of *Spain*, poſſeſs'd by the Chriſtians, being thus join'd in one Houſe, it ſeem'd an eaſie matter to root out the *Moors* divided among themſelves, and to reſtore *Spain* to its former State, if the Provinces had but continued under one Head. But the Diviſion made by *Sanctius Major* occaſion'd moſt bloody and pernicious Wars. This *Sanctius* had four Sons: To the Eldeſt, *Garſias*, he left *Navarre* and *Biſcay*; to *Ferdinand*, *Caſtile*; to *Gonſalvo*, *Suprarbe* and *Ripagoſa*; and to *Ramirus* his

The pernicious Diviſion of *Spain*.

Mary.

Ferdinand
the Great.

1038.

1045.

1053.

Sanctius III.
1067.Alfonso VI.
1073.

1085.

Alfonso VII.
1109.

his natural Son, *Aragon*; giving to each of them the Title of *King*. These being all ambitious to be equal in Power and Greatness to their Father, and thinking their Bounds too narrow, fell quickly together by the Ears. For whilst *Garsias* was gone in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, *Ramirus* endeavour'd to make himself Master of *Navarre*; but the other returning home, drove him out of *Aragon*. There arose also a War betwixt *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, and his Brother-in-law *Veremund*, King of *Leon*; wherein the latter being slain in Battle, *Ferdinand* became Master of *Leon*, which indeed did by right of Succession belong to him. He took also from the *Moors* a great part of *Portugal*. After the Death of *Gonsalvo*, the third Son of *Sanctius* Major, *Ramirus* made himself Master of his Territories; and at the same time attempted to recover, by force of Arms, *Aragon* from the King of *Navarre*. Not long after, *Ferdinand* of *Castile*, and *Garsias* of *Navarre*, wag'd War together, about a certain Tract of Ground, and *Garsias* was slain in a Battle. By his Death *Ramirus* got an opportunity of recovering *Aragon*. At last *Ferdinand*, surnamed *the Great*, died in the Year 1065, dividing the Empire, to the great detriment of *Spain*, among his three Sons. The eldest, *Sanctius*, had *Castile*; *Alfonso*, *Leon*; *Garsias*, *Gallicia*, and a part of *Portugal*; with the Titles of *Kings*. *Sanctius* waged War with *Ramirus* of *Aragon*, whom he slew in a Battle, but was beaten back again by *Sanctius*, Son of *Ramirus*, and King of *Navarre*. Afterwards, having driven *Alfonso* out of his Territories and taken *Garsias* Prisoner, he took Possession of the Territories belonging to his Brothers, but was slain in the Siege of *Camora*, which City he endeavour'd to take from his Sister. Then *Alfonso* his Brother, who had hitherto dwelt with the *Moorish* King of *Toledo*, made himself Master of *Castile* and *Leon*: And took from the *Moors*, besides some other Places, the City of *Toledo*, which was in those Days esteem'd impregnable. But the *Moors* in *Spain* having receiv'd fresh Reinforcements out of *Africa*, got new Courage, and falling upon the *Christians*, defeated them in two Battles; but *Alfonso* got an entire Victory over them, and obliged the *Moorish* King of *Corduba* to pay him a yearly Tribute. Nevertheless, he was afterwards beaten in a Battle fought with the *Moors*, where he lost his only Son, *Sanctius*, whose Death he reveng'd soon after upon them. He died in the Year 1109. *Urraca* his Daughter was Heir.

Heiress to the Kingdom, she being Married to *Alfonso* King of *Aragon*; which Marriage, under pretence of too near a Consanguinity, and Adultery committed by the Queen, was afterwards dissolved. But, *Alfonso* pretending still to keep *Castile* as the Dowry of the Queen, it caus'd great intestine Wars and Divisions. For *Alfonso VIII.* *Alfonso VIII.* Son of *Urraca* by *Raymond* of *Burgundy*, her first Husband, who had come out of *France* to assist her Father in the Wars against the *Moors*, was proclaim'd King of *Castile*, 1118. in the mean while that *Alfonso* of *Aragon* was busied in taking, besides some other Places, the City of *Saragossa* from the *Moors*. At last a Peace was concluded betwixt *Aragon* and *Castile*. Afterwards *Alfonso* of *Castile* made 1122. War against the *Moors* with great Success, taking from them divers Places of Note. But *Alfonso* of *Aragon* being slain in a Battle fought with the *Moors*, and leaving no Children behind him, those of *Navarre* chose for their King, *Garcias*, who was of the Race of their former Kings: But the *Arragonians* conferr'd the Crown upon *Ramirus*, Brother to the deceased King, who had formerly been a Monk. *Alfonso* of *Castile*, in Opposition to both, pretending to have a Right to these Kingdoms conquer'd a great part of them, causing himself, with the Consent of *Pope Innocent II.* who was supposed to do it in spite to the German Emperours, to be proclaimed Emperour of *Spain*. But this difference was likewise compos'd at last, it being agreed that *Ramirus* should give his only Daughter, together with the Kingdom, to *Raymond* Earl of *Barcelona*, by which means *Catalonia* and *Aragon* were United. Then *Alfonso* entering into a Confederacy with the Kings of *Navarre* and *Aragon*, attack'd the *Moors* again, and took from them the City of *Almeria*, which in those Days was a great Sea-port and Harbour for Privateers. *Raymond* took from the *Moors*, *Tortosa*, *Lerida*, and other strong Holds. *Alfonso* died in the Year 1157.

§. 6. The same *Alfonso* left to his Son *Sanctius*, *Castile*; *Sanctius IV.* and to *Ferdinand*, *Leon* and *Gallicia*. *Sanctius*, who did nothing remarkable, except that he beat twice those of *Navarre*, died in the Year 1158, leaving his Son *Alfonso IX.* *Alfonso IX.* a Child of four Years of Age. During the time of his Minority, there were great Disturbances in *Castile*, occasion'd partly by the Divisions among the Nobility, partly by the Wars with *Ferdinando* of *Leon*, and *Sanctius* of *Navarre*.

D

Navarre

Navarre, who took several Places from the *Castilians*. But coming to his riper Years, he extricated himself, though not without great Difficulty, out of those Troubles. In the War against the *Moors*, which all the *Spanish* Kings were most intent upon, he suff' red extremly; so that he was oblig'd to make a Truce with them, because the Kings of *Navarre* and *Leon* at the same time fell upon him. At last there was a Confederacy made betwixt these Kings, with a certain Agreeement, how such Places should be disposed of as should be taken from the *Moors*. Accordingly, in the Year 1210, a most memorable Expedition was undertaken against the *Moors*, in which were a great many Foreigners, that came to Signalize themselves; but many of them being soon tired out, returned home. At that time was fought the famous Battle of *Losas*, where 200000 *Moors* being slain, they lost all their Strength. In this Battle *Sanctius* King of *Navarre*, broke first thro' a Chain which surrounded the *Moorish* Army, and in Memory of the Action he afterwards bore a Chain with an Emerald in his Shield. In this War was taken from the *Moors* besides other Places, the City of *Calatrava*, and the King of *Leon* took *Alcantara*. *Alonso* died in the Year 1214, leaving behind him his Son *Henry*, whose Minority occasion'd great Disturbances in the Kingdom; he died without Issue in the Year 1217. He had two Sisters, the Eldest, *Blanch*, was married to *Lewin* VIII. Son of *Philip Augustus*, King of *France*: The second, *Berengaria*, was married to *Alonso*, King of *Leon*. The Crown descend'd by Right of Succession to the Eldest, and her Heirs: But out of the hatred the States bore to Foreigners, they conferr'd the Kingdom upon *Ferdinand*, surnamed the Holy, Son of *Berengaria*, who with all speed imaginable, possess'd himself of it, before he could be prevented by his Father; surmounting all the Difficulties which were rais'd against him, partly by his Father, and partly by some of the Nobility. It is related by some, That *Blanch* was not the Eldest Sister, and that some of the *Castilian* Noblemen disputed *Berengaria's* right to the Crown, upon the Plea that the Pope had declared her Marriage with *Alonso* void, and their Children illegitimate, as being too near in Blood. By the Death of *Alonso*, *Leon* and *Castile* were re-united under *Ferdinand*, at what time the *Moors* suffer'd extremly in their Affairs. King *James* of *Aragon* took from them *Majorca*, in the Year 1230. *Mi-*
norca,

Henry.

1217.

Ferdinandus
Sanctius.

1230.

1232.]

Morca in the Year 1232. *Toiva* in the Year 1234. The City and Kingdom of *Valencia* in the Year 1238. *Ferdinand* took from them, besides other Places in the Year 1230, *Mirida* and *Bajador*. In the Year 1236, the City and Kingdom of *Corduba*: In the Year 1240, *Murcia* surrendered it self to the Protection of *Castile*. In the Year 1243, *Seville*, and the greatest part of *Andaluzia*. But whilst he was making Preparations to carry the War into *Africa*, he died in the Year 1252.

§. 7. The History of the next ensuing Years is full of intestine Troubles and Divisions. *Alfonso*, 'tis true, was famous in foreign Countries for his Wisdom and great Skill in Astronomy, insomuch that it is reported of him he used to say, *That if God had advised with him at the time of the Creation of the World, the World would have been made more uniform*; yet he was unfortunate at home, and hated by his Subjects, The first occasion of which was, that being desirous to fill his Treasury, which was exhausted, he caus'd the Current Coin to be diminished, which inflamed the price of every thing; and whilst to prevent this, he set certain Rates on all Commodities, this occasioned a general Scarcity of all things, the People not being willing to sell at his Rates. He was by some of the Electors chosen *Roman* Emperour: But because his Children were then very young, and great Divisions arose among his Nobles, he delayed for a great many Years to go thither, and to receive the Imperial Crown; till in the Year 1275, a fancy took him all on a sudden, to go and take Possession of the Empire, though *Rudolph* of *Habsburgh* was already got into the Imperial Throne. But his Journey was ended in *Provence*, he returning from thence home by the Persuasion of the Pope, who afterwards excommunicated him, and obliged him also to renounce the Title of Emperour. After the Death of *Ferdinand* his eldest Son, *Santius* the younger Brother aim'd at the Succession, though *Ferdinand* had left Children behind him. This rais'd a Jealousie betwixt the Father and Son; and thereupon the Son rose in open Rebellion against his Father, being assisted by the major part of the States; which Commotion however ceased with the Death of *Alfonso*. Under the Reign of this King many Battles were fought against the *Moors* with various Success. In the Year of his Accession to the Throne, viz. 1284, hapened the Sicilian Vespers.

cilian Vespers, by which means *Peter King of Arragon*, obtained the Kingdom of *Sicily*. He died in the Year *Ferdinand IV. 1295*. During the time of the Minority of his Son *Ferdinand IV.* the Kingdom of *Castile* was overwhelm'd with Trouble. After he came to Age, he undertook an Expedition against the *Moors*, taking from them *Gibraltar*; and died in the flower of his Age. Under the Reign of this King, *James King of Arragon* was presented with the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, by the Pope, who pretended to have a right of disposing of it; and those of *Pisa* being then in Possession of the same, were afterwards beaten out by the *Arragonians*. The Minority of *Alfonso XI.* was in like manner full of Troubles. At that time the *Moors* had again received a great Reinforcement out of *Africa*, and yet the *Castilians* obtain'd a most signal Victory over them in the Year 1340, in which Battle, 'tis said, 200000 were slain on the side of the *Moors*, and but 25000 *Spaniards*. Upon this *Algezire* was taken, and a Peace concluded with the King of *Granada*, under Condition that he should be Tributary to *Castile*. This King died in the Siege of *Gibraltar*, which he had lost before. His Son *Peter*, surnamed the *Cruel*, reigned very tyrannically. He drew the Hatred of most of his Subjects upon himself by parting from his Queen *Blanch*, whom he afterwards caused to be murdered tho' innocent, for the sake of a Concubine. This occasion'd a Plot against him, which he suppressed with a great deal of Bloodshed. In the mean while a War arose betwixt him and *Peter IV. King of Arragon*, who assisted the Rebels in *Castile*, who had set up for their King, *Henry the King's Brother*, begotten on a Concubine called *Eleonora Gusman*: With him also joined a great many *French Volunteers*: So that falling upon *Peter of Castile*, he forced him to flee into *Aquitain*. But he having raised there a considerable Army, returned into *Spain*, defeated *Henry*, and obliged him to flee to *France*; but did not desist from his Tyranny, whereby he quite lost the Affection of his Subjects: And *Henry* having gathered another Army in *France*, returned to *Castile*; where being assisted by the *Castilians*, he vanquished *Peter*, and in the fight killed him with his own Hands.

Henry II. §. 8. From the Race of this *Henry II.* surnamed the *Bad*, sprang afterwards Princes that proved very weak. *Henry* himself did at first labour under great Difficulties, the

the neighbouring Nations attacking him every where; yet he surmounted them, and at last made a Peace with them all upon honourable Terms. He died in the Year 1379. His Son *John* endeavoured to obtain the Crown of Portugal, upon the Death of *Ferdinand* its King, whose Daughter he had married. But the Portuguese, out of a hatred to the *Castilians*, set up for their King, *John* natural Son to *Peter* King of Portugal, who maintained himself against the *Castilians*, routing them near to *Alimbarer*; which Victory the Portuguese boasted mightily of in their Histories. *Castile* was at that time in great Danger, the *English* siding with the Portuguese, under the Duke of Lancaster, who having married the Daughter of *Peter*, surnamed the Cruel, pretended to the right of the Crown of *Castile*, and accordingly assumed the Title and Arms: But the Business was at last composed, by marrying the Daughter of the *English* Duke to the Prince of *Castile*; after which a Peace was likewise concluded with Portugal. *John* died by a fall from his Horse Ann. 1390. His Son *Henry* III. was a sickly Prince, under whose Minority great Divisions arose in the Kingdom. During the time of his Reign he did nothing remarkable, except that he restored the Revenues which the Nobles had alienated from the Crown. He died in the Year 1407, leaving behind him *John* II. a Child of two Months old. The Tuition of this Prince was, besides his Mother, committed to *Ferdinand* his Uncle, to whom the States offered the Kingdom, which he generously refusing to accept of, he obtained afterwards the Crown of *Arragon*. This King being under the Tuition of his Mother, grown very Effeminate, and only addicted to Voluptuousness, having no Genius nor Inclination for publick Business, committed the whole Management to his Favourite *Alvarez de Luna*, an ambitious Man; which occasioned great Jealousies in his Nobles against him. *John* taking his Favourite's part against the Nobility, an open War ensued betwixt them, the Rebels being headed by his own Son, and the City of *Toledo* declaring against the King. At last the King tired out of protecting *Alvarez* with the many Inconveniences, cut this Favourite's Head off, but died himself the next Year. Under the Reign of this King a War broke out betwixt the Spaniards and those of *Granada*, wherein the first signalized themselves to their great Advantage. In the Year 1420, King *Alfonso* of *Arragon* was adopted by

1442.
Henry IV.

1462.

1462.

Ferdinand the
Catholick
and Isabella.
The King
of Castile and Ar-
ragon united

Queen of Naples; but a Difference arising betwixt *Joan* and *Alfonso*, she declared the said Adoption void and null, receiving in his stead *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou*; which afterwards occasioned bloody Wars betwixt *France* and *Spain*: But at last *Alfonso* got the upper Hand, making himself Master of *Naples*, and leaving the same to his natural Son *Ferdinand*. In the Kingdom of *Castile*, *John II.* was succeeded by his Son *Henry IV.* the Plague and Scandal of the *Spanish* Nation. Being incapable of begetting Children, to remove the Suspicion, he hir'd one *Bertrand Curwa*, who for this Service was made Earl of *Ledesma*, to lie with the Queen; who having brought forth a spurious Daughter called *Joan*, *Henry* caused her to be proclaimed Heiress to the Crown. What confirmed this Crime the more, was, that the Queen afterwards had another Bastard begotten by another Person. To wipe off the Affront, and to exclude *Joan* from the Succession of the Crown, the Nobles of *Spain* entered into an Association; and putting the Image of *Henry* upon a Scaffold, they there formally accused him, and afterwards, having taken off his Ornaments, threw his Image from the Scaffold, proclaiming at the same time *Alfonso*, Brother of *Henry*, their King. From hence arose most dismal intestine Wars, which occasioned bloody Battles. During these Troubles *Alfonso* died: About the same time. *Ferdinand* Son of *John II.* King of *Aragon*, whom his Father had declared King of *Sicily*, proposed a Marriage with *Isabella*, *Henry's* Sister, to whom the rebellious *Castilians* had offered the Crown, and forced *Henry* to confirm her right to the same; whereupon the Nuptials were celebrated, but privately: Yet would *Henry*, by making this Concession void, have afterwards set up again the Title of *Joan*, whom he had promised in Marriage to *Charles* Duke of *Aquitain*, Brother to *Lewis XI.* King of *France*: But he dying suddenly, *Henry* at last was reconciled to *Ferdinand* and *Isabella*, and died in the Year 1472.

§. 9. From this match of *Ferdinand* (whom the *Castilians* call the Vth, or the Catholick) with *Isabella*, sprang the great Fortune and Power of *Spain*; for in his Reign it arriv'd to that pitch of Greatness, which ever since has made it both the Terror and the Envy of *Europe*. This *Ferdinand* met with some obstacles at the beginning of his Reign, the States of *Castile* having limited his Power with-

in too narrow Bounds: And *Joan*, the late King *Henry's* supposed Daughter, having contracted a match with *Alfonso* King of *Portugal*, he entering *Castile* with a puissant Army, caused her to be proclaimed Queen; but the *Portuguese* being soundly beaten, the whole Design vanished, and *Joan* retiring to a Monastery, the civil Commotions were totally suppress'd. *Ferdinand's* next Care was to regulate such Disorders as were crept into the Government in the former Reigns; with which view he caused that Law-book to be compiled, which from the City of *Toro*, where it was first Published, is called *Leges Tauri*. In the Year 1478, the famous *Spanish* Inquisition was first instituted by him against the *Moors* and *Jews*, who having once professed themselves Christians, did afterwards return to their Idolatry and Superstitious Worship. This Court of Inquisition is esteemed an inhumane and execrable Tribunal among other Nations, and carries the greatest Injustice with it, in ordering the Children to bear the Guilt of their Parents, and not permitting any one to know his Accusers in order to clear himself against them: But the *Spaniards* ascribe to this Inquisition, the Benefit they enjoy of one Religion, the variety of which has brought great Inconveniencies upon other States. However, 'tis certain, That tho' by those Means Men may be forced to a feigned Conformity, and obliged to shut their Months, yet they are not the proper Instruments for inspiring the Minds of Men with sincere Piety. After *Ferdinand* had ordered his Affairs at home, and upon the Death of his Father, taken upon him the Government of *Aragon*, he undertook an Expedition against the *Moors* of *Granada*, which lasted ten Years, wherein the *Spaniards* were routed near *Malaga*, but quickly revenged themselves upon their Enemies, taking from them one Place after another, till at last they besieged the City of *Granada* with 50000 Foot and 12000 Horse; and having forced the King *Boabdiles* to a surrender, they put an end to the Kingdom of the *Moors* in *Spain*, after it had stood there for above 700 Years. And to prevent the possibility of their ever encreasing again in *Spain*, King *Ferdinand* banished 17000 Families of *Jews* and *Moors* out of *Spain*, by which means, the Kingdom was at the same time despoiled of vast Riches, and of a great number of Inhabitants. After this he took from them *Mazalquivir*, *Oran*, *Pennon de Velez*, and *Mellilla*, situated upon the Coast of *Barbary*.

The first beginning of the Spanish Inquisition.

1497.

1491.

1493.

Granada taken.

1492.

1492.
America discovered.

1494.
The first rise
of the War
betwixt
France and
Spain.

He likewise made use of this opportunity to teach his Nobles, who were grown over powerful, their due Respect and Obedience to the King, and took upon himself the Sovereign Disposal of all the *Spanish* Orders of Knighthood, which were grown to that excess of Riches and Power in *Spain*, that they were formidable to its Kings. Much about the same time *Christopher Columbus*, a *Genouese*, discovered *America*, after his Offers had been refused by the Kings of *Portugal* and *England*; and after he had been seven Years soliciting at the Court of *Castile* for a Supply to undertake the Voyage: At last 17000 Ducats were employed in equipping three Vessels, out of which Stock such prodigious Conquest and Riches have accrued to *Spain*, that ever since it has aimed at the universal Monarchy of *Europe*. How easily the *Spaniards* conquered these vast Countries, and with what Barbarity they used the Inhabitants, is too long to be related here. Not long after a War was kindled betwixt *Spain* and *France*, which has been the occasion of inspeakable Miseries in *Europe*, these two warlike Nations being now freed from that Evil which had hitherto diverted them from meddling with Foreign Affairs, the *French* having rid themselves from the *English*, and the *Spaniards* from the *Moors*. For when *Charles VIII.* King of *France* undertook an Expedition against the Kingdom of *Naples*, *Ferdinand* did not judge it for his Interest, to let the *French*, by conquering this Kingdom, become Masters of *Italy*; especially, since by marrying his Daughter he was in Alliance with *England*, *Portugal* and the *Netherlands*, and the then Kings of *Naples* descended from the House of *Arragon*: And tho' *France* lately entered with him into a Confederacy, by vertue of which the *French* gave up *Roussillon* to *Spain*, hoping thereby to bring over *Ferdinand* to their Party; nevertheless, when he perceived that by all his Intercessions he could not dissuade him from undertaking this Expedition, he entered into a Confederacy with the Pope, the Emperor, *Venice* and *Milan*, against *France*. At the same time, he sent to the Assistance of the *Neapolitanes*, *Gonsalvus Ferdinand de Cerdua*, afterward surnamed the *Grand Captain*, under whose Conduct the *French* were beat out of the *Neapolitan* Territories, whilst he himself made an inroad into *Languedoc*. In the Year 1500 the *Moors* living in the Mountains near *Granada* rebelled, and were not without great Difficulty appeased. Afterwards an Agreement was made

made betwixt *Ferdinand* and *Lewis XII.* King of *France*, to take joint Possession of the Kingdom of *Naples*, under the pretence of making War from thence against the *Turks*; which being soon conquered by their joint Power, they divided it according to their Agreement. But each of them coveting this delicious Morfel for himself, they fell at Variance and came quickly to Blows, *Gonsalvus* routed the *Frenob*, near *Carinola*, took the City of *Naples*, beat them again near the River *Liris* or *Girigliano*, and taking *Cajeta*, drove the *French* a second time out of the Kingdom of *Naples*: But *Gonsalvus* was not rewarded by *Ferdinand* according to his Merits, for *Ferdinand* being jealous of his great Power, undertook a Journey in Person to *Naples*, on purpose to bring *Gonsalvus* handsomely away from thence; and taking him along with him into *Spain*, he treated him ill for his great Deserts. In the mean time ¹⁵⁰⁴ died the Queen *Isabella*, which occasioned some Differences betwixt *Ferdinand* and his Son-in-law *Philip* the Ne-
Philip
therlander; *Ferdinand* pretending, according to the last Will of *Isabella*, to take upon him the Administration of *Castile*. And to maintain his Claim the better, he entered into a Confederacy with *France*, by marrying *Germana de Foix*, Sister to *Lewis XII.* hoping thereby to obtain a powerful Assistance, in case *Philip* should come to attack him: But *Philip* coming into *Spain*, and taking upon him the Administration of the Government in the Name of his Lady *Joan*, *Ferdinand* retired into *Aragon*. However, *Philip* died soon after, and Queen *Joan*, tho' disturbed in her Senses, undertook the Administration, but some of the Nobility opposing her, the Government was conferr'd upon *Ferdinand*, after his return from *Naples*, notwithstanding the Emperour *Maximilian* pretended to it, in the right of his Grandson *Charles*. In the Year 1508, *Ferdinand* entered into a Confederacy against the *Venetians*, whereby he regained the Cities of *Calabria*, *Brindisi*, *Oranto*, *Trano*, *Mola* and *Polignano*, which the *Venetians* had formerly obtained for some Services done to the *Neapolitans*. But as soon as *Ferdinand* perceived that the *Venetians* were like to be swallowed up by the Emperour and *France*, the Pope and he left the Confederacy, thinking it more convenient to preserve the State of *Venice*; since by adding the Territories of *Venice* to those of *Milan*, which were then possessed by the *French*, these would have grown too powerful in *Italy*. Hence arose a War, in which

John

1512.

*Ferdinand
conquer'd
Navarre.*

Charles.

1519.

*Wars be-
twixt Charles
and France.*

John d'Albert, King of *Navarre*, taking part with the *French*, was upon the Instigation of *Ferdinand* excommunicated by the Pope; under which pretext *Ferdinand* took an opportunity to possess himself of that part of the Kingdom of *Navarre*, which lies on the *Spanish* side of the *Pyrenean* Mountains; and which since that time the *French* have in vain endeavour'd to recover. In the Year 1510 the *Spaniards* took *Bugia* and *Tripoli* upon the Coast of *Barbary*; but were routed in the Island of *Zerbi*. This wise King died in the Year 1516.

§. 10. To him succeeded his Grandson by his Daughter, *Charles*, the fifth Emperor of that Name, who, with the Assistance of the Cardinal *Ximenes*, immediately took upon himself the Administration of the Government, his Mother, to whom the same belonged, being incapable of exercising it. This Prince, who, since *Charles* the Great, was the most potent Prince that hath been in *Europe*, spent the greatest part of his Life in Travels and Wars. In the very beginning of his Reign, there were some Commotions in *Spain*, which were soon appeas'd. *John d'Albert* also made an Inroad into the Kingdom of *Navarre*, in hopes to recover it, but was quickly repuls'd. But with the *French*, during his whole Life, he waged continual Wars. For, though in the Year 1516, he made a League with King *Francis* I. whereby the Daughter of *Francis* then under Age was promis'd to him in Marriage; yet was this Tie not strong enough to keep down the Animosity of these two emulous Princes. *Charles* flush'd with the great Success of his House, had always in view his Motto, *Plus ultra*. On the other hand, *Francis*, surrounded every where by so Potent a Prince, oppos'd his Designs with all his Might, fearing, lest his Power should grow too strong both for him and all the rest of *Europe*. *Charles* obtain'd a most particular Advantage, when the Imperial Dignity was conferr'd upon him; to obtain which was for himself, or somebody else, *Francis* had labour'd with all his Might, but in vain. Upon this, their Emulation flam'd out into open War, in which the *French* lost *Tournay* and *St. Amant*, but beat the *Imperialists* from before *Mazeres*. At the same time *Charles*, took up a Resolution upon the Instigation of Pope *Leo* X. to dispossess the *French* of *Milan*; upon the Plea that *Francis* had neglected to receive this Dutchy in fief of the Empire; and accordingly he beat the

the French near Bicoque. Fontenoy; also, which the French had taken by Surprise, was retaken from them by force. It prov'd withal very disadvantageous to the French, that the Constable Charles of Bourbon sided with the Emperor; and entering *Provence*, besieg'd *Marseilles*; which never-¹⁵²⁴theless he was forc'd to quit, as soon as Francis march'd with all his Forces that way into *Italy* to recover the *Milaneze*. In this Expedition Francis took the City of *Milan*, but at the Siege of *Pavia* was attack'd by the Imperial General, who totally routed his Army, and having taken him Prisoner, carry'd him into *Spain*. The King himself¹⁵²⁵ was in part the occasion of this loss, in having sent a great part of his Army towards *Naples* and *Savona*; especially considering that those who remain'd with him, were mostly *Italians*, *Swiss* and *Grisons*, who did not perform their Duty in the Battle; and that most of his Generals were of Opinion, their best way was to avoid the hazard of a Battle, by retiring under the City of *Milan*. The French met with equal bad success in the Diversion they endeavour'd to give the Emperor, by the help of Charles Duke of *Gelderland*, and the *Friselanders*: For these were at that time worsted by Charles's Forces. There were some that advis'd Charles to set Francis at Liberty without any Ransom; and by this Act of Generosity to oblige him for ever: But he follow'd the Counsels of such as advis'd to make Advantage of so great a Prisoner. Accordingly he tied him up to very hard Terms; which Francis refusing to accept of, fell, through Discontent, into a dangerous fit of illness; upon which Charles himself went to visit and comfort him; though he was advis'd to the contrary by his Chancellor *Gattinara*, who alledg'd, that such a visit, where he did not intend to promise the Prisoner his Liberty, would rather seem to proceed from Covetousness, and fear of losing the Advantage of his Ransom, than from any Civility or good Inclination towards him. And this Sickness was the real Cause, why at last the Treaty, concerning his Liberty, which had been so long on Foot, was finish'd, the Emperor fearing that his Discontent might plunge him into another Sickness, or Death it self. In the mean time, the prodigious Success which attended the Emperor, rais'd no small Jealousie among other Princes; and by the Instigation of Pope *Clement VII.* three Armies were rais'd to maintain the Liberty of *Italy*. To prevent this Storm, and especially to withdraw the Pope from

Rome taken
by Charles V.
1527.

A Peace made
at Cambray.

from the Confederacy, the Emperor's Generals march'd directly against *Rome*, which they took by Storm (where *Charles of Bourbon* was slain) and for several Days together plunder'd the City, and committed great Outrages. The Pope himself was besieg'd in the Castle of *St. Angelo*; and *Charles*, at the same time that the Pope was block'd up by his own Forces, caus'd Prayers to be said in *Spain* for 40 Days together, for his Deliverance. At last, punish'd by Famine, he was forc'd to surrender, and to renounce the above mention'd League. The Conditions on which *Francis* had obtain'd his Liberty, were, That *Francis* should surrender the Dukedom of *Burgundy*; renounce the Sovereignty over *Flanders* and *Artois*; quit all his pretences upon *Naples* and *Milan*; marry the Emperor's Sister *Eleonora*; and give his two Sons as Pledges for the performance of these Articles. But as soon as he got into his own Kingdom, he protested against the Treaty, which was extorted from him during his Imprisonment: And making a League with the Pope, *England*, *Venice*, the *Suiss* and *Florence*, sent an Army into *Italy* under the Command of *Odet de Foix*, Lord of *Lautrée*. This occasion'd very gross Words between these two Princes, insomuch that they gave one another the Lie, and a Challenge pass'd betwixt them; but *Lautrée*, who had at first great Success, being destroy'd with his Army by Sickness in the Siege of *Naples*, a Peace was at last concluded at *Cambray*, in the Year 1529, by vertue of which, *Francis* paid for his Sons 2550000 Rixdollars, renounc'd his Pretensions to *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Milan*, and *Naples*, and married *Eleonora*, Sister to the Emperor; from which Marriage, if a Son should be Born, he was to be put in Possession of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*. In the Year 1530, *Charles* was Crown'd by Pope *Clement VIII.* at *Bononia*; where the Pope stipulated with the Emperor, that the Common-wealth of *Florence* should be made a Principality: And accordingly the said City was by force obliged to admit this Change; *Alexander de Medici* being constituted their first Duke, to whom the Emperor married his Natural Daughter *Margaret*. In the same Year the Bishop of *Utrecht* resign'd the Sovereignty of that City, and the Province of *Over-yssel*, into the Hands of *Charles*: And soon after the Provinces of *Gelderland*, *Zutphen*, *Groningen*, *Twente* and *Drente* fell also into his Hands. In the Year 1535, he went with a puissant Army into *Africa*, took *Tunis* and *Goletta*, restoring the King-

Kingdom of *Tunis* to *Muleassa*, who had been outed before by *Haradin Barbarossa*: But in *Goletta* he left a Garrison. In the Year 1537, another War broke out between *Charles* and *Francis*: For the latter could not digest the loss of *Milan*; and being advised by the Pope, that when-ever he intended to attack *Milan*, he should first make himself Master of *Savoy*; and *Francis Sforza* dying at the same time; he fell upon *Charles* Duke of *Savoy*; and under pretence, that he defrauded his Mother of her Dowry, drove him quite out of *Savoy* and conquer'd a great part of *Piedmont*. But the Emperor, who was resolv'd to annex the Dutchy of *Milan* to his Family, came to the Assistance of the Duke of *Savoy*, and at the Head of his Army, entering *Provence*, took *Aix*, and some other Places; but his Army being much weakned with Sicknefs and want of Provisions, he was forced to retire again. In the Netherlands, the Imperialists took *St. Paul* and *Monstrevil*, killing great Numbers of the French. But through the Mediation of Pope *Paul III.* a Truce of 10 Years was ¹⁵³⁸ concluded at *Nissa* in *Provence*; after which these two Princes had a friendly interview at *Aigues Mortes*. And the very next Year, the Emperor, contrary to the Advice of his Friends, ventur'd to take his way through the very Heart of *France*, travelling the shortest way with all possible speed to compose the Disorders, which were arisen at *Ghent*. But before that he had, by the Contestable *Anna Montmorency*, cajolled *Francis* into a belief, that he would restore to him the Dutchy of *Milan*, which however he never intended to perform. In the Year 1541, he undertook an Expedition against *Algiers* in *Africa*, at the latter end of the Year, against the Advice of the Pope, and others of his Friends, who persuaded him to stay till next Spring. He there Landed his Army with good Success; but a few Days after, such prodigious Storms and Rains dispersed his Ships, and spoiled the Fire-locks of the Soldiers, that the Emperor was oblig'd, with the loss of one half of his Army, to return into *Spain*. The Year ¹⁵⁴² after that, *Francis* broke with him again, accordingly *William* Duke of *Cleves* entering *Brabant* on one side, the Duke of *Orleans* on the other side, took *Luxemburgh* and some other Places. The *Dauphin* besieg'd *Perpignan*, but was oblig'd to raise the Siege: The famous Pirate *Barbarossa*, did, by the Instigation of *Francis*, great Mischief on the Sea-coasts of *Calabria*, destroying *Nissa* in *Provence* by Fire.

Fife. Charles seeing himself attack'd at once in so many Places, setting aside the Differences which were arisen about the Divorce betwixt Henry of England and his Aunt Catharine, made a League with Henry King of England, wherein it was agreed, That the Emperor should force his way through *Campaigne*, whilst Henry enter'd into *Picardy*, that so they might, by joining their Forces, ruin the whole Power of *France*. Thereupon the Emperor, with an Army of 50000 Men, beat the Duke of *Cleves* in the *Netherland*, forcing him to surrender *Guelderland*; and after having recover'd the Places in *Luxemburgh*, taken before by the *French*, enter'd into *Campaigne*, taking by force *Eygn* and *Distur*. Francis kept with his Army on the other side of the River *Marne*, and not daring to fight the *Imperialists*, contented himself to ravage the Country they were to march through, in order to cut off their Provisions. Nevertheless the *Imperial* Army found a sufficient quantity at *Esperney* and *Chasteau Thiry*. After this Charles, not receiving that Assistance from the King of England which he expected, and having lost a considerable in *Italy*, near *Carizola*, from the *French*, made a Peace with Francis at *Crespy*, in the County of *Valois*. Then Charles undertook to reduce the *Protestants*, entering, for that Purpose, into a League with Pope *Paul III.* and this War he carried on with such Success, that without much Trouble he broke them, making their chief Heads, the Elector of *Saxony* and Landgrave of *Hesse*, Prisoners. The Emperor made use of great Policy, in fomenting Divisions betwixt Duke *Maurice* and his Cousin, the Elector of *Saxony*: And refusing to fight with them at first, he thereby protracted the War, foreseeing that a Confederacy under so many Heads would not last long. At the same time Francis and Henry VIII. were both of them lately dead, who else would questionless, have oppos'd his Design of oppressing the *Protestants*, in order to make himself absolute Master of *Germany*: Nay the very Heads of the *Protestant* League very much contributed to their own Misfortune, as having let slip several opportunities, especially at first, before the Emperor had rightly settled his Matters, when they might have done him considerable Mischief. But after all, Charles was no great gainer by these Victories, for that he us'd the Conquer'd, with too much Rigour, keeping the Captive Princes in too close an Imprisonment. He also disoblighd *Maurice*, Elector of

Saxony

Peace made
at *Crespy*.
1544.
Charles wa-
ges War a-
gainst the
Protestants
in *Germany*.
1547.

Saxony, after his Father-in-law the Landgrave of Hesse had, through his Persuasion, surrender'd himself to the Emperor. The Elector therefore being persuaded by the Prayers of his Children and others, who remonstrated to him, That through his Means their Religion and Liberty were in danger of being lost, he fell unawares upon ¹⁵⁵⁰ Charles, whom, under favour of the Night and a Fog, he forc'd to retire from *Inspruck*. After this Exploit a Peace was concluded by the Mediation of King Ferdinand at *Passaw*, in which the Protestant Religion was establish'd. ^{Treaty at Passaw.} In the mean while Henry II. King of France, coming to the Assistance of the Protestants, had taken Metz, Toul and Verdun. The Emperor again attackt Metz with great Fury, but being fain to leave it after a considerable loss sustain'd, he discharg'd his Fury upon Hefden and Tervanne, which he levell'd with the Ground. In Italy the Imperialists took Siena, which afterwards Philip II. gave to Cosmo Duke of Tuscany, reserving to himself the Sovereignty and some Sea-ports. At last, Charles tir'd with the Toils of the Empire, and the Infirmities of his Body, resign'd the Imperial Crown to his Brother Ferdinand, who would not Consent that the same should come to his Son Philip. But to Philip he gave all his Kingdoms and Territories, except those in Germany (which fell to Ferdinand's share) reserving to himself only a yearly Allowance of 100000 Ducats. He had made a little before, a Truce of five Years with France, which was soon broke by the Solicitation of the Pope, who endeavour'd to turn the Family of Colonna out of their Possessions; and they being upheld by the Spaniards, the French sided with the Pope. But this War prov'd very unfortunate to the French, for being routed at St. Quintins, they lost that City, and the Marechal de Thermes was also soundly beaten near Gravelin. At last a Peace was concluded at *Chateau en Cambrasis*, by ^{Peace betwixt Spain and France.} virtue of which, the French were oblig'd to restore all they had taken in Italy: And thus were all those Provinces lost in one Moment, for the Conquest of which Charles and Henry had shed so much Blood. But under-hand it was agreed, That both the King of Spain and France should endeavour to root out the Hereticks (as they call'd them) which succeeded afterwards very ill both in Spain and France. In the Year before this, viz. 1558, died Charles ^{Charles died} in the Convent of St. Justus in Spain, where he spent his last Days in quiet. His last Will and Testament (tho' never

ver so Rational) was so far from being pleasing to the Inquisition, that it wanted but little of having been burnt as Heretical. And his Father Confessor and the rest of the Monks in that Convent, who had been present, were forc'd to undergo the severe Judgment of that Court.

Philip II.

S. 11. In the Reign of *Philip II.* the greatness of the *Spanish* Monarchy began to be at a stand; neither had its Kings the same Success, as formerly, to get vast Kingdoms by Marriages. For from the match of *Philip* and *Mary* Queen of *England*, came no Children. And truly, in my Opinion, the *Spanish* Greatness receiv'd the first shock at the time, when *Charles V.* surrender'd his Dominions in *Germany* to his Brother *Ferdinand*, and afterwards had him elected King of the *Romans*; by which means the Power of this House was divided, and the Imperial Crown separated from the *Spanish* Monarchy; *Charles* would fain have afterwards persuaded *Ferdinand* to transfer the Succession of the Imperial Crown upon *Philip*; but he influenced by his Son *Maximilian* to keep what he had got, would in no ways part with it. Besides, he was much belov'd by the *Germans*, whereas they had an Aversion against *Philip*; who being a meer *Spaniard*, did not so much as understand the *German* Tongue: And *Ferdinand* and his Successors prov'd very good Princes; who were not fond of the *Spanish* Methods of Governing. But that which gave the greatest shock to the *Spanish* Greatness, was the Commotions in the *Netherlands*. The reason why this Evil grew incurable, was, that *Philip* being over fond of his ease, would rather sit still in *Spain*, than by his Presence endeavour to stem the current before it became too rapid; tho' his Father did not think it too much, to venture himself at the Discretion of *Francis* his Rival, to appease the Tumults arisen only in the City of *Ghent*. Another reason was, That he took the most violent Course, by sending the Duke of *Alva*, a cruel Man, among the *Netherlanders*, who being us'd to a mild sort of Government, were thereby put into Despair; especially when they were inform'd, that the Inquisition had declar'd Criminal, not only those who were guilty of the Rebellion, and pulling down the Images, but even all such Catholics as had not made Resistance against them. Besides this, the *Spaniards* were much hated by the *Netherlanders*, not only by reason of the great Diversity of the

Man.

Manners of these Nations, but likewise upon the account that the latter had been in great esteem with *Charles V.* whose humour suited mightily with their Customs. On the contrary, *Philip* only encourag'd the *Spaniards*, who having an extraordinary conceit of their own Abilities, and taking the *Netherlanders* for Cowards, did not think they had Courage enough to oppose their Designs. The *Spaniards* were well pleas'd to see the *Netherlanders* tumultuous, hoping the King would, upon that score have an opportunity to clip their ample Privileges, and by making them all alike obtain an absolute Dominion over them: This done, they hoped to make these Countries their Armory and Store-house, from whence they might with more ease invade *France* and *England*, and raise the *Spanish* Monarchy to the highest degree of Greatness. But the *Netherlanders*, were resolv'd not to part with their Liberty, nor to be treated as a conquer'd Nation. The neighbouring Princes also, but especially *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, took the opportunity of these Troubles to empty the vast Treasures of *Spain*, and to exhaust its Strength. In like manner the Protestant Princes also of *Germany*, who hated the *Spaniards*, were glad of this opportunity, and assisted the Prince of *Orange* upon all occasions. And the Emperors thought it more convenient to be quiet and to please the *Germans*, than to be too forward to assist their Cousins. These Commotions in the *Netherlands* occasion'd a War betwixt *Philip* and *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, in which she not only afforded Assistance to the *Netherlanders*, but with the *English* Privateers did considerable mischief to the *Spanish* *West India* Ships; and the famous *Francis Drake* plunder'd the very Southern Coast of *America*. On the other side, *Philip*, by supporting the Rebels in *Ireland*, prov'd very troublesome to Queen *Elizabeth*. At last *Philip* resolv'd with one stroke to sink the whole Strength of *England*; to which purpose he was equipping a great Fleet for several Years together, which he call'd the *Invincible*, the like being never seen before those Times. The Fleet consisted of 150 Sail of Ships, which carry'd 1600 great pieces of Brass Cannon, and 1050 of Iron; 8000 Seamen, and 20000 Marines, besides Volunteers; the Charge amounted daily to 30000 Ducats, but the whole Expedition came to twelve Millions of Ducats. At the same time the Pope *Sixtus V.* excommunicated Queen *Elizabeth*, adjudging her Kingdom to *Philip*. But

The Spanish
Armado de-
stroy'd.

1588.

1596.

1594.

Peace made
at Vervin.

1591.

all these Preparations came to nothing, the greatest part of this Fleet being destroy'd, partly by the *English* and *Dutch*, partly by Tempests in the *German* Ocean; so that few return'd home, and those that did were very much shattered; and in fine the loss was so universal, that there was scarce a Noble Family in *Spain* but went into Mourning for the loss of some Friend or another. But the magnanimity and evenness of Temper that *Philip* shew'd upon this occasion, was much to be admir'd, for he receiv'd the bad News without the least Alteration, giving only this Answer, *I did not send them out to fight against the Winds and Seas.* After that, the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets being join'd, beat the *Spanish* Fleet near *Cadiz*, taking from the *Spaniards*, not only a great many Ships richly Laden, but also the City of *Cadiz* it self; which nevertheless was abandon'd by the *English* General, the Earl of *Essex*, after he had plunder'd it: Neither did *Spain* get any Advantage by having entangl'd it self in the Troubles, and (as it was call'd) the *Holy League*, made in *France.* *Philip*, 'tis true, propos'd to himself to have met with a fair opportunity, by excluding the *Bourbon* Family, to annex the Crown of *France* to his House, or by raising Divisions in that Kingdom to assist one of his Creatures in obtaining that Crown; but by the Courage and good Fortune of *Henry IV.* all these Measures were broke, and he declaring himself a Catholick, took away the Foundation whereupon the League was built. By this turn, *Philip* suffer'd extremly in his Affairs; for in the mean time that he sent the Duke of *Parma*, Governor of the *Netherlands*, to the Assistance of the League in *France*, the Confederate *Netherlanders* had leisure given them to put themselves and their Affairs in a good posture. Besides, *Henry IV.* after reducing most of *France*, declar'd War against *Philip*; the Count *de Fuentes* took *Cambray* in the Year 1595, and the next Year the Arch-Duke *Albert* master'd *Calais.* On the other side, *Henry* recover'd *Fere* from the *Spaniards.* In the Year 1597, the *Spaniards* took *Amiens* by surprise, which *Henry* recover'd not without great Difficulty. At last, a Peace was concluded in that same Year betwixt *France* and *Spain* at *Vervin*; *Philip* waged also several Wars against the *Turks*; for the Pyrate *Dragutes* had taken from the *Spaniards* *Tripoli*, after they had been in Possession of it for forty Years. To retake this, *Philip* sent a strong Army, which took the Isle of *Gerba*;

Gerbe; but being afterwards beaten by the *Turkish Fleet*, he lost, together with the Island, 18000 Men and 42 ¹⁵⁶⁹ Ships. In the Year 1566 *Malta* was besieged by the *Turks* during the space of four Months, but was relieved by *Philip*, who forced the *Turks* to raise the Siege with great loss. In the Year 1571, the Confederate Fleet of *Spain*, *Venice*, and other *Italian States*, under the Command of *Don John of Austria*, obtained a most signal Victory over the *Turkish Fleet* near *Lepanto*, whereby the *Turkish Naval Strength* was weaken'd to that degree, that they were never afterwards so formidable in those Seas, as they were before: Tho' indeed the *Spaniards* got no great Reputation in this War, for by their delays that considerable Island of *Rhodes* was lost before. In the Year 1573 *Don John of Austria* passed with an Army into *Africa*, to retake *Tunis*, which succeeded so well, that he forced the City, and added a new Fortification to it: But in the Year next following, the *Turks* sent a puissant Army thither, and retook the City, its Fortifications being not quite perfected; as also *Goletta*, which was but feebly provided with Necessaries, tho' lost indeed by the unskilfulness and Cowardice of the Governor; so that the whole Kingdom of *Tunis*, to the great Prejudice of the Christians, fell into the Hands of the *Turks*. At home *Philip* was at War with the *Morians* of *Granada*, who rebelling against him, were supported by the *Algarines*, and could not be subdued but with great difficulty; and if the *Turks* had been quick enough in giving them timely Assistance, it might have proved very dangerous to *Spain*. This Rebellion did not end till the Year 1570, after it had continu'd for three Years. There were also some Commotions among the *Aragonians* ¹⁵⁶²; who pretended to take part with *Anthony Perez*, who stood upon the Privileges of the Kingdom of *Aragon*, to avoid the Indictment laid against him, for having, upon the King's Orders, privately murder'd *Escovedo*, an intimate Friend of *Don John of Austria*. By laying this Indictment, *Philip* intended at once to purge himself of the Infamy of the Fact, and to be revenged upon *Perez*, who had been unfaithful to him in some Love Intrigue. And tho' this did not much redound to the Honour of *Philip*, yet by this he took an opportunity to retrench the Privileges of the *Aragonians*. In the Year 1563, *Philip* caus'd his Son *Charles* to be kill'd, upon the pretence, that he had endeavour'd to kill his Father; and not long after, the

Portugal calls
to Spain,
1579.

1595.

Philip III.

Queen *Isabella*, *Charles's* Step-mother, died, not without Suspicion of having been Poison'd. But a great many are of Opinion, that some Love Intrigues were the occasion of their Death, which is the more probable, because the said *Isabella* being intended for the Bride of *Charles*, had been taken by the Father in spite of his Son. *Henry* King of *Portugal* dying, there were several Pretenders to that Crown, among whom was *Philip* (as being born of *Isabella*, *Emanuel* King of *Portugal's* Daughter) who maintain'd his Right by the Sword; and by the Conduct of the Duke of *Alva* conquer'd the Kingdom, forcing *Anthony*, the Bastard, who had caus'd himself to be proclaim'd King, to fly into *England*, and from thence into *France*, where he died an Exile in *Paris*: Only the Island of *Tercera* held out for some time longer, which the *French* intending to relieve, were totally routed by the *Spaniards*. And thus *Philip* became Master both of the *East* and *West-Indies*, the two greatest Mines of Riches in the World. Nevertheless, the *French*, *English*, and *Hollanders*, had found out a way to ease him of these prodigious Revenues. For *Philip*, just before his Death, did confess, That the War with the *Netherlands* only, had cost him 564 Millions of Ducats. And truly, it is very probable, that trusting to his vast Riches he was thereby prompted to his ambitious Designs, and to undertake more than prov'd beneficial to him. He died in the Year 1598.

§. 12. *Philip* the III's Father had left him the Kingdom in Peace with *France*, but the *Dutch* War grew every Day the heavier upon the *Spaniards*. The *Spaniards* did hope, that after *Philip* II. in his latter Days had married his Daughter *Clara Eugenia* to *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, giving her the *Netherlands* for a Dowry, the *Dutch* would become more pliable, and re-unite themselves with the rest of the Provinces in the *Netherlands*, as having now a Prince of their own, and being freed from the *Spanish* Yoke that was so odious to them. But in regard the *Hollanders* did by no means like this Bait, and at the Siege of *Ostend* gave a taste to the *Spaniards*, both of their Strength and their firm Resolution to stand it out, the *Spaniards* resolv'd to make Peace with them; especially since the *Hollanders* had found out the way to the *East-Indies*, where they made great Progress. Besides *France* enjoying a peaceable Government under *Henry* IV. and increas-

ling in Power, it was fear'd, That if the *French* should fall, with fresh Forces, upon *Spain*, which was then tir'd out and exhausted by this tedious War, it might prove fatal to *Spain*. Add to this, that *Spain* fed themselves with vain Hopes, that the fear of a foreign Enemy ceasing, the *Hollanders* in time of Peace might fall into Divisions among themselves; or at least, that Peace and Plenty might abate their Courage. The *Spaniards* gave sufficient Proof of their eagerness for a Peace with *Holland*, by setting the Treaty on foot in the *Hague*, by sending among others, *Ambrosius Spinola* himself thither as Ambassador, and by granting and allowing them the *East-India Trade*. Whereas the *Hollanders* carried it very high, and would not bate an Ace of their Proposal. At last, a Truce with *Holland*. 1609.
 for 12 Years was concluded with *Holland*. The next ensuing Year, *Philip* banish'd out of *Spain* 900000 *Morans*, the Off-spring of the ancient *Moors*, who had profess'd themselves Christians only for a Shew, and intended to raise a Rebellion, for which end they had under-hand crav'd Assistance from *Henry IV.* In the same Year the *Spaniards* took the Fortrefs of *Arache*, situated on the Coast of *Africa*; as they had likewise possess'd themselves before of the Harbour of *Final* near *Genoua*. In the Year 1619, the *Valtelline* revolted from the *Grisons*; and the *Spaniards* sided with the former, in hopes to annex them to the Dukedome of *Milan*. But *France* taking part with the *Grisons*, the Business was protracted for a great many Years, till at last matters were restor'd to their former State. This difference did rouse up all *Italy*, and the Pope himself took part with the *Grisons*, tho' *Protestants*, assisting them in the recovery of the *Valtelline*. The War breaking out in *Germany*, the *Spaniards* sent *Ambrose Spinola* from the *Netherlands* into the *Palatinate*, part of which was subdu'd by them. *Philip III.* died in the Year 1621.

§. 13. His Son *Philip IV.* at the very beginning of his *Philip IV.* Reign made great Alterations in the Court, sending away the Creatures of the Duke de *Lerma*, the Favourite of his Father: But the Duke foreseeing what was likely to befall him, did timely obtain a Cardinal's Cap, fearing the King should aim at his Head. With the beginning of the Reign of this King, the Truce with *Holland* being expir'd, the War was re-kindled, in which *Spinola* was forc'd to raise the Siege of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, because *Christian Duke*

1622.

1628.

of *Brünswick*, and General *Mansfield*, having before routed the *Spaniards* neart *Fleury*, came to the Assistance of the *Hollanders*. *Pieter Hoen* surpriz'd the *Spanish* Silver Fleet, with a Booty of 12 Millions of *Gilders*. At the same time the *Hollanders* made a Settlement in *Brafle*, taking the City of *Olinda*. In the Year 1629, the *Spaniards*, in hopes to make a considerable *Diversiōn*, and to put the *Dutch* hard to it, made an *Inrōde* into the *Velaw*, and took *Amersfort*, whilst the *Hollanders* were buied in the Siege of *Bois le Duc*: But the *Hollanders* taking *Wsel* by Surprize, they were oblig'd to retreat with all speed over the River *Wsel*, for fear their retreat should be cut off by the *Dutch*. In the Year 1639, a great Fleet was sent out of *Spain* into the Channel, under the Command of *Don Oquendo*, which was destroy'd by *Martin Tromp*, in the Downs, in the very sight of the *English*. What the Intention was of sending so great a Fleet this way, was not generally known at that time; but afterwards it was divulg'd, that the same was intended against *Sweden*, and that there were 20000 Men ready in *Denmark*, which, as soon as this Fleet should have appear'd before *Gothenburg*, wereto have join'd them and enter'd *Sweden*. Afterwards the War was protracted, but most to the disadvantage of the *Spaniards*, till the Year 1648, when the *Spaniards* concluded a Peace with the *Hollanders* at *Munster*, declaring them a free People, renouncing all their Pretences over them, and leaving to them all the Places which they had taken from them. *France* did its utmost to hinder the Conclusion of this Peace, at least so long, till that Kingdom might also make a Peace with *Spain*; but the *Hollanders* did not think it adviseable to stay their Leisure, fearing, that if *Spain* was brought too low, the *French* would thereby be enabled to swallow up the *Netherlands*, and become their immediate Neighbours, which they foresaw would prove fatal to their State. *Spain* also perceiving, that the *Dutch* were not to be overcome by force, was willing to agree to those Conditions, being glad to be rid once of so troublesome an Enemy, that they might have the more leisure to be even with *France* and *Portugal*. It is reported, that this War cost the *Spaniards* above One thousand five hundred Millions of *Ducats*. In the Year 1628, *Vincent II. Duke of Mantua*, dying, the Emperor endeavour'd to exclude *Charles Duke of Nevers*, he being a Frenchman born, from the Succession of that Dukedom, under pretence of having

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neglected some Acknowledgment of Entrance due upon it, as being a Fief of the Empire. At the same time the *Savoyards* took the opportunity to renew their Pretensions upon *Montferrat*; and the *Spaniards*, in hopes of getting something in the Fray, besieg'd *Casal*. On the other side, the *French* espous'd the Cause of the Duke of *Nevers*, rais'd the Siege of *Casal*, and put the Duke into Possession of the Dukedom of *Mantua*; which did much weaken the Reputation of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*. In the Year 1635, the *French* declared War against *Spain*, under pretence, that they had taken Prisoner *Philip Christopher* Elector of *Treves*, he being under the Protection of the King of *France*, and that they had dispossest the *French* Garrison of *Treves*, and possess'd themselves of that City; but the true Reason was, that it was tho't high Time to bridle the Ambition and Power of the House of *Austria*, which after the Battle of *Nordlingen*, and the Peace concluded at *Prague*, was grown very formidable; and that *France* being well settled at home, began to be in a very flourishing Condition. So the *French*, after they had beat the Prince *Tomaso* near *Avannes*, enter'd the *Netherlands* with a great Army, but the Success did not answer Expectation; the *Dutch* especially being unwilling, that *France* should make any considerable Conquests on that side: Neither did the *French* gain any thing in *Italy*. The Year after that, the Prince of *Conde* was forc'd to raise the Siege of *Dole*; and the *Spaniards* entering *Picardy* fill'd *Paris* it self with Terror and Confusion. *Gallas* the Imperial General, endeavour'd to enter *Burgundy* with his Army, but did not gain much Ground. In the Year 1637, the *Spaniards* lost *Landesi*. The next Year they were forc'd to retire from before *Leucate* with great Loss; but the Prince of *Conde*, on the other hand, had the like ill fortune before *Fonterabia*. In 1639, The *Spaniards* beat the *French* soundly near *Thionville*, but lost *Hesdin*, *Salfes* and *Salins*; and in the Year following, the strong City of *Arras*, being likewise routed near *Casal*, after they had attempted in vain with all their Strength to oblige the Earl of *Harcourt* to raise the Siege of *Turin*. In the same Year the *Catalonians* revolted, after a long Discontentment; for their first Disaffection had been owing to the Pride of the Duke d'*Olivarez*, the King's Favourite, against whom they had made great Complaints, but were still severely oppress'd by him. These Discontents encreased afterwards, when the

1635;

Catalonia rebels.

Catalonians endeavouring the Relief of *Salses*, were beaten, and pretending they were not duly assisted by the *Castilians*, left the Army and marched home. The Duke taking this opportunity, represented them very ill to the King, and caused their Priviledges to be considerably diminished, and their Country to be oppress'd with the quartering of Soldiers. This put them in open Rebellion, and *Barcelona* beginning first, they drove the *Spaniards* out of *Catalonia*. Then they implor'd the Aid of *France*, and at last, put themselves under the Protection of that Kingdom: And it was Eleven Years before the *Spaniards* could quite recover *Catalonia*: Then indeed the intestine Commotions in *France* presented them with a fair opportunity; for *Barcelona*, being not timely reliev'd, was forc'd to surrender to the *Spaniards*. But the revolt of the *Portuguese* gave a greater shock to the *Spaniards*. *Philip II.* tho' he conquer'd this Kingdom, yet had always endeavour'd by mildness, and by preserving their Privileges, to mitigate the hatred that the *Portuguese* bore to the *Castilians*, which was grown to that height, that the Priests used to insert in their Prayers, *That God would be pleas'd to deliver them from the Castilian Yoke*: But after his Death the *Spanish* Ministers had not been so careful, by maintaining their Privileges, to retain the Affection of the *Portuguese*, but rather had treated them as a conquer'd Nation; which so exasperated the *Portuguese*, that as soon as they saw *Spain* begin to decline, immediately some Places in *Portugal* rebell'd, but were soon after reduc'd to their former Obedience. Thereupon the *Spaniards* thought it adviseable, that to bridle this People, nothing could be more proper, than by employing the Nobles as well as the Commoners in the Wars, to purge off the superfluous ill Humours of the Nation. In the mean while the *Catalonians* falling into Rebellion, the *Portuguese* Nobles were order'd to go into the Field, which they did not well relish; having besides this, some other reasons to be dissatisfy'd with the *Spaniards*: And, for as much as the *Portuguese* had a great Affection for the Duke of *Braganza*, the *Spaniards* try'd all ways to entice him to come to Court, and fancying they had cajoll'd him sufficiently with fair Promises, invired him very courteously to go in Person with the King into the Field; which Invitation, nevertheless, he knew how to decline very dextrously. At last the *Portuguese* Nobility being hard press'd to serve

1657.

Portugal falls
off from
Spain.
1640.

1638.

in the Expedition against the *Catalonians*, which they would in no ways consent to, unanimously agreed to shake off the *Castilian* Yoke, and secretly founded the Inclinations of the Duke of *Braganza*. As soon as he, upon the persuasions of his Lady, had resolv'd to accept of the Crown, they broke loose, and surprizing the Garrison in the City of *Lisbon*, the Palace and the Fort, seiz'd the Ships, kill'd the Secretary of State *Vasconcello*, and proclaim'd the Duke of *Braganza* King, under the Name of *John IV.* purging the whole Kingdom within eight days of the *Castilians*, and that with the loss only of two or three Persons. Which may serve as a remarkable instance to convince the World, how easily a Kingdom is lost, where the Peoples Inclination is averse to the supreme Head. Thus the *Spanish* Monarchy received a signal Blow, and its Power being divided into several Channels, it could not act effectually on all sides. They also lost *Perpignan*; tho' the *French* could not go further into *Spain*, for the Prince of *Conde* besieg'd *Lerida* in vain, Ann. 1647. The Prince *Monaco* driving the *Spanish* Garrisons out of his Territories, put himself under the protection of *France*, Ann. 1641. There happen'd likewise a most dangerous Rebellion at *Naples*, the Head of which was a poor Fisherman, whose Name was *Massanello*; who might have put the whole Kingdom into a Flame, if the *French* had been at hand to give him timely assistance; but by the prudent management of the Governour, the Earl of *Ogante*, the Tumult was appeased: *Spain* then being forc'd to quench the Flames on all sides, it could not be so mindful of *Holland*, which was the most remote; having all hands full, to resist the dangers threatening them nearer home. And indeed the *Spaniards* had the good fortune to reduce, as we said before, *Catalonia*, and to drive the *French* out of *Piombino* and *Porto Longone*: But the *English* took from them the Island of *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies*. At last *France* being re-established in its former Tranquillity, the *Spaniards* thought it most convenient to make Peace with that Crown: Which was concluded betwixt the two great Ministers of State, the Cardinal *Mazarini* and *Don Lewis de Haro*, in the *Pyrenean* Mountains: By virtue of which *France* got *Roussillon*, and several considerable places in the *Netherlands*. *Spain* having thus concluded a Peace with all the rest of its Neighbours, it began to make

Duke of
Braganza
proclaimed
King of Por-
tugal.

1642.

1647.

Massanello's
Rebellion at
Naples,
1647.

The Pyrenean
Treaty.

make War in earnest against *Portugal*. In pursuance of which the *Spaniards* entred *Portugal* with a great Force, taking from the *Portuguese* several places; but withal were at several places soundly beaten. The Battle near *Entremos* where *Don Juan*, and that near *Villa Viciosa*, where *Caracena* received a fatal Defeat, are most famous: *Philip IV.* died in the Year 1665.

1662:

1665.

Charles II.

1668.

Peace with
Portugal.The Triple
Alliance.Peace made
at Aix la
Chapelle,
1668.

§. 14. He had for his Successour his Son *Charles II.* a Child of Four Years of Age, who under the Tuition of his Mother, negligently prosecuted the War against *Portugal*, and at last, by the Mediation of *England* was forc'd to make a Peace with that Crown, renouncing his right to the same; because the *French* at that time made a grievous havock in the *Netherlands*. For tho *Mary Teresa*, Daughter of *Philip IV.* at the time when she was married to the King of *France*, had renounced all her right of Succession to her paternal Inheritance, yet the *French* taking the opportunity of their flourishing Condition, and the decayed State of *Spain* (*England* and *Holland* being then engaged in a War with one another, who else could not have seen the *Netherlands* devoured by them) they entred *Flanders* with a vast Army, using among other things, for a pretence, that which in *Brabant* is called *Jus devolutionis*, by which the real Estates of private Persons, fall to the Children born during the time of the first Marriage, when the Father Marries again. The *French* took in this War, without much resistance, a great many considerable Cities and Forts, viz. *Charleroy*, *Tournay*, *Lisle*, *Doway*, *Oudenarde*, and some others; they conquered also the whole *Franche Compté*, which hastened the Peace betwixt *England* and *Holland*, and occasioned the *Triple Alliance*, as it is called, made betwixt *England*, *Sweden* and *Holland*, for the preservation of the *Spanish Netherlands*. In the following Year *France* made a Peace with *Spain* at *Aix la Chapelle*, restoring to *Spain* the *Franche Compté*, but keeping what Places they had taken in *Flanders*. But when *Holland*, in the Year 1672, was attack'd by the *French*, *Spain* sided with the *Dutch*, knowing that the loss of the *United Provinces* must draw after it that of the *Spanish Netherlands*: So it came again to an open War, in the very beginning of which *Spain* lost *Burgundy* once more. The rebellious People of *Messina* threw themselves under the protection of *France*, but were afterwards deser-

deferted by them. France got also *Limburgh, Conde, Valenſiens, Cambray, Tpres; St. Omer, Aeth and Ghent*: But Peace made a Peace was concluded at *Nimeguen*, by virtue of which ^{at Nimeguen.} France kept the *Franche Compté*, and most places taken in the Netherlands, restoring only to Spain, *Limburgh, Ghent, Cattercyck, Oudenarde, Aeth and Charleroy*.

§. 15. Having thus given a brief History of the Kingdom of Spain, twill not be improper to subjoin some ^{The Nature of the Spaniards.} Remarks concerning the Genius of the *Spaniards*, and the extent of their Territories; as also of the Strength and Weakness of this Kingdom, and its Condition with reference to its Neighbours. The *Spanish* Nation is commonly esteemed to be very wise, and to take remote prospects, thoroughly weighing a thing before they undertake it. But being over-cautious and dilatory in their Counsels, they often lose the opportunities of Action. The *Spaniards* are very firm and steddý in their Resolutions; and tho' they fail once in an Attempt, they will try their Fortune again, endeavouring to overcome its Frowns by their Constancy. They are very fit for War, and not only brave at the first Attack, but will also hold out till the last; their sober way of living, and spare Bodies qualify them to bear Hunger and Thirst, and to be very watchful: But this the *Spaniards* are extreamly blamed for, that they maintain their Gravity by high-flown Words and a proud Behaviour. Tho' this Gravity which appears so odious, is not so much the effect of their Pride, as of a melancholy Constitution, and an ill custom. Being naturally superstitious, they are in general, very zealous for the *Roman Catholick* Religion, and abominate all others. They are seldom fit for any Trade or Business where hard labour is required, such as Husbandry, or Handicraft Trades; so that these are chiefly managed among them by Foreigners. It is credibly reported, That in *Madrid* alone, there are above 40000 *Frenchmen*, being for the most part, Merchants, Artists, Handycrafts-men and Labourers, who go under the Name of *Burgundians*, to avoid the hatred, which the *Spaniards* naturally bear against the *French*. And such is the *Spanish* Pride, that tho' they think it below themselves to meddle with those trifles, yet they do not think much to be a poor Centinel in some Fort or other all their life time; the honour of the Sword, and hopes of becoming in time an Officer, making

making them amends for what hardship they endure. Their Pride, Covetousness and rigorous proceedings make them hateful to all that are under their Command; and these indeed are very unfit Qualifications for the maintaining of great Conquests. *Spain* being mightily exhausted of Men, and consequently incapable of raising great Armies within it self, is very unfit to maintain vast and distant Countries; for which several Reasons may be given. The Women here are not so fruitful as in the Northern parts, which is to be attributed to the heat of the Climate, and the constitution of their spare Bodies. And those parts which are remote from the Sea-shore, are not well peopled, for that some places are very barren, and produce nothing for the subsistence of Mankind. Whoring being publickly allowed of here; a great many of them will rather make shift with a Whore, than maintain a Wife and Children. Those who have taken upon them holy Orders or Vows of Chastity, of whom there is a great number, are obliged not to Marry. The Wars they have waged against so many Nations, but especially in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*, have swept off a great many *Spaniards*. A vast number having transplanted themselves into *America*, being fond of going to a place where they may with a small beginning come to live very plentifully. Before the discovery was made of *America*, *Ferdinand* and the *Catholick*, had at once before the City of *Granada*, an Army of 50000 Foot and 20000 Horse, though *Aragon* did not concern it self in that War, and *Portugal* and *Navarre* were at that time, not united with *Castile*. To conclude; this Country was mightily dispeopled, when *Ferdinand*, after the taking of *Granada*, and *Philip III.* banished a great many thousands of *Jews* and *Marans* out of *Spain*; these settling themselves in *Africa*, retain to this day their hatred against the Christians, robbing their Ships in those Seas. Upon the whole; the *Spaniards* could never have made a Conquest of those vast Countries, by force of Arms, if the greatest part of them had not fallen into their Hands by easier ways.

The Constitution of the Spanish Countries.

§. 16. As for the Jurisdiction of this Nation; *Spain* is large enough in extent for the number of its Inhabitants, but it is not equally fertile, in all places; for the most remote parts from the Sea-coasts are many of them barren, and parch'd, and afford scarce any thing for the subsi-

Subsistence of Men or Beasts: Whereas, nearer to the Sea-side, the Country is very fine and fruitful. There is abundance of Sheep here. They have also very fine and swift Horses, but scarce enough for their own use. This Kingdom is very well situate for Trade, having on the one side the Ocean, and on the other the Mediterranean, where they have most excellent Harbours. Their Native Product fit for Exportation is chiefly Wool, Silk, Wine, Oyl, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Citrons, Rice, Soap, Iron, Salt, and such like. In former times the *Spanish* Gold Mines were very famous, but now a-days, neither Gold nor Silver, so far as I know, is digged in *Spain*: Some will alledge for a reason of this, That it is forbidden under severe Penalties, in order to keep it as a reserve in case of great extremity. But I am rather apt to believe, That these Gold Mines have been long ago quite exhausted by the Avarice of the *Spaniards*.

§. 17. The greatest Revenue of *Spain* comes from *America*, from whence, as from an inexhaustible Source, immense quantities of Gold and Silver are conveyed into *Spain*, and from thence into the other parts of *Europe*. At what time, and by whom this Country, which had been so long unknown to the *Europeans*, was first discovered, we have already mentioned. Though there are some who pretend, That *America* was discovered in the Year 1190. by one *Madoc*, Son to *Owen Gefeeth*, a Prince in *Wales*, who made two Voyages thither; and having built a Fort in *Florida* or *Virginia*, or as others say, in *Mexico*, died in *America*: That this is the reason why in the *Mexican* Tongue abundance of *British* words are to be met withal: And the *Spaniards*, at their first coming into *America*, found the Reliques of some *Christian* Customs among the Inhabitants: From whence some infer, That if the first Discovery of a Country gives a good Title of Propriety to the Discoverers, *England* would have as good, if not a better Title to *America* than *Spain*: But it is not so evident, from whence *Spain* could claim a right of subduing that Country by force of Arms. For, what is alledged among other pretences, concerning the Bull of *Alexander VI.* wherein he granted those Countries to *Spain*, this does not only seem ridiculous to us, but even to those *Barbarians* themselves, who have ridicul'd it, saying, *The Pope must be a strange sort of a Man,*

Man, who pretended to give away that which was none of his own. However, some of the most conscientious Spaniards do not justify what Cruelties their Country-men committed in the beginning against those poor People, of whom they killed, without any Provocation given, a great many hundred thousands: or destroy'd them by forcing them to undergo intolerable Hardships, and making the rest their Slaves: Tho' afterwards Charles V. being inform'd of this miserable Condition, order'd all the rest of the Americans to be set at liberty. The Spaniards are not Masters of all America; but only of the middle part of it, viz. The Kingdoms of Peru and Mexico, and those vast Islands of Hispaniola, Cuba, and Porto Rico; Jamaica having been taken from them by the English: These parts of America are now-a-days inhabited by five several sorts of People: The first are the Spaniards, who come thither out of Europe; these are put in all Offices. The second are call'd *Criolians*, who are born in America of Spanish Parents: These are never employ'd in any Office, as being ignorant of the Spanish Affairs, and too much addicted to love their native Country of America; wherefore the King is cautious in giving them any Command, fearing least they should withdraw themselves from the Obedience of Spain, and set up a Government of their own; especially considering that these *Criolians* bear an implacable hatred against the European Spaniards. For this Reason also the Governours are changed every three Years to remove the opportunity of strengthening their Interest too much; and after their return into Spain, they are made Members of the Council for the Indies, as being esteem'd the most proper to advise concerning the preservation of that Country. The third sort call'd *Mestizis*, who are born of a Spanish Father and an Indian Mother, are in no esteem among them. The fourth sort are the remnants of the ancient Inhabitants, of whom a great many are to be met with, especially in the Kingdoms of Peru and Mexico. The fifth sort are the *Moors*, or as the Spaniards call them *Negroes*, who being bought in Africa, are sent thither to do all sorts of drudgery. These are generally very handy, but very perfidious and refractory; so that they must always be kept under a strict hand. Such as are born of a Negro and an Indian Woman, are call'd *Mulats*. Upon the whole, that part of America, considering its bigness, is not very well

Several sorts
of Inhabitants in the
Spanish West-
Indies.

stock'd

flock'd with People, for that the Spaniards did in a most
 cruel manner root out most of its ancient Inhabitants:
 And, if I remember well, *Hieronymus Benzonus* says, That
 all the Cities in America, inhabited by the Spaniards, joined
 together, were scarce to be compared, for number of People,
 with the Suburbs of Milan: Yet there are some who talk
 largely concerning Mexico, viz. That it has betwixt 30
 and 40000 Spanish Citizens, who are most of them very
 wealthy, insomuch that it is reported, there are 18000
 Coaches kept in that City. The Spaniards, are not easily
 to be beaten out of America; because most places in their
 possession, are hard to come at, and it is very difficult
 to transport such a number of Soldiers out of Europe, as
 can be sufficient to attack any of these places: Besides,
 the great difference of the Climate and Diet, could not
 but occasion mortal Sickneses among them: But in Peru
 especially, they are very well settled, there being scarce
 any access by Land, and by Sea you are obliged to go
 round the South and remotest parts of America, or else
 to come from the East-Indies; both which are long Sea
 Voyages, which an Army can scarce undergo without
 running the hazard of being destroyed by Sicknes. As
 for the Riches of America, 'tis true, the Spaniards at
 their first coming thither found no coined Gold or Silver,
 that being unknown in those days to the Inhabitants;
 but an inconceivable quantity of Bullion, and abund-
 ance of Gold and Silver Vessels made without Iron
 Tools, all which the Spaniards carry'd into Spain: But
 now a-days those Rivers which formerly us'd to carry a
 Golden Sand, are almost exhausted; and what is found
 there now is all dug up out of the Mines: Above all
 the Silver Mines of Potosi in Peru, afford an incredible
 quantity of Silver, which is yearly, together with some
 other Commodities, transported into Spain: Tho' after
 all, a great part of this Silver belonging to Italian, French,
 English and Dutch Merchants, the least part of it remains
 in Spain. In allusion to which, when the French and
 Spanish Ambassadors at Rome quarrell'd about Precedency,
 and the latter, to represent his Master's Greatness, spoke
 very largely of the vast Riches of America, the French-
 man answered, That all Europe, but especially Spain, had
 been a considerable loser by that, in regard it made every thing
 dear; That the Spaniards having employ'd themselves in
 searching after the Treasures of America, were thereby be-
 come

Riches of
America.

1563.

came

come Idle, and had dispeopled their own Country. So that it lay incultivated: That the King of Spain trusting to his great Riches, had begun unnecessary Wars. That Spain being the Fountain from whence vast Riches were derived to other Nations, received the least Benefit of all by them, since those Countries that furnished Spain with Soldiers and Commodities drew the Riches to themselves. Formerly Emeralds and Pearls were found in America, but that Stock is long since, by the Avarice of the Spaniards, quite exhausted. As America is the best Appendix of the Spanish Kingdom, so the Spaniards take all imaginable care to prevent its being separated from Spain. They make among other things, use of this Artifice, That they will not allow any Manufactory to be set up in America, so that the Inhabitants cannot be without the European Commodities, which they do not suffer to be transported thither in any other Ships but their own.

The Canary
Islands.

Sardinia.

Sicily.

Naples.

Milan.

§ 18. Besides America, the Canary Islands are in the possession of the Spaniards, from whence are exported great quantities of Sugar and Wine. It is credibly reported, That England alone imports above 13000 Pipes of Canary, at 20*l.* per Pipe. The Island of Sardinia also belongs to the Spaniards, which Isle is pretty large, but not very rich, its Inhabitants being for the most part Barbarians. The Isle of Sicily is of much greater value, from whence great quantities of Corn and Silk are exported; but the Inhabitants are an ill sort of People, who must be kept under, according to the old Proverb, *Insulani quidem mali, Siculi autem pessimi.* To Sicily are annex'd the Isles of Malta and Goza, which were given in Fief from Charles V. to the Order of the Knights of Rhodes. Spain has likewise a great part of Italy in its possession, viz. The Kingdom of Naples, the Capital City of which is scarce kept in awe by three Castles: The Sovereignty of Siena, and a great many strong Forts on the Sea-Coasts of Tuscany, viz. Orbitello, Porto Hercule, Telamone, Monte Argentario, Porto Longone, and the Castle of Piombino; besides the Noble Dukedome of Milan, which is the Paradise of Italy, as Italy is commonly called the Paradise of Europe: They have also the Harbour of Final upon the Genoese Coast. In the City of Milan, Trade and Manufactory flourish extremely, and this Dukedome is much valued by the Spaniards, because they

they have thereby a convenient Correspondence with the ^{The Netherlands,} House of *Austria*. As long as *Burgundy* and the *Netherlands* were united, they might be compared to a Kingdom; but now *Burgundy* is lost, the Seven united Provinces have separated themselves from the rest of the *Netherlands*. In the *East-Indies* the ^{The Philippine Islands,} *Philippine Islands* belonging to the *Spaniards*, the Capital City of which being *Manilla*, was taken by them in the Year 1565. But these Islands are so inconsiderable, that it has been often under debate, whether it were not most convenient to abandon them: However some *Indian* Commodities, which are brought from several places, and especially from *China*, to *Manilla*, are from thence transported to *New Spain* and *Mexico*, and by this means there is kept a constant Communication betwixt the *Spanish West* and *East-Indies*.

§ 19. From what has been said it is evident, that ^{Strength and Weakness of Spain,} *Spain* is a potent Kingdom, which has under its Jurisdiction, rich and fair Countries, abounding with all Necessaries; and affording not only a sufficiency for the use of its Inhabitants, but a great overplus for Exportation. Add to this, that the *Spaniards* do not want Wisdom in managing their State Affairs, nor Valour to carry on a War. Nevertheless this vast Kingdom has its Infirmities, which have brought it so low, that it is scarce able to stand upon its own Legs. Their chief defect is the paucity of the Inhabitants; the number of which is sufficient either to keep in Obedience such wide Provinces, and those so averse to the *Spaniards*, or to make Head against a Potent Enemy: And this defect is not easily to be repaired out of those Countries which are under their Subjection; since it is the Interest of *Spain*, rather to check the Courage of these Inhabitants, for fear they should one time or another take Heart, and shake off the *Spanish* Yoke. And whenever they raise Soldiers in these Provinces, they cannot trust them with the defence of their Native Country, but are obliged to disperse them, by sending them into other Parts, under the command only of *Spaniards*. *Spain* therefore is scarce able to raise within it self a sufficient number of Soldiers for the Guard and Defence of its frontier Places: And accordingly whenever *Spain* happens to have War with other Nations, it is obliged to make use of Foreign mercena-

ry Troops; which is attended with this inconvenience, besides the immense Charge of hiring them, that the King is not so well assured of their Faith, as of that of his own Subjects. The want of Inhabitants is likewise one Reason, why *Spain* cannot now-a-days keep a considerable Fleet at Sea, which nevertheless is extremely Necessary to support the Monarchy of that Kingdom. Another Weakness is, That the *Spanish* Provinces are mightily dis-join'd, as being sever'd by vast Seas and Countries: So that they cannot be maintain'd and govern'd without great difficulty; for the Governours of the Provinces being remote from the inspection of the Prince, he cannot take so exact an account of their Actions; and the oppressed Subjects want often opportunity to make their Complaints to the King; besides that, Men and Money are with great charge and danger sent out of *Spain* into these Provinces, without hopes of ever returning into the Kingdom. Their Strength cannot be kept together, for that they are thus obliged to divide their Forces. The more dis-join'd these Provinces are, the more frontier Garrisons are to be maintained. They are at the same time liable to be attack'd in a great many places at once, one Province not being able to assist another. Above all, *America* the Treasury of *Spain*, is parted from it by the vast Ocean, whereby their Silver Fleets are Subject to the hazard of the Seas and Pyrates. And if it happens that such a Fleet is lost, the whole Government must needs suffer extremely by the want of it; the Inhabitants of *Spain* being so exhausted, as not to be able to raise sufficient Summs to supply the Publick Necessities. The King of *Spain* has this Prerogative, which he obtained from Pope *Hadrian VI.* that he has the disposal of all the Chief Church Benefices in his Kingdom; and he is also Head and Master of all the Ecclesiastical Orders of Knighthood in *Spain*: and because the Kings of *Spain* have hitherto profess'd themselves the most zealous Protectours of the Papal Chair and Religion, they have thereby so oblig'd the Zealots of the *Roman Catholic* Religion, and especially the *Jesuits*, that these have always been endeavouring to promote the Interest of *Spain*.

§. 20. *Lastly*, It remains, to consider what Conduct *Spain* observes in relation to its Neighbours, and what Good

Good or Evil it may again expect from them. Spain lies <sup>In what con-
dition Spain
is, in refe-
rence to its
Neighbour,
and especially
to Barbary;</sup> opposite to the Coast of *Barbary*, on which it has several Ports, viz. *Pegnon de Velez*, *Oran*, and *Arzilla*; and 'twere their Interest to have also *Algiers* and *Tunis*. Spain has no occasion to apprehend any thing from that Coast, now that it has quite freed it self from the very Remnants of the *Moors*: And as for the *Pyracies* committed by those *Corsairs*, they're not so hurtful to Spain, as to other Nations, who traffique with Spain, Italy or Turkey; for the *Spaniards* seldom export their own Commodities into the other Parts of *Europe*; these being exported by other Nations. The *Turks* seem to be pretty near to the Islands of *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, and to the Kingdom of *Naples*. Yet are they not so much fear'd by the *Spaniards*; the Sea which lies betwixt them being an obstacle against making a Descent with a considerable Army in any of those Parts; and if an Army should be landed, its Provisions, which must come by Sea, might easily be cut off: For in such a Case, all the States of *Italy* would be obliged to side with the *Spaniards* to keep this cruel Enemy from their Borders; and their Naval Strength joined together, much surpasses the *Turks* in every respect. From the *Italian States*, the *Spaniards* have little to fear, it being a Maxim with them, to preserve the Peace of *Italy*. Nevertheless this is most certain, That if Spain should endeavour to encroach upon the *Italian States*, they would unanimously oppose it; and if they should find themselves too weak to oppose their Designs, they might be easily wrought upon to call France to their Aid. The Pope, perhaps, might be willing enough to be Master of the Kingdom of *Naples*, Spain holding the same in Fief of the Papal Chair. But the Pope wants Power to execute such a Design, and the rest of the States of *Italy* would not be forward to see so considerable a Country added to the Ecclesiastical State; and besides, the Pope's Kindred are more for gathering of Riches out of the present Ecclesiastical Revenues, than for bestowing the same upon an uncertain War. On the other side, Spain having found it very beneficial for its Interest, to pretend to the chief Protectorship of the *Roman Religion*, and being sensible that the Pope's good or bad Inclinations towards it, may either prove advantageous or disadvantageous, they have always endeavour'd, by all means, to keep fair with the Popes. France, on the contrary, having taken Part with the *Protestants*, whom Spain

Venice.

Genoa.

Savoy.

Florence.

and the House of *Austria* have sought to oppress, has demonstrated sufficiently to the *Roman Court*, that it is not so fond of that Religion. Upon this Consideration, the chief aim of the wisest Popes has been, to keep the Power of *Spain* and *France* in an equal Balance, that being the most proper Method to keep up the Authority and provide for the Security of the Popedom. It being the principal Maxim of the *Venetians*, to preserve their Liberty and State, by maintaining the Peace of *Italy*, *Spain* has no Reason to be jealous of them as long as it undertakes nothing against them. Besides, 'tis their Interest, as well as of all the other *Italian* States, that the *Spaniards* remain in Possession of *Milan*; for fear, if *France* should become Master of this Dukedom, it might thereby be put in a way to conquer all the rest of *Italy*. On the other side, if *Spain* should shew the least Inclination to attempt any thing against the Liberty of *Italy*, it cannot expect, but that the *Venetians*, if not by an open War, at least by their Counsels and Money, would oppose it: For the rest, this State endeavours to remain Neuter betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and to keep fair with both of them, as long as they do not act against her Interest. *Genoua* is of great Consequence to the *Spaniards*, upon which depends, in a great measure, the Security and Preservation of the *Milaneze*: With this view when *Charles V.* could not effect his Intention of building a Castle (being opposed therein by *Andreas Doria*) whereby he intended to oppress the *Genouese*, the *Spaniards* found out another way to make them dependent on their Interest, by borrowing vast Sums of Money from the *Genouese* upon the Security of the King's Revenues in *Spain*. Besides this, they are possess'd of the Harbour of *Final* on the Coast of *Genoua*, whereby they have taken away the Power from them of cutting off the Correspondence betwixt *Spain* and *Milan*. *Spain* has great reason to live in a good Correspondency with *Savoy*; for if that Prince should side with *France* against it, the *Milaneze* would be in immediate danger of being lost. It would be very pernicious for *Savoy*, if the King of *France* should become Master of *Milan*, since *Savoy* would be then surrounded on all sides by the *French*, it being easie for *Spain* to maintain a good Correspondence with *Savoy*. *Florence*, and the rest of the *Italian* Princes, have all Reason to be cautious how to offend *Spain*, yet, they would scarce suffer *Spain* to encroach upon any of them.

It is also of Consequence to the *Spaniards* to live in friendship with the *Swiss*, partly because they must make use of ^{The *Swiss*:} such Soldiers as are listed among them; partly because they may be very serviceable in preserving the *Milaneze*; and their Friendship is best preserved by Money. But the *Swiss* being of several Religions, *Spain* is in greater Authority with the *Roman-Catholick Cantons*, but *France* with the *Protestant Cantons*, which being the most potent, have either been cajoll'd by fair Words, or Money, or out of Fear have conniv'd at the *French* becoming Masters of the County of *Burgundy* in the last War, whereas formerly they us'd to take effectual care for its Preservation. The *Hollanders* ^{*Holland*:} were before the Peace of *Munster* the most pernicious Enemies to *Spain*; but since the conclusion of that Peace, there is no cause that *Spain* should fear any thing from them, since I do not see any reason why these should attack *Spain*, or endeavour to take any thing from them, as having enough to do to maintain what they have already got. And, if they should attempt any thing against the *West-Indies*, they would not only meet with great resistance from the *Spaniards* there, but *France* and *England* would not easily suffer, that both the *East* and *West-Indies*, should be in possession of the *Dutch*: And the *Dutch* are, for their own Interests, oblig'd to take care, that *France* by swallowing up the *Netherlands* may not become their next Neighbour on the Land, nor obtain any considerable Advantage against *Spain*. The Power of *Germany*, *Spain* may consider as its ^{*Germany*:} own, as far as the same depends on the House of *Austria*. And it is not long ago, since the States of *Germany* were persuaded to take upon them afresh the Guaranty of the Circle of *Burgundy*; whereby *Spain* hoped to have united its Interest with that of the *German Empire* against *France*; since, whenever a War happens betwixt these two Crowns, it is scarce possible, that this Circle should escape untouch'd, it being the most convenient place where they may attack one another with vigour. *England* is capable of doing most damage to the *Spaniards* at Sea, and especially in the *West-Indies*: But *England* would be no great gainer by it, ^{*England*:} since they have a vast Trade with the *Spanish* Sea-ports, and their Trade in the *Levant* would suffer extremely from the *Spanish* Privateers; not to mention that *Holland* could not look with a good Eye upon such Conquests made by the *English*. *Portugal*, by itself cannot much hurt *Spain*, ^{*Portugal*:} but in Conjunction with another Enemy, it is capable of making

making a considerable Diversion at home. But the *Porteguese* could not propose any considerable Advantages to themselves thereby; and it might easily happen, that *Holland* siding with *Spain* might take from thence an opportunity to drive the *Porteguese* quite out of the *East-Indies*. Upon the whole, the King of *France* is the Capital and most formidable Enemy to *Spain*.

C H A P. III.

Of PORTUGAL.

*The Origin of
the Kingdom
of Portugal.*

§ 1. *Portugal*, which comprehends the greatest part of that Province that the *Romans* call'd *Lusitania*, fell with the rest of *Spain*, under the last *Gothick* King *Roderick*, into the hands of the *Moors*, who were in possession of it for a long time; but in the Year 1093 *Alfonfus VI.* King of *Castile* and *Leon*, arming with all his Power to attack the *Moors*, and calling for, and craving the Assistance of Foreign Princes; among others, came one *Henry*, to signalize himself in this War, whose Pedigree is variously related by the Historians. For some will have him descended from the House of *Burgundy*, and a younger Son of *Robert* Duke of *Burgundy*, whose Father was *Robert* King of *France*, Son of *Hugh* *Capet*. Others derive his Pedigree from the House of *Lorain*, alledging, That the reason of his being called a *Burgundian* was, because he was born at *Besanzon*. To this *Henry*, King *Alfonfus VI.* gave in Marriage his natural Daughter *Theresia*, as a reward of his Valour, assigning him for a Dowry, under the Tide of an Earldom, all that part of *Portugal* which was then in the possession of the Christians; which comprehended that part of the Country, where are the Cities of *Braga*, *Coimbra*, *Viseo*, *Lamego*, and *Porto*; as also that Tract of Ground which is now called *Tralos Montes*; granting to him withal, a Power to conquer the rest of that Country, as far as to the River of *Guadiana*, and to keep it under his Jurisdiction; but upon these Conditions, that he should be a Vassal of *Spain*, repair to the Dyets of that Kingdom, and in case of a War, be obliged to serve with 300 Horse. *Henry* died in the Year 1112, leaving a Son whose name was *Alfon-*

Alfonfus, being then very Young: His Inheritance was, ^{*Alfonso I. King of Portugal.*} during his Minority, usurp'd by *Ferdinand Pais*, Count of *Trasamara*, his Father-in-law, he having married his Mother. But as soon as he was grown up, he took up Arms against his Father-in-law, and beat him out of *Portugal*, but his Mother he put in Prison; and she calling to her Aid *Alfonfus VII.* promised to dis-inherit her Son, and to give him all *Portugal*. But *Alfonfus* of *Portugal* defeated the *Castilians* in a Battel, by which Victory he pretended 1126. to have freed himself from the *Spanish* Subjection. This *Alfonfus* undertook an Expedition against King *Ismael*, who 1139. had his Kingdom on the other side of the River *Tajo*, and being joined by the Forces of four other petty *Moorish* Kings, drew out against him. *Alfonfus* was then in his Camp near *Cabeças des Reyes* proclaimed King, in order to animate his Soldiers; and got a most signal Victory, taking the five Standards of those Kings, whence he put five Shields in ^{*The Origin of the five Shields in the Arms of Portugal.*} the Arms of *Portugal*, and retained ever after the Title of King. He took afterwards a great many Cities from the *Moors*; and among the rest, with the assistance of the *Netherland* Fleet, the City of *Lisbon* in the Year 1147. This 1179. *Alfonfus* was taken Prisoner near *Badajoz*, by *Ferdinand* King of *Egypt*, who gave him his Freedom without any other Ransom, than that he was to restore to him some Cities, which he had taken from him in *Gallicia*. After he had reigned very Gloriously, and greatly enlarged the limits of his Kingdom, he died in the 80th Year of his Age. 1185.

§ 2. To him succeeded his Son *Sanctius*, who built a ^{*Sanctius I.*} great many Cities, and filled them with Inhabitants. He took from the *Moors* the City of *Selva*, being assisted in the Expedition, by a Fleet sent out of the *Netherlands* to the *Holy Land*. He was, during his whole Reign, always in Action with the *Moors*, and died in the Year 1212. After him reigned his Son *Alfonfus*, surnamed *Cressus*, who did ^{*Alfonso II.*} nothing worth mentioning, but that, with the help of the *Netherlanders*, who went to the *Holy Land*, he took from the *Moors* the City of *Alcassar*. He died in the Year 1223. His Son *Sanctius*, surnamed *Capellus*, succeeded him; who ^{*Sanctius II.*} being very careless, and ruled by his Wife, was excluded from the Administration of the Government by the *Portuguese*, who conferr'd it on *Alfonfus* his Brother, and *Sanctius* died an Exile in *Toledo*; and married *Beatrice*, Daughter to *Alfonfus X.* King of *Castile*, with whom he had for a

Dionysius.

Alfonfus IV.

Pieter.

Ferdinand.

§ 72.

Dowry the Kingdom of *Algarbia*. He reigned very laudably, and united a great many Cities to his Kingdom, and died in the Year 1279. The extraordinary Virtues of his Son *Dionysius*, especially his Justice, Liberality and Constancy, are highly extoll'd by the *Portuguese*. He having also adorn'd the Kingdom with a great many publick Buildings, among which is the Academy of *Coimbra*, first founded by him. There is an old Proverb relating to him, used among the *Portuguese*. *El Rey D. Denys, qui fix quanto quin*: King *Dionysius*, who did whatsoever he pleased. He died in the Year 1325. His Son *Alfonfus IV.* surnam'd the *Brave*, was very glorious for his Achievements both in Peace and War; but he banished his Bastard Brother, who was greatly beloved both by his Father and the People; and caus'd *D. Agnas de Castro*, a very beautiful Lady, who was without his consent married to his Son *Pieter*, barbarously to be murder'd; which so exasperated *Pieter*, that he taking up Arms against the Father, did considerable Mischief, till at last the Business was compos'd. He died in the Year 1357. His Son *Pieter* was commonly call'd *The Cruel*, tho' some will have this rather to have been spoken to his Praise, as having been an exact observer of Justice, never sparing any Offender. He died in the Year 1368. His Son *Ferdinand* contended for the Kingdom of *Castile* with *Henry* the Bastard, who had murder'd his Brother *Pieter*, surnam'd *The Cruel*, King of *Castile*. But he being too strong for him, he could not maintain his Pretensions, but was oblig'd to make Peace. However, the War broke out afresh again betwixt them. *Henry* made an inroad into *Portugal*; and finding no resistance, over-ran the greatest part of the Country. After the death of *Henry*, *Ferdinand* made a Peace with his Son *John*, but it was soon violated again by the *Portuguese*, who encouraged the Duke of *Lancaster*, that marry'd *Constantia* Daughter of *Pieter* King of *Castile*, to pretend to the Crown of *Castile*. This Duke came with a good Army into *Portugal*; but the *English* growing quickly weary of the War in *Spain*, and living very disorderly in *Portugal*, a Peace was concluded on both sides. At last *Ferdinand* marry'd his Daughter *Beatrice* to *John* of *Castile*, under condition, that such Children as were born of their Bodies, should succeed to the Kingdom of *Portugal*; which was afterwards the occasion of bloody Wars. This *Ferdinand* died in the Year 1383, being the last of the true Race of the Kings of *Portugal*.

§ 3. After

§ 3. After the Death of Ferdinand, great Troubles arose ^{Interregnum} in Portugal, most of the Portuguese being unwilling to live under the Subjection of the Castilians, whom they mortally hated. 'Tis true, 'twas agreed on in the Articles of Marriage made betwixt the King of Castile and Beatrice Daughter of Ferdinand, That her Mother Eleonora should have the Administration of the Government in Portugal, till such Children as should be born of this Marriage should be of Age: But this Eleonora leaving all to the management of the Count of Andeira, her much suspected Favourite, she drew upon her self the hatred of the Portuguese. Thereupon John natural Son of Pieter King of Portugal, privately murder'd him, whereby he got both the Favour of the People, and increas'd the hatred against the Queen Dowager: But some of the Portuguese being much dissatisfy'd at these Proceedings, begg'd the King of Castile, to take upon him the Crown of Portugal; which he might in all likelihood have obtain'd; but he being uncertain in his Resolutions, gave by his delays, time and opportunity to the adverse Party to strengthen it self. Inshort, coming without an Army into Portugal, his Mother-in-law resign'd to him the Government, but he found but an indifferent Reception among the Portuguese, who were very averse to him, because he us'd very rarely to speak or Converse with them. 'Tis true, a great many of the Nobility and some Cities sided with him; but most out of a hatred to the Castilians, chose for their Leader John the Bastard, a wise and brave Man, and much beloy'd by the People. The Castilians thereupon besieged Lisbon, but their Army being for the most part destroyed by the Plague, they were oblig'd to leave it, without having got any Advantage. In the next ensuing Year, the Portuguese declared this John their King, who very courageously attack'd those places which had declared for the Castilians, and subdu'd the greatest part of them. The Castilians then entred with an Army into Portugal, but were entirely routed by this new King near Aliubarotta, which Victory is annually celebrated to this Day among the Portuguese. After this Battle, all the rest of the Cities did surrender themselves to the new King. The Portuguese calling to their aid the Duke of Lancaster, to whom they had promis'd the Crown of Castile, entered into that Kingdom with an Army: But the English having suffered extreamly by Sicknes, the Duke of Lancaster thought

Some call in
the King of
Castile.

1385.
John the Ba-
stard.

1399.

1415.

1430.

thought it most convenient to conclude a Peace with the *Castilians*; whereupon it was agreed, That the Son of the King of *Castile* should marry his only Daughter *Catharine*, which he had by *Constantia*, Daughter to *Pieter* King of *Castile*. At the same time a Truce was made betwixt *Portugal* and *Castile*; but the War soon breaking out again, at last, an everlasting Peace was concluded betwixt both Kingdoms: So that *John* had the good fortune to maintain himself in the possession of the Crown of *Portugal*, and reigned with great Applause. After he was quietly settled in the Throne, he undertook an Expedition into *Africa*, and took the City *Ceuta*: And his Son first found out the Isle of *Madera*. This King died in the Year 1433, and left a Memory that is to this Day dear to the *Portuguese*.

*Edward.**Alfonfus V.*

§ 4. His Son *Edward* was a very Vertuous Prince, but did not Reign long; for at that time, *Portugal* being overrun with the Plague, he got the Infection by a Letter, and died in the Year 1438. During his Reign, his Brothers undertook a most unfortunate Expedition into *Africa*; where being themselves taken Prisoners before *Tangier*, they promised to restore to the Moors *Ceuta* for a Ransom, leaving *Don Ferdinand* as a Hostage behind them. But the States of *Portugal* refusing to stand to the Contract, the Hostage was forc'd to end his days in Prison. *Alfonfus* was but six Years old when his Father died, and his Tuition was committed to his Mother. But the States refusing to submit themselves to the Government of a Foreign Woman, conferr'd the Administration on *Don Pedro* Duke of *Coimbra*, Brother to King *Edward*: But he being falsely accused before the new King, was slain as he was going with some Troops to the King to justify himself. *Alfonfus V.* was else a very good Soldier and a brave Prince, under whose Reign the *Portuguese* took several places on the Coast of *Africa*, viz. *Tangier*, *Arcilla*, *Alcassar*, and some others. In his Reign good store of Gold was transported out of *Guinea* into *Portugal*, which he employ'd in coining of *Crusadoes*. After this, *Alfonfus* had great Contexts with *Ferdinand* the *Catholic* and *Isabella*, there being a promise of Marriage made betwixt him and *Johanna*, the supposed Daughter of *Henry IV.* King of *Castile*; but, as it was reported, begotten in Adultery: But the Marriage was not consummated, the being *Alfonfus's* Sisters Daughter; tho', at last, the Pope gave his Dispensation which he had refused

at first. *Alfonfus* under this pretence, took upon himself the Title and Arms of *Castile*, surprizing several Cities, assisted by some of the Nobility of *Castile*, who sided with him; and *Lewis XI.* King of *France*, sent him some Auxiliaries: But these were not sufficient to enable him to undertake any thing of moment, so that *Ferdinand* retaking all the places from the *Portuguese*, routed them near *Toro* 1476; and near *Alubera*; upon this, *Alfonfus* concluded a Peace with *Ferdinand*, wherein he renounced both *Castile* and the Bride *Johanna*, she being promised in Marriage to *John* Son of *Ferdinand*, who was then a Child: But she, perceiving that this was only done to elude her, went into a Nunnery. *Portugal* sustained considerable losses in this 1479. War, and *Alfonfus* died in the Year 1481, as it is supposed out of Grief, because he had lost the hopes of his Bride and the Crown of *Castile*. To him succeeded his Son *John II.* *John II.* against whom a most horrid Conspiracy was discover'd, for which *Ferdinand* Duke of *Braganza*, and *James* Duke of *Visco*, lost their Lives, the latter being kill'd by the King's own Hand. This King *John* was the first who found out the way to sail into the *East-Indies*, having not only ordered an exact Survey to be made of the *African* Coast, as far as to the *Cape of Good Hope*, but also sent some by Land into the *East-Indies*, to inform themselves concerning the condition of those Countries. He likewise built the Castle of *Mina* on the Coast of *Guinea*: But before this intended Voyage to the *East-Indies* could be begun, this King died in the Year 1495, leaving no Heirs behind him.

A Project of
sailing to the
East-Indies,

§ 5. *John II.* Was succeeded by his Cousin *Emanuel*, Son *Emanuel*, of *Ferdinand* Duke of *Visco*, Grand-child of King *Edward*. With him contended for the Succession, the Emperor *Maximilian*, whose Mother *Eleonora* was a Daughter of King *Edward*: But the *Portuguese* declared *Emanuel*, who for his extraordinary Qualifications both of Body and Mind, was extremely beloved by them. He, married *Isabella*, eldest Daughter of *Ferdinand* the *Catholic*, from which Marriage a young Prince was Born, whose name was *Michael*, who if he had liv'd, would have been Heir to all the *Spanish* Kingdoms, except that of *Navarre*. To please his Bride, he, by his Proclamation banished all the *Jews* and *Moors* out of *Portugal* by a prefix'd time, under Penalty, for all such as should stay behind, to be made Slaves for ever. Whereupon the *Moors* immediately retir'd into *Africa*; but from the

Moors and
Jews banish'd
Portugal.

the *Jews* they took their Children which were under the Age of fourteen, and Baptized them against their Will: And as for the old ones, they were so plagu'd and vex'd every where, and stop'd or hinder'd in their Journeys, that most, to be rid of these Vexations, and to avoid the danger of Slavery, were Baptized, retaining nevertheless, in their minds, their ancient Superstition. Under the Reign of this King, *Portugal* arrived to the highest pitch of its Greatness, the design of the *East-India* Voyage round *Africa*, which was projected by the former King, being now accomplished by *Vascul de Gama*, who first arrived at *Calicut*. As soon as the *Portuguese* began to draw into their Country the Trade of Spices, they were opposed, especially by the Sultan of *Egypt*, because formerly these Commodities used to be conveyed through *Egypt* to *Venice*, and from thence to other parts of *Europe*, from which both these Countries drew vast Profit. Upon this account, the *Venetians* stirred up the Sultan, sending him great store of Metal to make Canon of, and Shipwrights to build Ships; by which means they hoped to drive the *Portuguese* out of the *Indies*: But the *Portuguese*, who did not much trust the *Barbarian* Kings of the *Indies*, began to build Forts and Strong holds in the most convenient places; wherein they met with little opposition. Above all, the Duke of *Albuquerque* did mightily advance the Power of the *Portuguese* in the *Indies*, in taking the Cities of *Ormuz*, *Milacca*, *Cochin*, and *Goa*; the latter of which is the place of Residence of the *Portuguese* Governour in the *Indies*. And thus the *Portuguese* engrossed to themselves the whole Trade and Commerce of *Africa*, and the remotest parts of *Asia*, having possessed themselves of all the most commodious Ports and Places, not only on the *Western* side of *Africa*, in *Mauritania*, *Guinea*, *Congo*, *Angola*, in the Isle of *St. Thomas*, and some others, but also on the *East* side, in *Mozambique*, *Melinde*, *Mombazo*, *Zefala*, and from the mouth of the *Red-Sea*, as far as *Japan*; from whence incredible Riches were conveyed into *Portugal*. Besides all this, *Pieter Alvarez Capralin*, or as some will have it, *Americus Vesputius* discovered the Country of *Brasile* in *America*, whither the *Portuguese* sent 1500 several Colonies. And under the Reign of this King *Emanuel*, who died in the Year 1521, *Portugal* increased to that degree, that his Reign was called *The Golden Age*. After him reigned his Son *John III.* under whose Reign *Portugal* continued in the same flourishing

The first Sea-Voyage to the East-Indies; 1497.

The reason why the Venetians opposed the Portuguese settling themselves there,

The Progress of the Duke of Albuquerque in the East-Indies.

The discovery of Brasile in America.

John III.

ing Condition. This King sent *Francis Xavier*, and some ^{The Jesuits} other Jesuits, into the *East-Indies*, who were to settle the ^{sent to the} Christian Religion among the *Barbarians*. He died in the Year 1557.

§. 6. *John III.* Had for his Successor his Grandson *Seba-Sebastian*, a Child of three Years of Age, whose Tuition was committed to the Cardinal *Henry* his Uncle, because his Grandmother was not willing to take upon her the burden of the Government. Through the overforwardness of this young Prince, *Portugal* received such a blow, that it fell from the Pinnacle of its Greatness: For some of his Court Favourites put this magnanimous and ambitious Prince upon such Enterprizes as far surpass'd both his Age and Power, and were in no ways suitable to the present juncture of Affairs; so that his whole Mind was bent upon Warlike Exploits, and how by Martial Exercises to revive the ancient Valour of his Subjects, which by Peace and Plenty, arising from their great Commerce, was of late much decayed. With this view he undertook an Expedition into the next adjacent parts of *Africa*, intending by light Skirmishes to try his Enemies. He propos'd afterwards, a Voyage into the *Indies*, but his Council opposing it, it was agreed upon, that he should undertake an Expedition into *Africa*, and occasion presenting it self at that time; for that *Muley Mahomet*, King of *Morocco*, being banished by his Uncle *Muley Malucco*, crav'd the assistance of King *Sebastian*: Pursuant to this Resolution, notwithstanding the good Counsels of *Philip* King of *Spain*, and others, who dissuaded him from it, he in Person, with a great but undisciplin'd Army enter'd *Africa*, and advancing, against all Reason, too far into the Country, was oblig'd, in a disadvantageous place, to fight a much more numerous Army; the success of the Battle was answerable to the rash attempt; his Army, wherein was the flower of the Nobility of *Portugal*, being miserably routed, and all the Soldiers either cut to pieces or made Prisoners. This Battle is Famous for the fall of three Kings, viz. King *Sebastian*, the banish'd *Muley Mahomet*, and *Muley Malucco*, King of *Morocco*, who during the time of the Battle, died of a Fever. This happen'd in the Year 1578. To him succeeded his Uncle *Henry* the Cardinal, a very old Man, under whose Reign there happened nothing worth mentioning, but that perpetual Contests were set on foot concerning the Succession.

His fatal Expedition into Africa.

Henry.

Portugal united to Spain.

The Dutch fail to the East-Indies.

1620.

1630.

The Portuguese shake off the Yoke of Spain.

Succession. And he dying in the Year 1580, Philip II. King of Spain, thought it the most efficacious way, to dispute his Title to the Crown of Portugal with Sword in Hand; and perceiving that the Portuguese, out of the hatred they bear to the Castilians, were inclined to Anthony Son of Lewis de Beja, natural Son to King John III. He sent the Duke de Alba with a great Army into Portugal, who quickly chased away Anthony, and in few days became Master of the whole Kingdom, all being forced soon to submit, except the Isle of Tercera, which was not reduced till after the French, who came to its relief, were beaten. As the Portuguese did not, without great Reluctancy, bear the Government of the Castilians; so this Union with Castile proved very prejudicial to them afterwards. For Philip, intent upon the reducing of the Netherlands, thought that nothing could do it more effectually, than to stop their Trade and Commerce with Spain and Portugal: For hitherto the Dutch had traded no further, being used to fetch away their Commodities from thence, and to convey them into the more Northern parts of Europe. Upon this Consideration Philip concluded, that if this way of getting Money were once stopp'd, they would quickly grow poor, and thereby be obliged to submit. But this design had a quite contrary effect; for the Hollanders themselves, being excluded from Trade with Spain and Portugal, try'd, about the end of the latter Age, to sail to the East-Indies. And as soon as they had once got Footing there, they greatly impair'd the Portuguese Trade, who hitherto had been the sole managers of it, and afterwards took from them one Fort after another. And the English with the Assistance of Abbas, King of Persia, forced from them the famous City of Ormuz. Nor was this all, for the Hollanders took from a great part of Brasile, and several places on the Coast of Africa; which the Hollanders, in all probability, would have had no reason to attempt, if Portugal had remained a Kingdom by it self, and had not been annexed to Spain.

S. 7. But in the Year 1640, the Portuguese took occasion to shake off the Spanish Yoke. For Philip IV. then summoned the Portuguese Nobility to assist him in the War against the Catalonians, who had rebelled against him. And they being upon that design armed, and finding an opportunity to consult with one another, concerning those Trou- ble

bles in which *Spain* was involv'd at that time; they agreed to withdraw themselves from the Subjection of *Spain*, proclaiming for their King, the Duke of *Braganza*, who stiled himself *John IV.* whose Grandmother had stood in competition with *Philip II.* for that Crown. The *Spaniards* committed a gross mistake in this, that they did not in time secure the Duke, whom they knew to have a fair pretence to that Crown, to be extremely beloved by that Nation, and to be in possession of the fourth part of the Kingdom. The *Spaniards* being at that time imbroiled in Wars with *France*, *Holland* and *Catalonia*; the *Portuguese* had leisure given them, to settle their Affairs. They made also a Peace with *Holland*, by virtue of which, both Parties were to remain in possession of what they had gotten. But this Peace did not last long; for those places which were in the possession of the *Hollanders*, in *Brasile*, revolted to the *Portuguese*, which the *Hollanders* looking upon as done by contrivance of the *Portuguese*, denounced War against them. And tho' they did not retake *Brasile*, yet did they take a great many other places from them in the *East-Indies*, viz. *Malacca*, the places on the Coast of the Isle of *Zeylon*, on the Coast of *Cormandel*, and on the Coast of *Malabar*, *Cochin*, *Cananor*, *Cranganor*, and some others; and if they had not clapt up a Peace with them, they would in all likelihood have also driven them out of *Goa* it self. *John IV.* died in the Year 1656, leaving the Kingdom to his Son *Alfonfus*, who was under Age, but the Administration of the Government was in the mean time lodged with his Mother. After the *Pyrenean* Treaty was concluded, from which *Portugal* was excluded by the *Spaniards*, it being besides stipulated with *France*, that they should not send any Assistance to the *Portuguese*, the *Spaniards* fell upon the *Portuguese* in good earnest: But these defended themselves bravely, and notwithstanding the Articles of the *Pyrenean* Treaty, the *French* King gave leave to the Earl of *Scombergh*, and a great many other *Frenchmen*, to enter into the Service of the *Portuguese*, who routed the *Spaniards* in several Encounters, but more especially near *Extremos* and *Villa Vitisfa*. At last, the *French* entering with a great Army into the *Netherlands*, the *Spaniards* were fain to conclude a Peace with the *Portuguese*, who were also glad to be once disentangl'd out of so tedious a War. By virtue of this Peace, *Spain* resign'd all its Pretensions upon *Portugal*. In the mean time *Alfonfus* was grown up, but

The Duke of
Braganza
proclaim'd
King John
IV.

A League
betwixt Por-
tugal and
Holland.

A War breaks
out betwixt
them.

A Peace in
1661.

Alfonfus VI.

1666

1666.

as *Don Pedro's* Friends have represented him to the World, was neither fit to Rule, nor to Marry: However, he took the Administration of Affairs from his Mother, (who died soon after) and married a Princess of *Nemours*, descended from the House of *Savoy*; who having lived with him about sixteen Months, retir'd into a Monastery. *Don Pedro* having his Eye upon the Kingdom, brought the Nobility and People over to his Party, forced *Alfonfus* to surrender to him the Administration of the Kingdom, reserving for his Maintenance only the yearly Revenue of 270000 Livres, and the Palace of *Braganza*, with all its Appurtenances.

Don Pedro,

Don Pedro would not take upon himself the Title of King, but chose rather to be call'd Regent of *Portugal*, in the name of his Brother *Alfonfus*. At the same time he married, with the Dispensation of the Pope, his Brother's Wife. And that *Alfonfus* might not be in a capacity of raising any Disturbances, he was carry'd Prisoner under a strong Guard, to the Island of *Tercera*.

*The Humours
of the Por-
tuguese.*

§ 8. It remains to say something of the Genius of the *Portuguese*, and the Strength and the Nature of the Country. The *Portuguese* are not inferiour to the *Spaniards* in Pride and Haughtiness, but fall short of 'em in Prudence and Caution, as being over-secure in Prosperity, and in time of Danger rash and fool-hardy. Where they get the upper-hand they are very Rigorous and Cruel. They are mightily addicted to be Covetous, and love Usury, and have hunted for Money in all corners of the World. Some will have them to be very Malicious, which they say is the Reliques of the *Jewish* Blood, which is intermingl'd with that of the *Portuguese* Nation. This Country in proportion to its extent, is very populous, as is evident by the number of *Portuguese*, that have settled themselves in *Brasile*, on the Coast of *Africa*, and in the *East-Indies*: Yet are they not in a capacity to raise a numerous Land Army without Foreign help, or to Man out a mighty Fleet of Men of War; for they have enough to do, to Garrison their Frontier Places well, and to keep Convoys for their Merchant Ships.

*Peninsulists
of Portugal.*

§ 9. As for the Countries which belong now-a-days to *Portugal*. The Kingdom of *Portugal*, by it self considered, is neither very large nor very fruitful, the Inhabitants living mostly upon Corn imported: Yet is the Country full of Cities and Towns, and has a great many commodious Sea-ports.

ports. The Commodities of the growth of *Portugal*, fit for Exportation, are Salt, of which a great quantity is from *Serubal* or *St. Hubes* transported into the Northern Countries: As also Oyl, some Wine, and all sorts of Fruits. The other Commodities brought from thence are first imported from the Provinces that belong to them: The Silver Mine called *Guacaldane*, is said to be of the yearly value of 178 Quêntoes of Silver (each Quent being reckon'd to amount to 2673 Ducats, 8 Reals, and 26 Marvedoes.) Among the Colonies that now belong to *Portugal*, the chiefest is *Brasile*, being a long tract of Land in *Ameri-Brasile*, *on* extended all along the Sea-side, but very narrow, and famous for the wholsomness of the Air, and its fertility. Here abundance of Sugar is made, from whence arises the main Revenue of the Country, the *Portuguese* making use of the same in preserving those excellent Fruits that grow both in *Portugal* and *Brasile*. *Brasile* affords also Ginger, Cotten, Wool, Indigo and Wood for the Dyers. But in regard the Natives of this Country are naturally Lazy, and cannot by any ways be forced to hard Labour; the *Portuguese* buy upon the Coast of *Africa*, and especially in *Congo* and *Angola*, Negroes, whom they use for Slaves, buying and selling them in *Brasile*, as we do Oxen; and these are employ'd in all sort of hardships and drudgery. The Trade of the *Portuguese* on the *West* side of *Africa* is *Africa*, not now of any great consequence, since the *Hollanders* have interfer'd with them; and the places they are possess'd of on the *East* side of *Africa* only serve to enrich their Governours. What the *Hollanders* have left them in the *East-Indies* is of no small consequence to them; for *Goa* is a very large City, where there is a great Trade among People of all Nations: But the wiser sort do not approve of the *Portuguese* Government in the *East-Indies*; for the *Portuguese* there are given to Voluptuousness, and neglecting Military Affairs, are nevertheless so presumptuous, as to imagine, that with their haughty Carriage they can out-brave others. Hence it was that the *Hollanders* found it so easie to drive this Nation out of the greatest part of the *Indies*, where they were hated and condemn'd: Yet the *Portuguese* enjoy one Privilege which the *Dutch* have not, that they are allowed a free Trade with *China*, where they have the City of *Macao* in an Island not far distant from the Continent; and they have so mis-represented the *Hollanders* with the *Chinese*, that hitherto, as far as I know, they have

not

*A horrible
Persecution
raised on the
Christians of
Japan, and
the occasion
of it.*

not been able to obtain a free Commerce with *China*. Formerly the *Portuguese* had a great Interest in *Japan*, which was chiefly procur'd by means of the *Jesuits*, who made it their business to convert the *Japanese* to the Christian Religion. It is related that above 400000 of them were baptized, not without hopes, that all the rest would at last have follow'd their Example. But about thirty Years ago, the *Dutch*, by their Practices and Artifices, render'd the *Portuguese* suspected to the Emperor of *Japan*, having intercepted a Letter from the *Jesuits* to the Pope, wherein they promis'd to bring, e're long, the whole Kingdom of *Japan* under the Obedience of the *Roman See*. The *Hollanders* interpreted this Letter in such a sense, as if the *Jesuits*, with the assistance of the new Converts, did intend to dethrone the Emperor; telling him, that the Pope pretended to an Authority of disposing Kingdoms at his pleasure, and that the King of *Spain*, who was then Master of *Portugal*, was in great esteem with him. The jealous *Japanese* were easily perswaded hercof, when they consider'd with what Respect and Kindness the *Jesuits* were treated by the new Christians; those being also very ready to accept of what these good natur'd People offer'd them. And the Governours were sensible, and complain'd, that their usual Presents from the Subjects decreased daily, since the new Converts gave so much to their Priests. The *Hollanders* also shew'd the Emperor of *Japan* in a Map, how the Conquests of the King of *Spain* extended on one side as far as *Manilla*, on the other side as far as *Macao*, so that by subduing of *Japan*, he would have an opportunity of uniting his Conquests. This occasion'd a most horrible Persecution against the Christians, the *Japanese* endeavouring by incredible Torments to overcome the Constancy of a Nation, which is naturally one of the most obstinate. Neither did they cease, till there was not one Christian left in *Japan*; and the *Portuguese* upon pain of Death, were for ever banish'd the Country. And the *Hollanders*, when afterwards they sent any Ships to *Japan*, us'd to forbid their Subjects, to shew the least appearance of Religious Christian Worship, but if they were ask'd, *Whether they were Christians*, to answer, *They were not, but they were Hollanders*. To *Portugal* belong also the Isles call'd *Azores*, whereof *Tercera*, and the Isle *Madera*, which are tolerably fruitful, are the Principal.

§. 10. From what hath been said, it is apparent, that the welfare of *Portugal*, depends chiefly on their Commerce with the *East-Indies*, *Brasile* and *Africa*; 'Tis likewise manifest, that the Strength and Power of *Portugal* in comparison of the rest of the more potent States of *Europe* is not to be esteem'd such, as to be able to attack any of them, or gain any thing upon them. As for its Neighbours in particular; *Portugal* is adjacent to *Spain*, so that it is easie for the *Spaniards* to enter *Portugal*; yet is the Power of *Spain* not very dreadful to the *Portuguese*, partly, because the *Spaniards* cannot conveniently keep an Army of above 25000 Men on foot on that side, by reason of the scarcity of Provisions; and the like number the *Portuguese* can also bring into the Field; partly, because *Spain* cannot man out a considerable Fleet of Men of War wherewith to attack the *Portuguese* Provinces: Besides, *Portugal* in case of such an attack might certainly expect to be assisted either by the *French* or *English*, who, as much as in them lies, will not suffer *Spain* to become again Master of *Portugal*. Neither does it appear for the Interest of *Portugal*, upon the Intigation of *France* or some other Foreign Power, to engage it self without a pressing Necessity in a War with *Spain*, since it is not probable that it could, by that means, gain any thing considerable, but would only weaken it self without the hopes of any Advantage. *Portugal* has in all probability, not much to fear from *France*, they lying at a considerable distance from one another; besides that, the Naval Strength of *France* is not come, as yet, to that height, as to be in a Capacity to be hurtful to a Nation that has settled it self very securely in the *East* and *West-Indies*; and more especially, since these two Nations have now any pretensions on each other: Nay it rather concerns *France*, that *Portugal* may stand secure against *Spain* and *Holland*. The *Hollanders* have hitherto prov'd the most pernicious Enemies to *Portugal*, as being in a capacity not only to disturb their Trade on the Coast of *Portugal*, but also to prove very troublesome to them both in the *East* and *West-Indies*: And it seems that it would be no difficult matter for the *Hollanders*, by taking from the *Portuguese* the City of *Macao*, on the Coast of *China*, and some other places off the Coast of *Malabar*, quite to destroy their Trade in the *East-Indies*. But it is probable, that in case of a War betwixt the *Portuguese* and *Hollanders*, *England* would assist

The Strength
of Portugal.

How it stands
with regard to
Spain.

To Holland.

the former against the latter, since it has not been without great Displeasure to the *English*, to see what progress the *Hollanders* have made in the *East-Indies*, whereby they have acquir'd such vast Riches, that they have bid defiance to *England*, and all the rest of *Europe*.

CHAP. IV. Of ENGLAND.

*The ancient
State of
England.*

§ 1. **I**N Ancient Times, *Britain*, the biggest Island of the then known World, was not rul'd by one Prince, but divided into a great many petty States, each of them govern'd by its own King; but this multitude of petty Princes, as it caus'd great Divisions among them, so it expos'd them to the danger of being overcome by their Foreign Enemies. This Island was scarce known to the *Greeks* and *Romans* till *Julius Caesar's* time, who after he had conquer'd the greatest part of *France*, undertook an Expedition into *Britain*, hoping, to meet there with great Booty and Riches. But he enter'd not very far into the Country, and after some Skirmishes with the Inhabitants, return'd again without leaving a Garrison, or exacting any Contributions. After this, *Britain* was not attack'd again by the *Romans*, till under the Reign of the Emperor *Claudius*, who bent his Arms against it in good earnest, and the Inhabitants being divided among themselves, he, without great difficulty, conquer'd part of it. At which time *Britain* was made a *Roman Province*, a constant Army being maintain'd there by the *Romans*, who by degrees conquer'd one part after another, tho' not without receiving some Defeats. At last, under the Rein of *Domitian*, *Julius Agricola* marched with his victorious Army through the whole Island, and giving a signal overthrow to the *Caledonians*, who are now call'd the *Scots*, subdu'd them; tho' the *Romans* could never entirely conquer the utmost parts of *Britain*, which are almost inaccessible. Wherefore, afterwards the Emperors *Adrian* and *Severus*, by building a Wall cross the Island from Sea to Sea, divided these inaccessible places from the *Roman Province*, hoping thereby to stop the Incursions of the Inhabitants. But the *Romans* never came into *Ireland*. After the *Britains* had been above 400 Years under subjection

*The Romans
conquer
England.*

to the *Romans*, the Northern Nations at that time overrunning the Western parts of the *Roman* Empire, the *Romans* left this Island voluntarily, being oblig'd to recal their Legions in *Britain*, accompanied with some numbers of the British Natives, to make head against their Enemies upon the Continent.

§ 2. *Britain* being thus without an Army, and withal, The Saxons mightily exhausted in its Strength, for that the *Romans* come into had made use of their young Men in their Wars, the *Picts* Britain. and *Scots*, from their barren Country, made an Inroad into the more plentiful Provinces, destroying all before them. The *Britains*, to make the better Head against them, had chosen one *Vortigern* for their King; but he perceiving himself to be no ways able to resist their Power; and Assistance being denied him from the *Romans*, called in the *Angles*. These *Angles*, or *Saxons*, under their Leaders *Hengist* and *Horsa*, coming with some thousands of Men to the assistance of the *Britains*, beat out the *Scots*. But being mightily taken with the Fruitfulness of the Country resolved to subdue it, and to lay the Yoak upon the *Britains*, who had called them in to deliver them from it. As soon as the *Britains* perceived what their Intention was, they endeavoured to drive them out of the Island: But these calling in a great many thousands of their Country-men to their assistance, conquer'd all *Britain*, except the Province of *Wales*, which being very Mountainous, they were not able to subdue. *Cadwallader* was the last King of the ancient *British* Race, who perceiving that he was by no means able longer to resist the Power of the *Saxons*, retired to *Rome*, into a Convent. 'Twas then that *Britain* received the Name of *Anglia* or *England*, from the *Angles*.

§ 5. These *Saxons* erected seven Kingdoms, which how- The Saxon ever had not their beginning all at one time, but according Kings in as they had taken one part after another from the Inhabit- England; ants: At last they fell together by the ears among themselves, till one having swallow'd up another, all were united into one Kingdom; which, how it happened we will briefly relate. The first Kingdom then was that of *Kent*, which began in the Year 455, and during the Reigns of seventeen Kings, lasted till the Year 827, when it was subdued by the *West-Saxons*. The Saxon The second was the Hegarchy Kingdom of *Sussex*, which began in the Year 488, and,

under five Kings, lasted till the Year 601, when it was likewise made a Province by the *West Saxons*. The third was that of the *West Saxons*, which began in the Year, 519, and lasted under nineteen Kings, 561 Years. The eleventh of these Kings, named *Ina*, did order, That each Subject that was worth ten Pence, should yearly give one Penny to the Pope of *Rome*, which Tax was called the *King's Alms*, and afterwards *Peter's Pence*. The fourth Kingdom was that of *Essex*, which began in the Year 527, and lasted, under fourteen Kings, till the Year 808, when it was also conquered by the *West Saxons*. The fifth was that of *Northumberland*, which began in the Year 547, and lasted, under three and twenty Kings, till the Year 926, when it was also brought under subjection by the *West Saxons*. The sixth Kingdom was that of the *Mercians*, which had its beginning in the Year 522, and lasted, under twenty Kings, till the Year 724, when it fell into the hands of the *West Saxons*. The seventh was that of the *East Angles*, which began in the Year 575, and lasted, under fifteen Kings, till the Year 928, when under its King *Aethelstan*, it was united with the rest. But after *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, had either subdued the rest, or forced their Kings to acknowledge him for their Supreme Head, he and his Successors were henceforward called no more Kings of *Britain*, but of *England*. Under his Reign the *Danes* first entered *England*, as they continued to do under the following Kings, tho' in the beginning they were at several times bravely repulsed: Nevertheless they got footing, at last, in the Northern parts of *England*, where they lived for a while pretty quietly under the Protection of the Kings of *England*. But in the time of King *Ethelred*, who began his Reign in the Year 979, the *Danes* made inroads into the Southern parts of *England*, forc'd the *English* to pay them great Sums of Money, ravished their Women, and committed such Outrages, that they got the Name of *Lord Danes*. And tho' the *English* conspired against the *Danes*, and cut them all off, yet the *Danish* King returned the next Year, and made prodigious havock among the *English*, their great Preparations which were made against the *Danes*, being by the Craft of the Traitor *Edrick* (notwithstanding *Ethelred* had made him Duke of *Mercia*, giving him his Daughter for a Wife) rendered ineffectual; so that *Ethelred* was obliged to leave his desolate Kingdom, and to retire into *Normandy*. Sueno the *Danish* King being kill'd

Peter's Pence.

*The Kingdom
of England:*

8:8.
*Danes first
come into
England.*

1002.

kill'd with a Sword from an unknown Hand, while he was amusing himself with the Plunder of *St. Edmund's-bury* in *Suffolk*; *Ethelred* returned out of *Normandy* into *England*, and forc'd *Canute* *Sueno's* Son, to retire out of *England* into *Denmark*; but he returned quickly with a much greater Force, and *Ethelred* making all imaginable Preparations against him, died in the Year 1016; whose Son *Edmund*, surnam'd *Ironside*, did defend himself with great Bravery against the *Danes*, and might have obtained several Victories over them, if he had not been therein prevented by that Traitor *Edrick*. At last it was agreed, that both Kings should make an end of the War by a Duel, in which, tho' *Edmund* had the advantage of giving *Canute* a dangerous stroke, yet was he persuaded to finish the Combat, by dividing the Kingdom with the *Danes*; and was afterwards as he retired privately to ease Nature, treacherously murdered by *Edrick*.

The Danes driven out, but return again.

King Edmund treacherously murder'd.

§ 4. After the Death of *Edmund*, *Canute* was Crown'd King of *England*. Having dispatch'd all that were left of the Royal Race, he, to ingratiate himself with the People, married *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*, sent most of his *Danes* home, and reigned with great applause. Some of his Parasites, who pretended to attribute to him something above a Humane Power, he ridicul'd, by causing a Chair to be set near the Sea-side, commanding the Seas not to wet his Feet; but the Tide rolling on the Waves as usually, he told them, That from thence they might judge of what extent was the Power of all worldly Kings. He died in the Year 1035. His Son *Harald* succeeded, and was in allusion to his nimbleness surnam'd *Harefoot*: He did nothing worth mentioning, but that he caus'd his Step-mother *Emma*, and her Sons, to be miserably murdered. He died in the Year 1039, leaving no Children behind him. After his death the great Men of the Kingdom call'd out of *Denmark*, *Hardiknut* his Brother, born of *Emma* and *Canute*, who was famous for nothing but his greedy Appetite, he being us'd to sit at Table four times a day. The *Danes* after his Death growing so despicable to the *English*, that the Government expir'd, after they had ravag'd *England* for the space of 240, tho' they possess'd the Throne but 26 Years. After the death of *Hardiknut*, *Edward* surnam'd the *Confessor*, Son of King *Ethelred* and *Emma*, Brother of *Hardiknut* on the Mother's side, who had

Hardiknut.

Edward the Confessor.

sought Sanctuary in *Normandy*, was called in to be King of *England*: He was Crown'd in the Year 1042, and to gain the Affection of the People, he remitted a Tax called *Danegild*, which had been constantly paid for forty Years last past. He reigned very peaceably, except, that he was now and then pestered with the *Irish* and *Danish* Pirates, whom, nevertheless, he quickly overcame. He was the first to whom was attributed that Virtue, which even to this Day the Kings of *England* are said to have, of healing by touching, that Disease which in *England* is call'd the King's Evil. He died without Children. He intended to have left the Kingdom to his Cousin *Edgar Atheling*, Grandson of King *Edmund Ironside*; but he being very young, *Harald*, Son of *Goodwin* Earl of *Kent*, who had the Tuition of *Edgar*, put the Crown upon his own Head, but did not enjoy it above nine Months, being slain in a Battle by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, whereby the Crown of *England* was transferred to the *Norman* Family.

William the
Conquerour.

§ 5. This *William*, surnam'd *the Conquerour*, was Son of *Robert* Duke of *Normandy*, descended from *Rollo*, a Dane, who about the Year 900, with a great number of his Country-men and *Norwegians*, fell into *France*, and ravaged the Country without resistance; upon which *Charles* the Simple, the then King of *France*, thought it the best way to set him at quiet, by putting him in possession of the Provinces of *Neustria*, which afterwards was called *Normandy*, and giving to him in Marriage his Daughter *Geisa*, upon condition that he should become a Christian. *Rollo* had a Son whose Name was *William*, surnam'd *Longsword*; whose Son was *Richard*, surnam'd *the Hardy*; who was the Father of *Richard* II. surnam'd *the Good*, who was succeeded by his Son *Richard* III. as he was by his Son *Richard* IV. But he dying without Issue, after him *Robere* became Duke of *Normandy*. This *Robert* was Father to *William* the Conquerour, whom he had by one *Arlette*, a *Furrier's* Daughter, with whom, 'tis said, he fell in love, seeing her dance among other Maids in the Country, and afterwards married her. And notwithstanding this *William* was a Bastard, yet his Father made him his Successor, and got the Nobility to acknowledge him as such when he was but nine Years of Age, and died soon after. This *William* met with great Troubles and Dangers in his younger Years, which he had the fortune to overcome by his Valour,

Valour, and acquired thereby great Reputation. After the death of *Edward the Confessor*, *William* understanding that *Harald* had made himself King, resolved to demand the Crown of *England*, as belonging to him by virtue of the last Will of King *Edward*, who, he pretended, had left the same to him, as an acknowledgment for the great Favours he had received from his Father *Robert*. There are others who say, That *Edward* did only promise this by word of mouth; and that *Harald* being then in *Normandy*, was forced to engage by Oath, to assist him in obtaining the Crown of *England*. It is possible, this was only made use of as a Pretence. But however it be, *William* landed without opposition with a great Army, composed of *Normans*, *French*, and *Netherlanders*, whilst the Fleet of *Harald* was sailed to the Northern Coast of *England*, to oppose his Brother and *Harald Harfager*, King of *Norway*, who had entered *England* on that side, and were both vanquished by him; but by this means he left an open Door for *William* to enter the Kingdom, and brought his Soldiers back much weakened and fatigued by their great Marches: Yet having re-inforced his Army as well as he could, he offer'd Battle to *William* near *Hastings* in *Suffex*; which Battle was fought on both sides with great obstinacy, till *Harald* being mortally wounded by an Arrow, the Victory and Crown of *England* remained to *William*. The *English* were at first extremely well satisfied with his Government; partly because he left every one in possession of what was his own, and gave only the vacant Lands to his *Normans*; partly, upon the account of his being related to the former Kings of *England*. He was also very strenuous in securing himself, commanding all the Arms to be taken from the People, and to prevent Nocturnal Assemblies and Commotions, he ordered, That after the Bell had rung at Eight in the Evening, no Fire nor Candle should be seen in their Houses: Besides this, he built several Forts in the most commodious Places. Notwithstanding all these wise Precautions, he met with various Troubles, *Edgar Atheling*, with some of the Nobility, retired into *Scotland*; and assisted by the *Danish* Pirates, continually ravaged the Northern Parts of *England*, burning the City of *York* it self, wherein all the *Normans* were put to the Sword; tho' indeed *William* expell'd them afterwards. His Son *Robert* also, endeavour'd to take from him *Normandy*, against whom his Father led a great Army

William conquers England.

October 14.
1066.

The Corfew Bell.

Edgar Atheling makes an attempt.

His Son Robert
bert Rebels.

out

He acts as a
Conqueror.

out of *England*, and the Father and Son encountering one another in the Battle, the first was dismounted by the latter; who discovering him to be his Father by his Voice, immediately dismounted, embrac'd, and begg'd pardon, and was reconciled to his Father. This King forced *Wales* to pay him Tribute; and King *Malcolm* of *Scotland* to swear Fealty to him. At last perceiving that his new conquer'd People would not be govern'd altogether by mildness, he began to act more severely, taking out of the Convents what Gold and Silver he could meet with, of which there had been great store conveyed thither, as into Sanctuaries. He imposed heavy Taxes, and appropriated to himself a great part of the Lands of *England*, which he gave unto others, reserving to himself out of them a yearly Revenue. He took upon him the Administration of the Goods and Possessions of all Minors, till they came to the twenty first Year of Age, allowing them only so much as was requisite for their Maintenance: He revis'd all their Privileges, introduc'd new Laws in the *Norman* Tongue; by vertue of which innovation a great many that did not understand that Language, fell under severe Penalties: He erected new Courts of Judicature, and employed great Tracts of Ground for the conveniency of his Hunting. This King introduced first the use of the long Bow in *England*, whereby he had chiefly obtained the Victory against *Harald*. At last, *Philip I.* King of *France*, by stirring up his Son *Robert* against him, endeavouring to raise Disturbances in *Normandy*, he went in Person over thither, where the Son was reconciled to the Father. But being obliged to keep his Bed at *Roan*, by reason of an Indisposition in his Belly, which was very gross, the King of *France* ridicul'd him, asking, *How long he intended to lie in?* To whom *William* sent this Answer, *That as soon as he could go to Church after his lying in, he had wou'd to sacrifice a thousand Torches in France:* and he was as good as his word; for he was no sooner recovered, but he invaded *France*, and burnt all wherever he came: But overheating himself in the Expedition, he fell ill and died, leaving by his last Will, to his eldest Son, *Normandy*; but to the second, called *William*, the Crown of *England*.

William Rises.

§. 6. *William II.* Surnam'd *Rufus*, met at first with some Disturbances, occasioned by his Brother *Robert*: But he appeased

appeased him by promising to pay him yearly, the Sum of 3000 Marks, and that he should succeed him after his Death. The Nobles, he partly by fair means, partly by force, reduced to Obedience. This Rebellion prov'd very beneficial to the *English*, the Rebels being most of them *Normans*; wherefore the King afterwards rely'd more upon the *English*, as the most faithful. He waged War twice with *Milcolm* King of *Scotland*, whom he forced in the first to swear him Fealty, and in the last he killed both him and his eldest Son. He also subdued the Province of *Wales*. Among other Inventions to get Money, one was remarkable; for he summoned together 20000 Men, under pretence to go with them into *Normandy*; but when they were just a going to be shipp'd off, he caus'd Proclamation to be made, that every one who was willing to pay Twelve Shillings, should have leave to stay at home, unto which every Man of them readily consented. He was killed by a random shot in Hunting. To him succeeded his younger Brother *Henry*, who being present when the King died, seized upon his Treasures whereby he procured himself a great many Friends, so that he was preferred before *Robert* his elder Brother, who at that Time assisted in the taking of *Jerusalem*, which proved no less than the loss of a Crown to him. For *Henry*, the better to establish himself in the Throne, remitted not only several Taxes, which were laid upon the People by the former Kings, but also secured to his Interest the King of *Scotland*, *Edgar*, his most dangerous Neighbour, by marrying his Sister *Maud*. Notwithstanding this *Robert* land a great Army in *England*, but *Henry* and *Robert* by the Mediation of some Friends, and a Promise of a yearly Pension to be paid to *Robert*, were reconciled; which *Henry* accordingly remitted to *Robert*. But afterwards repenting of what he had done, *Henry* was so exasperated against him, that he made a Descent in *Normandy* with a great Army, and vanquish'd him in a bloody Battle, wherein he took him Prisoner. He kept him not only a Prisoner all his Life-time, but at last, put his Eyes out, uniting *Normandy* to the Crown of *England*. But King *Lewis* of *France*, surnamed *Crassus*, being very jealous of the Greatness of *Henry*, undertook, with the Assistance of *Fulco* Earl of *Anjou*, and *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, to restore unto *William*, Son of *Robert*, the Dukedom of *Normandy*; whereupon a bloody War ensued, which

1100.

Henry I.

Robert makes
a Descent in
England.Normandy annexed to the
Crown of
England.

was

was at last compos'd upon these Terms. That *William*, Son of *Henry*, should swear Fealty to *France*, for this Dukedom of *Normandy*. And it obtained afterwards as a Custom, that the King's eldest Son was called Duke of *Normandy*, as long as this Province was united to *England*. The new Duke of *Normandy* did also marry the Daughter of the Earl of *Anjou*: And *William*, Son of *Robert*, being then made Earl of *Flanders*, and endeavouring a second time to regain *Normandy*, was slain in that War. His Son *William*, being by the carelessness of a drunken Master of a Ship drowned at Sea, with a great many other Persons of Quality of both Sexes, as they were coming back from *Normandy* to *England*, he endeavour'd to settle the Crown upon his Daughter *Maud*, and her Heirs, she being first married to the Emperour, *Henry IV.* by whom she had no Children, and afterwards to *Geoffery Plantagenet*, Son to *Fulk* Earl of *Anjou*. Her Father made the States of *England* take Oaths of Fealty to her in his Life-time. He died in the Year 1135, and with him ended the Male Race of the Norman Royal Family in *England*.

The Norman
Race extinct.

Stephen

§. 7. After the Death of *Henry*, *Stephen* Earl of *Boulogne*, *Henry's* Sister's Son, did, by great Promises, obtain the Crown of *England*, notwithstanding that both he and the States had taken the Oaths to acknowledge *Maud* for their Sovereign, which they endeavour'd by a great many frivolous Pretences to prove to be of no force. The better to establish himself in the Throne, he gained the Affection of the States with Presents, and discharged the People of several Taxes, giving Authority to the Nobility to build fortify'd Castles, which afterwards prov'd very mischievous to him. He also married his Son *Eustace* to *Constance*, the Daughter of *Ludovicus Crassus*, King of *France*. This King's Reign was clouded with continual Troubles. For the *Scots* at first, and afterwards a great many of his Nobles, confiding in their strong Castles, rais'd great Disturbances; yet he check'd the Insolence of the *Scots*, in giving them a signal overthrow. But his greatest Contest was with the Empress *Maud*, for she landing in *England* was received by a great many, and King *Stephen* in a Battle fought near *Chister*, was taken Prisoner. But she refusing to restore to the *Londoners*, King *Edward's* Laws, they sided with her Enemies, and besieg'd her very closely in the City of *Oxford*, from whence

Maud makes
War on him.

whence she narrowly escaped; and at the same time King Stephen got out of Prison. These Troubles continued till Henry, Son of Maud, came to the Nineteenth Year of his Age, who, being Lord of four large Dominions, as having inherited *Anjou* by his Father's, *Normandy* by his Mother's side, *Guienne* and *Poitou* by his Wife *Eleonora*, Daughter and Heiress of *William*, the last Duke of *Guienne*, he also endeavoured to obtain the Crown of *England*; for which Purpose he landed with an Army in *England*; and obtained his End without any great Opposition; for *Eustace*, King Stephen's Son dying suddenly, an Agreement was made betwixt them, in which Stephen adopted him, and constituted him his Heir and Successor; and died not long after in the Year 1154. Thus Henry II. Henry II. succeeded him, who, among other memorable Actions, demolished such fortified Castles of the Nobility and Bishops, as were built with Consent of King Stephen. After he had reigned near Eighteen Years in Peace and Quietness, he had a mind to have his Son Henry Crown'd, the better to secure the Succession, as Copartner with him in the Government; but he being married to *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Lewis* the younger King of *France*, this proved the Cause of great Disturbances afterwards. For some persuaded young Henry, That his Father having himself abdicated the Government, had by so doing committed the same to his Management. *France* envy'd that a King of *England* should have such vast Possessions in *France*; The *Scots* wish'd for nothing more, than to have an opportunity of committing Depredations in *England*. Wherefore the *French* and *Scots*, joining with young Henry, fell upon Henry II. all at one time, but were as vigorously repulsed by him; a Peace was concluded with *France*; *A-* His Son, with the French and Scots join in a War against him. *delas*, Daughter of *Lewis* King of *France*, being promised in Marriage to *Richard*, second Son of Henry. But the old King opposed the Consummation of the Marriage betwixt her and his Son *Richard*. This so exasperated *Richard*, who, after the Death of his eldest Brother Henry, was now the next Heir to the Crown, that he made Head against his Father; and *Philip Augustus*, King of *France*, taking hold of this Opportunity, took the City of *Mons*. King Henry seeing himself, deserted by his Friends, Wife, and Children, died in a few Days of Grief. This Henry 1189: Ireland conquered. conquered *Ireland*, and united it to *England*, which he and his Successors governed under the Title of Lord's of *Ireland*,

Ireland; till the Time of Henry VIII. who after he had withdrawn himself from the Obedience of the Pope, to nettle him the more, assumed the Title of King of Ireland; because the Pope pretends to the sole right to bestow the Title of King in Christendom; wherefore the Pope, afterwards, to make his Pretence the more plausible, freely gave the same Title to Mary Queen of England. The same Henry had some Differences with Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who pretended it was derogatory to the Glory of God, that the Priests, according to the King's Commands, should be subject to the Civil Judicatures.

Richard I.

He makes an Expedition into the Holy Land.

In his return he is taken Prisoner.

1199.

John.
His Nephew
Arrests him.

§. 8. Richard I. Who succeeded his Father Henry in the Kingdom, did, out of Zeal, undertake an Expedition into the Holy Land, with 35000 Men, being accompanied by Philip Augustus, King of France. In this War he took the Island of Cyprus, which he gave to Guido Lusignus, who in Consideration thereof resigned his Right to Jerusalem; and in the Year 1192, he was present at the taking of Ptolemais, where the Standard of Duke Leopold of Austria being set up first, he pull'd it down again, putting his own in the Place. But when they were in great hopes of gaining Jerusalem, Philip returning home engaging himself by a solemn Oath, that he would not injure Richard in any of his Dominions. Not long after Hugo, Duke of Burgundy, followed his Example, which greatly encouraged Saladin: And Richard understanding that the French were fallen into Normandy, he also made a Peace with Saladin; and taking his way by Land incognito, was discovered in his Journey through Austria, where Duke Leopold, remembering the Affront done to him near Ptolemais, took him Prisoner, and delivered him to the Emperor, who after Fifteen Months Imprisonment, made him pay 100000 Pounds for his Ransom. Upon his return home, he found every thing in Confusion, the French having ravaged Normandy, and other Provinces belonging to him, his Brother had rais'd a Pretension to the Crown; but he oblig'd the latter to implore his Pardon, and beat the French back into their own Country. He died not long after, of a wound which he received in a Siege of some inconsiderable place in France. After his Death his Brother John took upon him the Crown of England, who was opposed by Arthur Earl of Lesser Britany, his elder Brother's Son; who

who finding himself alone not strong enough, implor'd the Aid of the King of *France*, who was ready upon all Occasions to create Troubles in *England*. He took a great many Cities in *Normandy* and *Anjou*. Upon which King *John* was oblig'd to make a dishonourable Peace with him, giving in Marriage, to *Lewin*, King *Philip's* Son, *Blanch* Daughter of *Alfonfus*, King of *Castile*, and of his Sister *Eleanor*, to whom he gave as a Dowry, all the Cities which *Philip* had raken from him, except *Angiers*. Then he married *Isabella*, Daughter and Heiress of the Earl of *Angoulême*, who was promised before to *Hugh* Earl of *Marche*. He, to revenge this Affront, join'd his Forces with the King of *France* and Prince *Arthur* of *Britany*, and fell into *Touraine* and *Anjou*. But King *John* falling upon him unawares, routed the Enemy, and took Prince *Arthur* Prisoner, who died not long after in Prison at *Roan*. But *Constantia*, the Mother of *Arthur*, address'd her Complaint to *Philip* King of *France*, whole Vassal King *John* was, on the score of such Provinces, as he was possess'd of in *France*; and thereupon the King of *France* summon'd King *John* to appear before him, and to answer for the Death of *Arthur*. But he not appearing, it was declar'd, that King *John* had forfeited what Fiefs he was possess'd of in *France*, and King *Philip* took from him *Normandy*, 316 Years after *Rollo* the *Norman* had conquer'd it. After that, the *French* attack'd also *Angiers*, where they were repuls'd with great loss by King *John*, and thereupon a Truce was concluded betwixt them for two Years: During which time he routed the *Scots*, and suppress'd the Rebels in *Ireland* and *Wales*. The Truce being expired, the War began afresh with *France*, and King *John's* Army being routed, he made another Truce with *France*. But this ill success had much diminish'd his Authority among his Nobles, who also hated him, because he had impos'd heavy Taxes upon them; in resentment of which, they with joint Consent, demanded from him the Restoration of their ancient Privileges; but perceiving, that he only intended to give them fair Words for Deeds, they called to their Aid, *Lewis*, Son of *Philip* King of *France*, who landing with a great Army in *England*, was received with a general applause, and whilst King *John* endeavour'd to make Head against him, he died overwhelm'd with Care and Calamity.

The King of
France dispos-
sesses him of
Normandy.

The Dauphin
invited by
the Barons,
invades Eng-
land.

1216.

Henry III.

The Dauphin
is forced
home again.A War with
the Barons.He quits his
Pretensions
on Normandy
for a sum of
Money.

Edward I.

§. 9. To him succeeded his Son *Henry III.* whose tender Age wrought Compassion on most, and extinguish'd the Hatred which had been conceived against his Father. And the Earl of *Pembroke*, to whose Tuition he was committed, having totally routed the *French* near *Lincoln*, and destroyed the *French* Forces at Sea, that were sent to their Assistance, *Lewis* renounced all his Pretensions to the Crown of *England*, and retir'd to *France*. This King's Reign was very long, and withal very troublesome, which was occasion'd chiefly by the great Concourse of Foreigners into *England*, who crept into all Places of Profit: For the Pope sent at one time 300 *Italians*, who being admitted into Church Benefices, did so lay about them, that their yearly Rents amounted to 60000 Marks of Silver, which was a greater Revenue than the Crown had at that time. And by reason of the Prodigality of the King, tho' he constantly burthen'd the People with Taxes, he was always in great want of Money. Add to this, that he married the Daughter of the Earl of *Provence*, who having abundance of poor Kindred, they enrich'd themselves out of the Treasury of the King. This caused, at last, an open War betwixt the King and the principal Men of the Kingdom, in which *Henry* resign'd to the King of *France*, all his Pretensions upon *Normandy*, *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Touraine* and *Mons*, in Consideration of the Sum of 300000 Pounds paid him by the *French* King, and was himself taken Prisoner in the first Battle: But his Son, Prince *Edward*, gather'd another Army, and kill'd the General of the Rebels, *Simon Manfort* Earl of *Leicester*, by which means he rescued his Father, and suppress'd the whole Rebellion. He did nothing worth mentioning abroad, except that he undertook two Expeditions into *France*, both which proved fruitless. He died in the Year 1273, and was succeeded by his Son *Edward*, who was at that time in the *Holy Land*; and tho' he did not come into *England* till a Year after his Father's Death, yet he took quiet Possession of the Crown. This King entirely united the Principality of *Wales* to the Crown of *England*, *Lyonel*, the last Prince of the former being slain in a Battle. Under his Reign also began a bloody War, and an implacable hatred was rais'd betwixt the *English* and *Scotch* Nations, which for 300 Years after caus'd abundance of Bloodshed betwixt both Nations. The occasion was thus: After the

Death

Death of *Alexander III.* King of *Scotland*, who died without Heirs, there were several that pretended to the Crown of *Scotland*, wherefore King *Edward* took upon him the Arbitration of this Matter, and *John Baliol* Earl of *Galloway*, and *Robert Bruce*, were found to have the best Title to that Crown. But these two having contested for the same during the space of Six whole Years, *Edward* sent underhand to *Bruce*, telling him, That he would decide the Difference concerning the Crown of *Scotland* in favour of him, if he would swear Fealty to *England*, which *Bruce* refused. But *John Baliol* receiving the offer, was made King of *Scotland*. There was about that Time a capital Quarrel in *Scotland*, betwixt the Earl of *Fife* and the Family of *Albernetb*, who had kill'd the Earl's Brother, and *Baliol* King of *Scotland* had by Sentence absolved the latter. The Earl, therefore, appeal'd to the *English* Court, whether King *Baliol* was call'd to appear, and to sit with the King in Parliament: But as soon as this matter came under debate, *Baliol* was ordered to rise from his Seat, and to give an Account of what Sentence he had past. He pretended to answer by his Advocate, which being denied him, he was obliged to answer in Person from the same Place, where others used to plead their Causes: And this, both he and the *Scots* resented as so signal an Affront, that, no sooner was he returned home, but he renounced his Oath to King *Edward*, pretending the same to have been unjust, and that it was not in his Power to make such a Promise; and renewing the ancient Alliance with *France*, he denounced War against *England*. King *Edward*, thereupon, entered *Scotland* with an Army, took the best strong Holds, and forced the *Scots* and their King to swear Fealty to him; their King he sent a Prisoner into *England*, leaving a considerable Force in *Scotland*, which were, soon after beaten out of *Scotland* by the *Scots*, under the Conduct of a Gentleman of mean Fortune, whose Name was *William Wallis*. But King *Edward* soon returned, killed 10000 *Scots* in a Battle near *Torkirke*, and forced them to swear Fealty to him a third Time. Notwithstanding all these Oaths, *Robert Bruce*, who had been *John Baliol*'s Competitor, took upon him the Crown; King *Edward* had also had some Difference before with *France*. For some of his Subjects in *Aquitain*, having done considerable mischief by Privateering on the Coast of *Normandy*, King *Philip* Sirnam'd the Handsome, summoned *Edward* to

The Causes
of the Differences
betwixt the
English and
Scotts.

A War with
Scotland.

1307

appear at his Court as his Vassal, and to answer the same which *Edward* refusing to do, he declared all his Possessions that he held of the Crown of *France* to be forfeited. *With France.* taking from him by force of Arms *Bourdeaux* and some other Places; against whom *Edward* enter'd into a Confederacy with the Earl of *Flanders* and the Emperor *Alphon.* But coming into *Flanders* with an Army, and finding every thing in Confusion and Disorder, he made Truce with King *Philip*, promising, That his Son *Edward* should marry *Isabella*, *Philip's* Daughter.

Edward II. §. 10. To him succeeded his Son *Edward II.* who at the very beginning of his Reign, married *Isabella* Daughter of *Philip* surnamed *the Handsome*, with whom he had for Dowry *Guienne*, and the County of *Ponthieu*, the greater part whereof had been taken from his Father by the *French.* This King was very unfortunate in his Wars against the *Scots*, and the *English* were continually beaten by them (except in *Ireland*, where they beat the *Scots* who had entered that Kingdom) so that *Edward* was last obliged to make a Truce with them. He met with great Disturbances at home, the great Men of the Kingdom pressing him without Intermision, to leave their Mercy, his Favourites *Gauston*, and after him, the *Spencers*, which he refusing to Consent to, they fell in open Rebellion, and proving unsuccessful, several of the Nobility paid with their Lives for it. But the Queen pretending that the *Spencers* had alienated the King's Love from her, retir'd first into *France*, and from thence into *Hainault*, and returning with an Army, took the King Prisoner, and caused the *Spencers* to be executed. The King was carry'd from Place to Place, and heavily abus'd during his Imprisonment, having been forced before by Parliament, to resign the Kingdom to his Son *Edward*. last about six Months after his Deposition, he was miserably murder'd.

Edward III. §. 11. *Edward III.* was very young when the Crown was conferr'd upon him, so that the Administration of Government, was, during his Minority, committed to his Mother, and managed under her chiefly by her Favourite *Roger Mortimer*. At the very beginning of her Administration, she made a dishonourable Peace with *Scotland* whereby *Edward* renounc'd the Sovereignty and all other

pretensions upon that Kingdom; and the *Scots* renounced
 their Title to *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*. This and
 the other matters laid to their Charge, was the reason
 why, some Years after, the Queen was condemned to a
 perpetual Imprisonment, and *Mortimer* was hang'd. Af-
 terwards a most cruel War broke out betwixt *England*
 and *France*; for *Lewis*, *Philip* and *Charles*, all three Sons
 of *Philip*, surnamed the *Handsome*, dying without Issue,
 Edward pretended a Right to the *French* Crown, as being
 the late King's Sister's Son; alledging, That if his Mother,
 being a Woman, might be thought incapable of go-
 verning the Realm, the same ought not to be prejudicial
 to him, as being a Man. But *Philip de Valois*, notwith-
 standing he was a degree farther off, as being the late
 King's Father's Brother's Son, prevailed with the States,
 who underpretence of the *Salick* Law, and out of the ha-
 tred they bore to a Foreign Sovereign, as well as their re-
 gard to the Solicitations of *Robert* Earl of *Artois*, set him
 upon the Throne. Edward being afterwards summon'd
 by *Philip* to come in Person, and to do Homage for the
 Dukedom of *Aquitain*, went thither in Person, at a time
 when he was but young, and *England* full of intestine
 commotions, notwithstanding this seem'd to be very
 prejudicial to his Pretensions: And King Edward appear-
 ing in the Church at *Amiens* with the Crown upon his
 head, his Sword and Spurs on, was ordered to lay them
 aside, and to take the Oath upon his Knees; which so
 incensed Edward, that *France* afterwards felt the Effects
 of it. Not long after, *Edward Baliol*, Son of *John Baliol*,
 made Pretensions to the Crown of *Scotland* against the
 young King, being assisted by King Edward, notwith-
 standing King *David* of *Scotland* had married his Sister.
 During which Commotions the *English* recovered *Berwick*,
 upon *Tweed*, and in one Battle killed 30000 *Scots*; where-
 upon Edward Baliol did Homage to the King of *England*
 for the Crown of *Scotland*. By this time King Edward
 being come to his riper Years, upon the Instigation of
 the Earl of *Artois*, undertook an Expedition into
 France, and taking upon him the Title and Arms of *France*, re-
 newed his Pretensions to that Crown. In this Expedition
 he entirely routed the *French* Fleet near *Sluys*, which was
 sent to hinder his Landing, and kill'd 30000 *Marines*.
 And after he had besieged *Tournay*, he made a Truce with
 them for Twelve Months. In the mean while the

His Pretensi-
 ons to the
French
 Crown,

He is success-
 ful against
Scotland.

His Expedi-
 tion into
France.

1140

The Battle
near Crecy.

1346.

The Scotch
defeated.

He takes Ca-
lan.

1356.

The Battle
near Poitiers.

A dishonour-
able Peace to
France.

were engaged in a War with the *Scotts*; who, under the Conduct of their former King *David*, had driven out *Edward Baliol*. The Truce being expir'd, the War began afresh in *France*, where, among other Places, the *English* took *Angoulême*. King *Edward* himself came with a great Army into *Normandy*, and took, both there, and in *Picardy*, a great many Places from the *French*. At last a bloody Battle was fought betwixt them near *Crecy* in *Picardy*, wherein the *English*, tho' but 30000 strong, fought against 60000 *French*, killing 30000 upon the spot, among whom were 1500 Persons of Quality. The next Day after 7000 *French* were cut to pieces by the *English*, who, not knowing what had happened the Day before, were upon the March to the *French* Camp. In this Battle no Quarter was given on either side. Much about the same time King *David* of *Scotland* entered *England* with an Army of 60000 Men, to make a Diversion in behalf of *France*; but he was defeated in a great Battle, and himself taken Prisoner. The *English* had no less success the same Year in *Britany* and *Guienne*. In the next Year King *Edward* took the City of *Calais*, which he filled with *English* Inhabitants. Prince *Edward*, Son to *Edward III.* whom his Father had sent with an Army into *Guienne*, behaved himself very valiantly, making great slaughter where-ever he came. For King of *France* drew out an Army against him of 60000 Men, tho' the Prince was not above 8000 strong; and upon this the King thinking he had catch'd the Bird in the Net, would not accept of any Conditions, tho' never advantageous. But Prince *Edward* having posted his Men betwixt Woods and billy Vineyards, from thence so gallantly the *French* Horse with his long Bows, that they being repulsed, put all the rest in Confusion; King *John* himself was taken Prisoner, as also his youngest Son, and above 1700 Persons of Quality were slain. This Battle was fought about two Leagues from *Poitiers*. At last, after King *Edward* had with three Armies over-run the greater part of *France*, a Peace was concluded by the Mediation of the Pope, at *Bretagny*, not far from *Chartres*: The Conditions of this Peace were, That *England*, besides what had before in *France*, should be put in Possession of *Poitou*, *Saintogne*, *Rochelle*, *Païs d'Aunis*, *Angoumois*, *Perigord*, *Limoisin*, *Quercy*, *Angenois*, and *Bigorre*, with an absolute Sovereignty over the same; That the City of *Calais* the Counties of *Oye*, *Guines* and *Ponthieu*, and three Mi-

sons of Crowns should be given as a Ransom for the King; and that King *John* should give his three younger Sons, his Brother, and thirty other Persons of Quality, as Hostages, for the payment of the said Sums. But that on the other side, the *English* should restore all the other Places which they had taken from the *French*, and renounce their Right and Title to the Crown of *France*. The Peace being thus concluded, Prince *Edward*, to whom his Father had given the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, restored *Peter* King of *Castile* to his Kingdom. But in his Journey, the Soldiers being very mutinous for want of Pay, he levy'd an extraordinary Tax upon his Subjects, which they complaining of to the King of *France*, he summoned the Prince to appear before him, who answered, He would suddenly appear with an Army of 60000 Men; whereupon *Charles* King of *France*, declar'd War, pretending, that the promised Sovereignty, at the last Peace, was void, because the Prince had not fulfilled the Articles of the same, and had committed Hostilities against *France*. But whilst Prince *Edward* was busie in making great Preparations against *France*, he died suddenly, and with him, the *English* good Fortune; for the *French* took from them all the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, except *Bordeaux* and *Bayonne*. The King was so troubled at the loss both of so brave a Son and his Conquests in *France*, that he died within Ten Months after his Son.

Another War
with *France*.

1177.

§. 12. To him succeeded *Richard II.* Son of that brave Prince *Edward*, and being but Eleven Years of Age when he came to the Crown, was despised by the *French*, who burnt several Places on the *English* Coast. At the same time the *Scots* made an Inroad into *England*, and the War being carried on with various Fortune, after several Truces expired, a Peace was at last concluded. There were also great intestine Commotions in the Kingdom under his King's Reign: For in *Kent*, and other neighbouring Counties, there was an Insurrection of the Rabble, occasioned by the Insolence of one of the Receivers of the Poll Tax: This Rabble's Intention was to have murder'd both the Nobility and Clergy, except the Mendicant Fryars; but they were soon restrained by the King's Valour. However there were continual Discontents betwixt the King and the Lords, the King being resolved to rule according to his Pleasure, and to maintain his Favourites

A Peace with
France.
Troubles at
home.

against the Lords, who were for removing his Favourites, and bringing his Royal Power into a more narrow Compass by the Authority of the Parliament. But it was the King's Custom, as soon as the Parliament was dissolved to reverse all that was concluded upon before, yet once the Parliament got him at an Advantage, when it forced him to permit most of his Favourites to be either kill'd or banish'd; and oblig'd him by an Oath to Promise, That he would administer the Government according to the Advice of his Lords. Not long after, a Conspiracy among the Lords against him was discovered, and a great many of them paid for it with their Heads. In fine, the King seem'd then to have master'd his Enemies; but he was, nevertheless ruin'd at last, which was occasioned thus: *Henry Duke of Lancaster* accused the Duke of *Norfolk*, as if he had spoken ill of the King; and the latter giving the Lie to the former, they challenged one another, but the Duel was prevented by the King's Authority, who banished them both out of the Kingdom. *Henry of Lancaster* retired into *France*, and raised there a Faction against the King, by inviting all dissatisfied Persons to join him, who promised to set him on the Throne of *England*. He landed but with a few in *England*, but at a time, as King *Richard's* ill Fortune would have it, when he was in *Ireland*; and the Wind proving contrary, he could not have notice of his Enemies Arrival in *England* till six Weeks after, which gave them opportunity and leisure to strengthen their Party. The King also committed a great Errour, for that he afterwards, against his Promise, tarry'd so long in *Ireland*, which was the cause, that such Forces as were brought together by his Friends, whom he had sent before, were again dispersed before his arrival in *England*. Coming afterwards in Person into *England*, he was made Prisoner. *Henry of Lancaster* calling immediately hereupon a Parliament, a great many Things were objected to *Richard*, and he was declared to have forfeited the Crown. But before this Resolution was Published, he resigned of his own accord, and was not long after barbarously murdered in Prison.

The occasion
of his Ruin:

*Henry Duke
of Lancaster
invades Eng-
land,*

1399.

*Henry IV. of
the House of
Lancaster,*

§. 13. Thus *Henry IV.* of the House of *Lancaster* came to the Crown, he being after the Deposition of King *Richard* declared King by the Parliament; tho' if the Presensions

pretensions of *Henry*, together with the Power of the Parliament, be duly examined, the Title of *Henry IV.* to the Crown of *England*, will be found to have a very ill Foundation. For what some pretend, that *Edmund*, from whom the House of *Lancaster* descended, was the eldest Son of *Henry III.* and that he being very deformed, was obliged to give way to his Brother *Edward I.* is rejected as a frivolous Fable by the *English* Historians. This King laboured under great Difficulties at the beginning of his Reign, all which he at last overcame; for the Design of the *French* to restore *Richard*, ended with his Death. And a Conspiracy of some Lords against him was discovered, even before *Richard* died. The *Scots*, who made War on him, got nothing but Blows. The *Welshmen* also, in hopes of having met with an opportunity to shake off the *English* Yoke, joined with a discontented Party out of *England*, and rebelled against him; but before they could join all their Forces, the King came suddenly upon them, and routed them in a bloody Battle, wherein, 'tis said, the King kill'd six and thirty with his own Hands. Yet the discontented Party did not rest, but entered into a third Conspiracy against him, which was soon discovered. A great many of them retired afterwards into *Scotland*, where they stirred up the *Scots* against *England*, but they got nothing but Blows again for their Pains. This King died in the Year 1413.

§. 14. After him reigned his Son *Henry V.* who in his younger Years did not Promise much; but after he came to the Crown, shew'd himself one of the most valiant Kings the *English* ever had. And as he was very aspiring and ambitious, so he thought he could not meet with a better opportunity of gaining Glory, than by entering into a War with *France*, and reviving the ancient Pretensions upon that Crown. Accordingly he sent his Ambassadors to *Charles VI.* to lay claim to that Crown, and to make this Proposal to him, That if he would resign to him the Crown of *France*, he would marry his Daughter *Catharine*. But it being an unusual thing for Princes to part with a Crown so tamely, the next way was to try their Fortune by Arms. So *Henry* entered *France* with an Army, took *Harfleur*, and obtained afterwards a most signal Victory near *Agincourt* in *Picardy* against the *French*, who (according to the

He invades
France to
prosecute his
Claim of the
Crown,
The Battle
near Agin-
court.

1419,

1420.

The Admoni-
stration of
France to be
in Henry du-
ring Charles's
life, and af-
ter his death
the Crown to
descend to
him.

English Historians) were six times stronger than the *English*. Ten Thousand of the *French* were killed upon the Spot, as many taken Prisoners, and not above some Hundreds slain of the *English*: Yet at that time *Henry* did not pursue his Victory. But not long after, the *French* Fleet being first beaten by the *English* near *Harfleur*, *Henry* made a second Descent upon *France*, taking one place after another in *Normandy*, and at last the City of *Roan* it self: He met with very little opposition in *France* at that time, because all was in confusion at the *French* Court, the King, *Charles VI.* being not in his right Wits, and the Queen being fallen out with her Son, the Dauphin, who had taken from her all her Jewels and Money, alledging, That they might be better employ'd upon the Soldiery: Which was the reason that the Queen siding with *John Duke of Burgundy*, promoted him to the place of chief Minister of *France*; and he was more intent to maintain his private Interest and Greatness, against the Dauphin, than to make Head against the *English*. An Interview was propos'd to be held betwixt the two Kings, but the effect of it was frustrated by the cunning of the Dauphin, who gave the Duke hopes of an entire Reconciliation betwixt them two. For *Montreuil* being named for the place where the Duke and the Dauphin should meet, the Duke of *Burgundy* was there (questionless, by instigation of the Dauphin) miserably murder'd. Thereupon his Son, Duke *Philip*, being resolv'd to revenge his Fathers Death, declared openly for the *English*. and by his Mediation obtain'd, That King *Henry* should marry the Princess *Catharine*, and during the life of his Wife's Father, administer the Government in his name, but after his death, should succeed him in the Throne. The Nuptials were afterwards celebrated at *Troyes* in *Champaigne*. After the Treaty had been confirm'd by solemn Oaths on both sides, it was also ratified by the three Estates assembled in *Paris*, where the Dauphin was summoned to appear, to answer concerning the death of the Duke of *Burgundy*: But he not appearing, Sentence was given against him, that he should for ever be banished out of *France*. There were at that time some who design'd to make him away, and he was forced to go from place to place, but his common place of Residence, was *Bourges*, upon which they us'd to call him, by way of ridicule, The King of *Bourges*. In the mean time the *English* took one place after another from him.

At

At last, King Henry being upon his March to raise the Siege of the City of *Cosne* on the *Loire*, which was then besieged by the *Dauphine*, fell sick in his Journey thither, and being carry'd to *Bois de Vincennes*, there died in the flower of his Age ¹⁴²² and Felicity, leaving the Administration of *France* to his Brother the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Administration of *England* to his second Brother, the Duke of *Gloucester*.

§ 15. To him succeeded his Son *Henry VI.* a Child of *Henry VI.* eight Months old; who, after he was grown up, degenerated from his Fathers Martial Valour, and by his ill management, lost what his Father had got, eclipsing thereby the *English* Glory. He was after the Death of *Charles VI.* who died not long after *Henry V.* proclaimed King of *France* ^{Proclaim'd King of France.} In opposition to him, the *Dauphin*, *Charles VII.* also declared himself King of *France*; with whom sided the bravest among the *French*, and a great many *Scots* were sent to his assistance. But *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, and *John* Duke of *Britany*, kept to the Confederacy with the *English*, which was renewed at that time. And then they began to fall upon one another with great Fury: For the *French* received a signal Defeat near *Crevant* in *Burgundy*, and were again soundly beaten near *Verneuill*. In the Year 1425 the *French* besieged *St. Jaques de Beuveron* with Forty thousand Men; and the Garrison being reduced to great extremity, prayed with a loud Voice to *St. George* of *Salisbury*: Upon which the Besiegers hearing the name of *Salisbury* very frequently among the Besieged, suppos'd that the Earl of *Salisbury* was coming to raise the Siege; whereat the *French* were so terrify'd, that they run away for fear of his Name. This is certain, that the *English* for a while were Masters wherever they came; but before *Orleans* the career of their Fortune was first stopp'd. For, though during that Siege they beat the *French*, who came to cut off their Provisions, (which Battle is commonly call'd, *The Battle of the Flemmings*) and the City would have surrendered it self to the Duke of *Burgundy*, which the *English* would not accept of; yet they not only lost in that Siege the brave Earl of *Salisbury*, but were beaten from before the place by the *French*, who were animated and encouraged by a Maid called *Joan*, that was born in *Lorraine*. This Maid did several great Exploits against the *English*, and led her self in Person, King *Charles* to his Coronation in *Rhimes*. At last she was taken Prisoner by the *English* in

The Maid of
Orleans.

an Encounter, who carried her to *Roan*, where they burnt her for a Witch. However the *English* perceiving that after the Coronation of *Charles*, a great many Cities sided with him, they called over their King *Henry* out of *England*, and crowned him King of *France* in *Paris*. About the same time a Truce was concluded by Mediation of the Pope, for six Years, but it lasted not long; for the *French*, during the time of the Truce, possess'd themselves of several places, which they brought over to their side by cunning Insinuations, pretending That any thing gained without open violence, did not violate the Truce. And King *Charles's* Maxim was, Not to fight with the *English*, but to strive to get Advantages over them rather by Policy than open force. But that which gave a great blow to the *English*, was, That the Duke of *Burgundy* having taken a distaste at the *English* upon some slight occasion, was reconcil'd to King *Charles*. For the purpose, there were some small Differences arisen betwixt the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Duke of *Burgundy*; to compose which, a meeting was appointed at *St. Omer*: But the time being near at hand, a Dispute arose, which of them should appear there first, it being supposed, that he who should come first, did thereby yield the Precedency to the other; wherefore the Duke of *Bedford* refused to come first, alledging, That he being Regent of *France*, ought not in that Quality to give preference to a Vassal of *France*. But the Duke of *Burgundy* stood upon his right of being Sovereign of the place where they were to meet; so that the meeting being set aside, the Duke of *Burgundy* broke quite off with the *English*, and afterwards assisted King *Charles* against them. The death of the Duke of *Bedford* proved another Misfortune to the *Engl's*: For the Duke of *Somerset* and the Duke of *York*, both pretended to his Post; and tho' the latter did obtain it, yet did the first always thwart his Designs, so that before the new Regent arrived, *Paris*, which had been seventeen Years in the possession of the *English*, and a great many other Cities, surrender'd to King *Charles*. But after all, the Duke of *Gloucester* beat the Duke of *Burgundy* before *Calais*, making great havock in *Flanders*, *Artois*, and *Hainault*; and the brave *Talbot* did considerable mischief to the *French*: But when afterwards, by a Truce made with *France*, the Fury of the War ceased for a little time, there was a Foundation laid in *England* for intestine Commotions. The King had promised Marriage to the Daughter of the Earl of *Armagnac*,

1432.

He was
Crowned in
Paris.

The *English*
decline in
France.

The Duke of
Burgundy
leaves the
English and is
reconcil'd to
Charles.

1435.

1436.

The occasion
of the Trou-
bles in *Eng-
land*.

mac, to prevent which, the *French* King had made both the Earl and his Daughter Prisoners. The Earl of *Suffolk*, who was then Ambassador in *France*, did propose thereupon, without having received any Instructions to that purpose from the King, a Match betwixt the King and *Margaret* Daughter of *Rene*, Duke of *Anjou*, and King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and afterwards persuaded the King to ratifie the same. This Match was mightily opposed by the Duke of *Gloucester*, the King's Uncle, who alledged, That her Father had only the bare Titles of King and Duke, and that besides this, great Injury was done thereby to the first Bride, viz. to the Daughter of the Count of *Armagnac*. Notwithstanding this, the Match went forward, and to obtain the Bride of the *French*, *Anjou* and *Maine* were given them as a Recompence. The King being thus led away by the Queen and his Favourites, her first design was to revenge her self upon the Duke of *Gloucester*, whom she accused of Male-Administration, and after she had got him committed to Prison, caused him privately to be murther'd. The death of so innocent a Man did afterwards fall heavy upon the King: For the *French*, not long after, took from them all *Normandy*, the *English* by reason of a Rebellion in *Ireland*, not being in a capacity to send thither speedy and sufficient Relief. They were also beaten out of *Aquitain*, so that they had nothing left them in *France*, but *Calais*, and some neighbouring Places; neither could they, afterwards, ever get footing again in *France*. This sudden loss was occasioned by the carelessness of the *English* Garrisons, that were not provided with able Governours, as also by the Pride of the *English*, for which they were become hateful to the *French* Subjects: But the chief cause was, *Richard* Duke of *York*, who had underhand raised intestine Com-motions in *England*: For he being sensible of the King's Weakness, and how ill satisfy'd the People were with the Queen's Management of Affairs, hoped, by fomenting and raising Troubles in the Kingdom, to make way for himself to obtain the Crown; and this he did, because he had the best right to the Crown, being descended by his Mother's side, from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of King *Edward* III. whereas *Henry* was descended from *John* of *Gaunt*, fourth Son of the said *Edward* III. but publickly he profess'd, That his Intention was only to remove from the King's Person his pernicious Favourites, and especially the Duke of *Somerset*. Having therefore got an Army on Foot, he fought

1449.
 The *English*
 driven out
 of *France*.

The occasion
 of this sud-
 den loss.

with

with the King's Forces, in which Battle the Duke of *Somerset* was slain, and the Duke of *York* was thereupon declared Protector of the King's Person and the Kingdom. But this Agreement did not last long, for things came quickly again to an open War, wherein the Duke of *York* being worsted, was forc'd to fly into *Ireland*. But not long after the Earl of *Warwick* beat the King's Army, and taking him Prisoner, the Duke of *York* was again declared Protector of the King and Kingdom, and lawful Heir of the Crown; upon condition that *Henry* should retain the Title of King during his Life. But Matters did not remain long in this condition: for the Queen, who was fled into *Scotland*, marched with a great Army against the Duke of *York*, who was kill'd in the Battle, and all the Prisoners were put to the Sword. But his Son, in conjunction with the Earl of *Warwick*, raised another Army, and marching up to *London*, the young Duke of *York* was there proclaimed King by the Name of *Edward IV.*

2466.

Edward IV.
of the House
of *York*.

A bloody
Battle be-
twixt *Edward*
and *Henry*.

§ 16. Thus *Edward IV.* came to the Crown, but could not maintain it without great difficulty: For *Henry* had got together a very powerful Army in the North, against whom *Edward* fought the most bloody Battle that was ever fought in *England*, there being 36796 Men killed upon the spot, because *Edward* knowing his Enemies to be superiour in number, had order'd, not to give Quarter to any of them: After which Battle *Henry* retir'd into *Scotland*, from whence he returned with another Army, and being again defeated, with much ado got safely into *Scotland*. But returning again incognito into *England*, he was taken Prisoner and committed to the Tower. This Prince would have made a better Priest than a King of such a Nation, that was distracted by the Animosities of several Factions. But the Tragedy did not end here: The King had sent the Earl of *Warwick* into *France* to conclude a Match betwixt him, and *Bona* the Daughter of *Lewis* Duke of *Savoy*. But the King having in the mean time suddenly married *Elizabeth*, the Widow of *John* Gray; the Earl was so dissatisfy'd at it, that he declared for King *Henry*; and having brought over to his Party the Duke of *Clarence*, the Brother of King *Edward*, he fell on a sudden upon *Edward*, and took him Prisoner; but by the carelessness of his Keepers he escaped not long after. And tho' an Agreement was then made betwixt them, yet was it of no long continuance, for the Earl

Earl of *Warwick's* Forces were routed soon after, and he forced to fly into *France*. As soon as he had recovered himself a little, he returned into *England*, where he was so well received, that he forced King *Edward* to fly into the *Netherlands* to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*. And King *Henry* taken out of Prison and set on the Throne.
Henry, after he had been nine Years a Prisoner in the Tower, was again set upon the Throne. But *Edward* having received some Assistance from the Duke of *Burgundy*, returned again into *England*; and perceiving that but few came in to him, he made an Agreement with King *Henry*, which he confirm'd with a solemn Oath, That he would not undertake any thing against him, but be contented with his own Estate: Yet notwithstanding his Oath, he underhand gathered what Forces he could. Upon which, the Earl of *Warwick* marched towards him; but the Duke of *Clarence*, being reconciled to his Brother King *Edward*, went over with all his Forces to him. This gave a signal blow to the Earl of *Warwick*, who being now not strong enough to oppose him, was forced to let him march up to *London*, where he was joyfully received by the *Londoners*, to whom, as 'tis said, he owed much Money, and was very acceptable to their Wives; but King *Henry* was committed again to the Tower. Then King *Edward* attack'd the Earl of *Warwick*, where a bloody Battle was fought, the Victory seeming, at first, to incline on the Earl's side: But some of the Earl's Troops, by reason of a thick Fog, charg'd one upon another, which lost him the Battle, he remaining, with a great many other Persons of Quality, slain in the Field. There happened also this misfortune, that King *Henry's* Lady and his Son *Edward*, having got together very considerable Forces in *France*, could not come time enough to his assistance, as being detain'd by contrary Winds; and coming afterwards into *England*, she was taken Prisoner, and her Son kill'd; and King *Henry* himself was murdered by the hand of the bloody Duke of *Gloucester*.
England being thus restor'd to its Tranquility at home, *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who was in hopes of reaping Advantage by a War betwixt *England* and *France*, stir'd up King *Edward* against *Lewis* XI. King of *France*. But King *Lewis*, who was not ignorant how mischievous the Confederacy of *England* and *Burgundy* might prove to him, endeavour'd to soften the *English* King with fair Words, and to render the Duke of *Burgundy* suspected to him, which had the design'd effect with *Edward*, who considered

Henry a second time Prisoner, 1471, and murder'd by the Duke of *Gloucester*.

sidered with himself, That *Charles Duke of Burgundy* had not sent him the promised Succours for the Siege of *Nuy*: So that the Peace was easily concluded, the *French* making very liberal Presents to the *English*. To confirm this Peace, King *Lewis* propos'd an Interview betwixt him and *Edward* at a certain place, where he, without making any further difficulty, appeared first in Person, and bestow'd a good quantity of Wine upon the *English* Soldiers. And so *Edward* made an inglorious return to *England*, leaving the Duke of *Burgundy* to fret in vain. But he behaved himself better against the *Scots*, to whom he did considerable mischief. In the mean time the Duke of *Gloucester* had rid himself of his elder Brother, the Duke of *Clarence*, with intent to advance himself one step nearer to the Crown. At last King *Edward* being now resolv'd to enter again into a War with *France* (since King *Lewis* made a very slight account of what he had promised in the last Peace, after he was once rid of his Enemy) he fell sick, and died in the Year 1483.

Edward V.

§ 17. After the death of *Edward IV.* his Son *Edward V.* a Child of eleven Years of Age was proclaimed King, but scarce enjoy'd this Title ten Weeks. For his Uncle *Richard*, Duke of *Gloucester*, the most bloody and wicked Man that ever the World beheld, immediately made it his business to set the Crown upon his own Head. With this view, he first of all secur'd to himself the Tuition of the King's and his Brother's Persons, by making away their most trusty Friends. Afterwards, by the help of some impudent Priests, he got it spread abroad, That *Edward IV.* was born in Adultery, and that consequently the Crown did of right belong to himself, as being the most like his Father. At last, the Duke of *Buckingham* insinuated to the Lord Mayor of *London*, That the Crown ought to be offer'd to *Richard*; and his Proposal being approved by the Acclamations of a few Villains set on for that purpose, it was divulg'd, That the People had conferr'd the Crown upon

Richard III.

1483,
Murders his
Nephews.

Richard III. Having by these Intrigues obtain'd the Crown, *Richard III.* got himself proclaimed King; and being Crowned, he caus'd the innocent King *Edward V.* and his Brother, to be miserably murder'd. But soon after his Coronation, a difference arose betwixt him and the Duke of *Buckingham*, who had been chiefly instrumental in helping him to the Crown. Upon which *Buckingham* leaving the Court, began to make a Party against the King, with

an

an intention to set the Crown upon the Head of *Henry Earl of Richmond*, who was then an Exile in *Britany*. And though the Duke of *Buckingham's* Plot was discovered, and he beheaded, yet was not the design stop'd; for the Earl of *Richmond* set sail with a great Fleet out of *Britany*, but being driven by contrary Winds on the Coast of *Normandy*, he sought Aid of *Charles VIII. King of France*, which he readily granted him. A great many *English* also, went over and swore Allegiance to him, he promising them upon Oath, that he would marry the Princess *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Edward IV.* But *Henry* was within an Ace of being delivered up to *Richard* by the Treachery of one *Pieter Landon*, Treasurer of the Duke of *Britany*, who had received a great Sum of Money from *Richard* for undertaking it, for which reason he was afterwards hang'd by his Master's order. *Richard* had also an intention of marrying the Princess *Elizabeth*, and therefore had privately made away his former Lady, but was obliged to delay the Consummation of the Match, by reason of the approaching danger from *Henry*: Who to prevent this intended Match, did in all hast sail out of *France*, and landing in *Wales*, was kindly received by most. Not long after he gave Battle to *Richard* at *Bosworth*, where Sir *William Stanley*, with some thousands of Men, went over to *Henry*; and *Richard* himself was slain in the Field, his Crown being immediately put upon *Henry's* Head in the very Field of Battle; he was proclaimed King with great applause.

He murders his Wife.

Henry Earl of Richmond invades *England*.

1485;

§ 18. Hitherto *England* had been miserably torn to pieces *Henry VII.* by the fatal and bloody Wars betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, the first whereof bore a White, the latter a Red Rose in their Shields. For *Henry IV.* of the House of *Lancaster*, drove *Richard II.* from the Throne; *Edward IV.* of the House of *York* dethroned again his Grandson *Henry VI.* And *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster* took from *Edward the IVth's* Brother, *Richard III.* both his Crown and Life. This King *Henry* marrying the Daughter of *Edward IV.* united the Red and White Roses, and by his singular Wisdom, did again settle the State of the Kingdom. Yet was he not altogether free from Disturbances at Home. For first of all, one *Lambert Symnel*, Son to a *Lambert Baker*, taking upon him the Name and Person of *Edward Symnel*, Earl of *Warwick*, caused himself to be proclaimed King in *Ireland*. This Imposture was first contriv'd by a Priest, and

He united the White and Red Roses.

He makes an
Expedition
into France.

Perkin War-
beck.

He marries
his Daughter
Margaret to
the King of
Scotland.

and encouraged by *Margaret*, the Widow of *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, Sister to *Edward IV.* who, to spite *Henry*, gave them all the Assistance she could. This *Symnel* transported an Army out of *Ireland* into *England*, but was routed by *Henry*; and being taken Prisoner, was made a Turnspit in the King's Kitchen. In the Year 1491, *Henry* undertook an Expedition against *France*, and besieged *Bologne*. But the Emperor *Maximilian* failing in his promises of giving him Assistance, he in consideration of a good Sum of Money, made a Peace with *France*. In the mean time, *Margaret* Dutchess Dowager of *Burgundy*, had set up another Imposture, whose Name was *Perkin Warbeck*. He pretended to be *Richard*, a younger Son of King *Edward IV.* and knew so well how to act his part, that he got a considerable Party in *Ireland*. From thence he went to *Paris*, where he was very well received, *France* being then engag'd in a War with *England*: But a Peace being concluded betwixt them, he retir'd to the Dutchess *Margaret's* Court. From thence he returned into *Ireland*, and afterwards came into *Scotland*, where being splendidly received by that King, he was married to one of his Kinswomen, and enter'd *England* with a considerable Army. This business might have prov'd very dangerous to *England*, since there were, at the same time, great Tumults in *England*, arisen about some new Taxes. But the Rebels were beaten, and the Scots oblig'd to retire with great loss into *Scotland*. The Scots made thereupon a Peace with *England*, promising, among other things, not to uphold, by any ways, the Imposture *Perkin*, who fled from thence into *Ireland*, and so came into *Cornwall*, where he caused himself to be proclaimed King: But perceiving that few came over to his side, and the King's Forces coming upon him; he took Sanctuary in a Church, and surrender'd himself to the King, who committed him a Prisoner to the Tower; but he having twice made an attempt to escape, was at last hang'd according to his Demerits. In the Year 1501, a Marriage was concluded betwixt *James IV.* King of *Scotland*, and *Margaret* the Daughter of *Henry*, which afterwards united *England* and *Scotland* under one King. *Arthur* also, eldest Son of *Henry*, married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand the Catholic*. But the Prince dying a few Weeks after the Wedding, in the sixteenth Year of his Age, and *Henry* being unwilling to give back the Dowry, and desirous to maintain the new Alliance with *Ferdinand*, married

married the said *Catharine* to his second Son *Henry*, who was then but twelve Years of Age, having obtained a Dispensation for that effect from Pope *Julius II.* under pretence that there had been no carnal knowledge betwixt them; which afterwards proved the cause of great Alterations. This King is reckoned among the wisest of his Age, and the only thing which is reprehended in him, is, that he had a way, by false Accusations against the rich, to squeeze great Sums of Money from them. He died in the Year 1508.

§ 19. *Henry VIII.* Immediately upon his first accession *Henry VIII.* to the Throne, celebrated the Nuptials with his Brother's Widow, more to fulfil his Father's Will, than out of his own Inclination; yet as long as he liv'd with her in Wedlock he govern'd the Realm very laudably, and in the Court nothing was seen but Plays and Diversions. As to his Transactions abroad, upon the persuasions of Pope *Julius II.* and *Ferdinand the Catholick*, he entered into a Confederacy with them against *France*, which Confederacy was pretended to be made for the Defence of the Holy See. *Ferdinand* also put him in hopes of recovering *Guienne*; and accordingly *Henry* sent an Army into *Biscay*, to fall in conjunction with the *Spaniards* into *Guienne*. But *Ferdinand* having rather his Eye upon *Navarre*, and being negligent in sending timely Succours to the *English*, they returned home without doing any thing. In the Year 1512. *Henry* entered *France* with a great Army, where he lost his time in the taking of *Terouane*, and *Tournay*; the former of which he levell'd with the Ground in spight of all the Attempts of the *French* to relieve it; and *Tournay* was redeemed by *Francis I.* with a good Sum of Money. But at that time *Henry* did not pursue his Advantage, partly out of carelessness, incident to young Men, partly, because he had carried on this War, not so much for his own Interest, as in favour of the Pope; and so returned into *England*. During the absence of *Henry*, *James IV.* King of *Scotland*, upon instigation of the *French* invaded *England*, but received a signal Defeat, himself being kill'd in the Battle. In the Year next ensuing, *Henry* perceiving that his Father-in-law *Ferdinand* did only impose upon him, concluded a Peace with *France*, giving his Sister *Mary* in marriage to King *Lewis XII.* In the Year 1522, *Henry* again denounced War against *Francis I.* and sent considerable Forces into *France*, which, nevertheless, both in the

He enters into League with *Ferdinand* and the Pope. 1512.

His Expedition on against *France*.

A second

An Invasion of the *Scots*.

He makes a second War against *France*.

same and the next Year did nothing of moment; and the
Scots, on the other side, obtained not any Advantages a-
 gainst the *Englishs*. But after *Francis* was taken Prisoner
 near *Pavia*, tho' it appeared that *Henry* had then met with
 a fair opportunity to give a great blow to *France*, more
 especially, since he had before prepared a Fleet, which
 lay ready to make a Descent into *Normandy*, yet he left
Charles and made Peace with *France*. And *Charles*, after
 he thought he had obtained his aim, did not make any
 great account of *England*, leaving the Princess *Mary* Daugh-
 ter of *Henry*, to whom he had promised Marriage, for the
 Princess of *Portugal*, whom he married. And whereas he
 used formerly to write to the King with his own Hand,
 and subscribe himself, *Your Son and Trusty Friend*; he now
 caused his Letters to be writ by his Secretary, subscribing
 only his Name, *Charles*. And truly it seem'd very neces-
 sary for *Henry* to keep a little in the Balance, and not to
 incline too much either to *Spain* or *France*. Tho' a great ma-
 ny are of opinion, that Cardinal *Woolsey* had a great Hand in
 this business, who was no great Friend to *Charles V.* be-
 cause he had not promoted him to the Papal Dignity, and
 had denied him the Archbishoprick of *Toledo*, of which he
 put him in hopes at first; but however it be, *Henry* at that
 time saved *France* from an imminent danger. After he had
 lived very peaceably and well with his Queen for the space
 of Twenty Years, he began to have a scruple of Consci-
 ence, Whether he could lawfully live in Wedlock with
 his Brother's Widow; which Scruple he pretended was
 raised in him first by the President of *Paris*, who was sent
 to treat concerning a Marriage betwixt *Mary* Daughter of
Henry, and the Second Son of *Francis*. Some say, that
 he being weary of her, was fallen in love with *Anna Bul-
 len*, and found out this way to be rid of her. Yet this
 seems not so probable to some, since he did not marry the
 said *Anna Bullen* till three Years after he pretended to the
 Scruple of Conscience; whereas the heat of Love does not
 usually admit of such Delays. Some will have it, that
 Cardinal *Woolsey* rais'd this scruple first in him, on purpose
 to nettle *Charles V.* and to please *Francis I.* in hopes, after
 this Divorce, to make up the Match betwixt *Henry* and the
 Dutchess of *Alençon*, Sister of *Francis*. But however it be,
 the business was brought before the Pope, who gave a
 Commission to the Cardinal *Campegius*, to enquire, in
 Conjunction with *Woolsey*, into the matter. 'Tis said,

The Divorce
 of Henry VIII.

That

That the Pope was willing to gratifie *Henry*, and for that purpose had sent a Bull to *Campegius*, but with this Caution, to keep it by him till further order. But when he afterwards saw *Charles V.* prove so successful, he durst not venture to do any thing that might displease him, wherefore he order'd *Campegius* to burn the Bull, and to delay the Business to the utmost. The Queen also refused to answer to their Commission, but appealed to the Pope in Person; besides, *Charles V.* and his Brother *Ferdinand* had protested against this Commission. At the same time *Woolsey* perceived, that the King was fallen in love with *Anna Bullen*, which being likely to prove prejudicial to his Authority, he perswaded the Pope underhand, not to give his Consent to this Divorce. *Henry* being informed what Intrigues the Cardinal was carrying on against him, humbled the greatness of this haughty Prelate, who died in the Year next following in great Misery. And *Henry* being made sensible, that the Pope regarded more his own Interest than the Merits of the Cause, he forbid, that any Body should henceforward appeal to *Rome*, or send thither any Money for Church Benefices. He therefore sent to several Universities in *France* and *Italy* to desire their Opinions in this Matter, who all unanimously agreed in this, that such a Marriage was against the Laws of God; and having once more, by his Ambassadors, solicited the Pope, but in vain, to decide the Matter, the King had the same adjudged in Parliament, and divorced himself from *her*, but conversed with her in a very friendly manner ever after till her Death, bating, that he did not Bed with her from the time when this Scruple first arose. Some Months after he was married to *Anna Bullen*, by whom he had *Elizabeth*, who was afterwards Queen. Anno 1533 the King caused himself to be declared *Supream Head of the Church of England*, abrogating thereby all the Pope's Authority in that Kingdom, and *John Fisher* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, and *Thomas Moor* the Lord Chancellor, refusing to acknowledge him as such, it cost them their Heads. But after all *Henry* would never receive the Doctrine of *Luther* or *Zwinglius*, but continued in the *Roman* Communion. *Henry* had formerly published a Book under his Name against *Luther* in favour of the Pope, for which he acquired the Title of *Defender of the Faith*: Which Title the Kings of *England* retain to this Day. But *Luther* setting aside all the Respect due to a King, writ

The fall of
Woolsey.

He marries
Anna Bullen.

He abrogates
the Pope's
Supremacy.

Monasteries
demolished.

Protestants
and Papists
executed.

War with
Scotland.

He enters in-
to a League
with the Em-
peror against
France.

an Answer to it, full of unmannerly Heat, and bitter Reflections. However because he esteemed the Monks as a sort of People that were not only useless, but also such as depending on the Pope, might prove very pernicious to him at home, he gave free leave to all Monks and Nuns to go out of the Convents and Nunneries; and by degrees converted unto his own use the Revenues of all the Nunneries and Convents, Colleges and Chappels, as also those of the order of the Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*; tho' indeed he employed some part of them in erecting six new Episcopal Sees, and Cathedral Churches, and to the advancing of Learning in the Universities. A great part also he gave away or sold for little Money to great Families, intending thereby to oblige them for the future to maintain the alterations he had made. It is reported that these Church Revenues which were so reduced, did amount yearly to 186512 *l.* or as some others will have it, to 500752 *l.* He also abolished the superstitious Worship of Images, and made some other alterations in Religious Worship, so that, in effect, he laid the Foundation of the Reformation. Nevertheless *England* was at that time in a miserable condition; for a great many *Roman Catholics*, that would not acknowledge the King for the Supream Head of the *English Church* were executed: And a great many more Protestants received the same Punishment, because they would not own the Corporal presence of the Body of Christ in the Sacrament; tho' this effusion of Blood was not so much caused by the King, as by the Bishops, who had first brought in use such rigorous Laws, and now executed them with as much severity. In the Year 1543, a War broke out with the *Scots*, who making an Inroad into *England* were beaten by a few *English*; which did grieve King *James V.* to that degree, that he died for trouble, leaving behind him one only Daughter *Mary*, whom *Henry* would have engaged to his Son *Edward*, in order to unite the two Kingdoms; and in effect the Business was like to have succeeded very well, if the Archbishop of *St. Andrews* had not opposed it. *Henry* also entered into a League with the Emperor against *France*, where-in it was agreed, to join their Armies of 80000 Foot, and 22000 Horse near *Paris*, to plunder that City, and to ravage the whole Country as far as the *Loire*. But neither of them acted according to the Agreement, for *Henry* wasted his time in the Siege, and taking of *Bologne*, which he after-

afterwards, by the Peace concluded in the Year 1546, promised to restore to *France* within the space of eight Years, in consideration of the Sum of 800000 Crowns to be paid him for the same; which was performed accordingly under *Edward VI.* Neither do I believe, that *Henry* was in 1550. good earnest by ruining the *French* to give such great advantages to *Charles V.* After his Divorce with *Catharine of Arragon*, he was very unfortunate in his Marriages; for *Anna Bullen* was beheaded for Adultery and Incest, tho' *Anna Bullen* beheaded, some are of opinion, that it was more the Protestant Religion than the Crime which proved fatal to her. It is certain, that the Protestant Princes of *Germany* did so resent this matter, that whereas they intended to have made *Henry* the Head of their League, they afterwards would hold no correspondence with him. After *Anna Bullen*, he married *Jane Seymour*, Mother to *Edward VI.* who died in Child-bed. Then he married *Anna* of *Cleves*, whom he also pretending I know not what bodily infirmity in her, quickly dismiss'd. The fifth was *Catharine Howard*, who was beheaded for Adultery. The sixth *Catharine Perre*, Widow of the Lord *Latimer*, who out-lived him. *Henry* died in the Year 1547.

§ 20. *Edward VI.* was nine Years of age when he came to the Crown, during whose Minority his Uncle the Duke of *Somerset* had the administration of Affairs. His first design was to force the *Scots* to agree to a Match betwixt *Edward* and their young Queen *Mary*, in order to which he fell into *Scotland*, and routed them near *Muscleborough* in a bloody Battle. Nevertheless he mis'd his aim, for the *Scots* sent their Queen into *France*, who was there married to the Dauphin, afterwards King of *France* by the Name of *Francis II.* Under this King *Edward* the Reformed Religion was publickly established in *England*, and the Mass quite abolished, which occasioned great Disturbances in the Kingdom, that were nevertheless happily suppress'd. In the Year 1550 there was a Peace concluded betwixt *England*, *France*, and *Scotland*; and *Boulogne* was restored to the *French*. But King *Edward* falling sick, the Duke of *Northumberland*, who had before destroyed the Duke of *Somerset*, perswaded King *Edward*, under pretence of settling the Protestant Religion, to exclude by his last Will and Testament his two Sisters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth* (for of the Queen of the *Scots* they made but little account at that time,

1553.
Lady Jane
Grey pro-
claimed
Queen.

time) from the Succession of the Crown, and to settle it upon *Jane Grey*, Daughter of the Duke of *Suffolk*, whom he had by *Mary* Daughter of *Henry VII.* which afterwards proved fatal both to *Jane*, and to the Author of this Project. For after the death of *Edward*, the Duke of *Northumberland* caused *Jane* to be proclaimed Queen in the City of *London*; but *Mary*, eldest Sister of *Edward*, did immediately lay claim to the Crown in her Letters to the Privy Council: And Letters proving ineffectual, they began to come to blows: But most of the Nobility, unto whom *Mary* promised not to make any alteration in Religion, did side with her; and a part of the Army and Fleet, most of the Privy Counsellours, and the City of *London*, taking her part, proclaimed her Queen. Nay, *Northumberland* himself, who knew very well how to go with the tide, did proclaim *Mary* Queen in *Cambridge*; notwithstanding which, he afterwards lost his Head.

Mary.

Restores Po-
tency.

Marries Phi-
lip of Spain.

Lady Jane,
8c. behead-
ed.

§ 21. Queen *Mary* caused the *Roman* Catholick Religion and Ma's, which were abolished in her Brother's time, as also the Pope's Authority to be restored in *England*. She us'd the Protestants very hardly, of whom a great many were punished with death; but was not able to restore the Church Revenues, for fear of exasperating the greatest Families, who had them in their possession. The Pope also sent Cardinal *Pole*, to reunite the Kingdom to the Holy See of *Rome*. This Queen *Mary* was married to *Philip*, Son of *Charles V.* who was afterwards King of *Spain*, but under these Conditions, that she should have the sole disposal of all Offices and Revenues of the Kingdom; and if a Son was born, he should, besides the Crown of *England*, inherit *Burgundy* and the *Netherlands*; *Don Carlos*, who was born of a former Wife, should be Heir of *Spain* and all the *Italian* Provinces; and in case he died without Issue, this should also inherit his Part. But no Children came of this Marriage, *Mary* being pretty well in Years; for she was thirty Years before proposed in Marriage to *Charles*, *Philip's* Father. And there were some, who being dissatisfied at this Match, raised Tumults: Among whom was the Duke of *Suffolk*, Father of *Jane*, who had hitherto been a Prisoner in the Tower; but she and her Husband *Guisford*, and her Father, paid with their Heads for it. It was within an ace but that *Elizabeth*, who was afterwards Queen, had also undergone the same fate, if *Philip*

Philip and the *Spaniards* had not interceded for her, not out of any Affection to her Person, but because they knew, ^{The reason why Philip interceded for the Lady Elizabeth,} that after her, the next Heir to the Crown of *England*, was *Mary Queen of Scotland*, who being married to the Dauphin of *France*, they feared, lest by this means *England* and *Scotland* might be united with *France*. Among other Articles in the Marriage Contract of *Queen Mary*, it was agreed, that she should not be obliged to engage her self in the Wars which her Husband, *Philip*, should carry on against *France*: Notwithstanding which, when *Philip* afterwards was engaged in a War with *France*, he sent to his Assistance some of her best Forces, who by their Bravery ^{The Battle of St. Quintin,} chiefly obtained the Victory near *St. Quintin*; for which reason *Philip* gave the City to be plundered by the *English*. *Henry II.* King of *France*, taking hold of this opportunity, assaulted the City of *Calais*, under Command of the Duke ^{Calais lost,} *de Guise*, which not being well Garrisoned, he took in a few days, and obliged all the Inhabitants to quit the City, and to leave behind them all their Gold, Silver, and Jewels. He also took afterwards the two Castles of *Guines* and *Hammes*, and so drove the *English* quite out of *France*. Not long after this Loss, *Queen Mary* died. 1558.

§ 22. *Elizabeth*, who after the death of her Sister was ^{Elizabeth,} unanimously proclaimed Queen, maintained her Authority, and governed with great Prudence and Glory, in the midst of a great many threatening dangers, to the very end. In the beginning *Philip* endeavoured by all means to keep *England* on his side; for which reason he proposed a Marriage betwixt *Elizabeth* and himself, promising to obtain a ^{Philip desires her in Marriage.} Dispensation from the Pope, which was nevertheless opposed by the *French* in the Court of *Rome*. *Elizabeth* was very unwilling to disoblige so great a Prince, who had well deserved of her; but on the other side, the same scruple which had caused her Father to be divorced from *Catherine of Arragon*, by a parity of reason, did remain with her; she considered, especially, that the said Divorce must needs be esteemed unjust, if the Pope's Dispensation was allowed of; since it had been alledged as a Fundamental Reason of the said Divorce, that the Pope had no Power to dispense in any cases which were contrary to God's Law: She resolved therefore not to have any further concerns with the Pope, and to give a friendly refusal to *Philip*. Then she, by an act of Parliament, constituted the *Proce-*

*Papists and
Puritans.*

*Foreign Se-
minaries.*

stant Episcopacy, yet not at once, but by degrees. She took away from the *Papists* the free exercise of their Religion, and under several Penalties and Fines obliged every one to frequent the Protestant Churches on Sunday. Every body also was obliged by a solemn Oath to acknowledge her the Supream Governour in *England* even in Spiritual Matters; which Oath was, among 9400, who were possess'd of Church Benefices, taken by all, except 189 who refused it, and among them were fourteen Bishops. She kept stedfast to the established Episcopál Church Government, tho' she met with great opposition from two sorts of People, viz. *Papists* and *Puritans*. The latter having conceived a great hatred against Episcopacy, and all other Ceremonies which had the least resemblance of Popery, were for having every thing regulated according to the model of *Geneva*. Tho' their number increased daily, yet the Queen kept them pretty well under. But the *Papists* made several attempts against her Life and Crown; for her envious Enemies did erect several Seminaries or Schools for the *English* Nation in foreign Countries; viz. at *Doucy*, at *Rheims*, at *Rome* and *Valedolid*; all which were erected for the instructing of the *English* Youth in these Principles, viz. That the Pope had the Supream power over Kings, and as soon as a King was declared a Heretick by him, the Subjects were thereby absolved from their Allegiance due to him; and that it was a meritorious work to murder such a King. Out of these Schools Emissaries and Priests were sent into *England*, whose business was there to propagate the *Roman* Catholick Religion; but more especially, to instruct the People in the above mentioned Doctrines. To these associated themselves some Desperado's, who, after Pope *Pius V.* had excommunicated the Queen, were frequently conspiring against her life. But most of them got no other advantage by it, than to make work for the Hangman, and occasioned that the *Papists* wer stricter kept than before. *Mary* also Queen of *Scotland*, rais'd abundance of Tumults against Queen *Elizabeth*; she being the next Heiress to the Crown of *England*, did, with the assistance of the Duke of *Guise*, endeavour to have Queen *Elizabeth* declared by the Pope Illegitimate (which the *Spaniards* underhand opposed) and both she and the *Darphin* assumed the Arms of *England*; which attempt proved afterwards fatal to Queen *Mary*. For *Elizabeth* sided with the Earl of *Murray*, natural Brother of
Queen

Queen Mary, whose main endeavour was to drive the French out of Scotland, and to establish there the Protestant Religion; both which he effected with the assistance of Queen Elizabeth. This Queen Mary returning after the death of Francis II. into Scotland, was married to her Kinsman Henry Darnley, one of the handsomest Men in Britain, by whom she had James VI. But her Love to him grew quickly cold; for a certain Italian Musician, whose name was David Rizz, was so much in favour with the Queen; that a great many persuaded Henry, that she kept unlawful company with him. Henry being animated, with the assistance of some Gentlemen, pulled David Rizz out of the Room, where he was then waiting upon the Queen at Table, and killed him immediately. Soon after this the King was murdered, as was supposed by the Earl of Bothwell, who was afterwards married to the Queen. The Earl of Murray, and some others, gave out that this Murder was committed by the instigation of the Queen, and George Buchanan, a Creature of the Earl's, does boldly affirm the same in his Writings. Yet there are some, who say, that the Calumnies as well concerning David Rizz, as concerning the Death of Henry Darnley, were raised against the Queen by the Artifices of the Earl of Murray, in order to defame and dethrone her. But however it be, there was an insurrection made against the Queen and Bothwell, whom she married, was forced to fly the Land (who died in Denmark some Years after in a miserable condition.) and she being made a Prisoner, made her escape in the Year 1568. But the Forces which she had gathered being routed, she retired into England, where she was made Prisoner again. There she entered into a Conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, with the Duke of Norfolk, whom she promised to marry, hoping thereby to obtain the Crown of England. But the Plot being discover'd, the Duke was made a Prisoner, but was afterwards released. And being again discovered to have afresh pursued his former design, paid for it with his Head 1572. Queen Mary was confined to a more close Imprisonment. Several Conspiracies were formed upon that, for her escape, but they were all detected before they took effect. Nay, several Treaties were set on foot to procure her Liberty, but no sufficient security could be given to Queen Elizabeth. Wherefore Queen Mary growing at last impatient, and being overcome by ill Counsellours, entered into a Conspiracy with Spain, the Pope,

The Queen of Scots married Bothwell, who murdered her Husband.

She was made a Prisoner in England.

Popé, and the Duke of *Guise* against *Elizabeth*: Which Plot having been long carried on privately, did break out at last, and some Letters of her own hand writing having been produced among other matters, a Commission was granted to try the Queen; by vertue of which she receiv'd Sentence of Death; which being confirmed by the Parliament, great application was made to the Queen for Execution, which Queen *Elizabeth* would not grant for a great while, especially, because her Son *James* and *France* did make great intercessions in her behalf. At last the French Embassador a' *Aubespine*, having suborned a Russian to murder Queen *Elizabeth*, her Friends urged vehemently to hasten the Execution, which she granted and signed the Warrant, commanding nevertheles, Secretary *Davidson* to keep it by him till farther order: But he advising thereupon with the Priy Council, it was ordered, that Execution should be done upon her immediately. Queen *Elizabeth* seemed much concerned thereat, and removing *Davidson* from his place. King *James* also was grievously exasperated, and some of his Friends advised him to joyn with *Spain* and to revenge his Mother's death. But Queen *Elizabeth* found a way to appease his Anger, and there was ever after a very good understanding betwixt them to the very last. The Duke of *Guise* and his party were great Enemies to Queen *Elizabeth* in *France*, and she, on the other hand, assisted the *Huguenots* with Men and Money, who surrendered into her Hands as a Pledge, *Havre de Grace*; but her Forces were obliged to quit it the next Year. Neither could she ever get *Calais* restored to her, tho' in the Peace concluded at *Chasteau en Cambresis*, it was promised to her. With *Henry* the IVth. she lived in a good understanding, sending frequently to his assistance both Men and Money. But with *Spain* she was at variance upon the account of the Rebellious *Netherlanders*, to whom she not only granted a safe retreat in her Country, and Harbours, but also assisted them, first underhand, and afterwards openly both with Men and Money, they having surrender'd unto her as a Pledge, *Flushing*, *Brill* and *Ramesken*: But she would never accept of the Sovereignty of the *Netherlanders*, which being twice offered her, she refused it as often, out of weighty and wise Considerations. She sent, however, the Earl of *Licester*, her Favourite, thither as Governour, who did not acquire much Reputation; but having by his Supine negligence

1586.

1587.

Beheaded.

Queen Elizabeth assisted the Huguenots.

1590.

The Sovereignty of the Netherlands twice offer'd her.

ligence put things rather into confusion, he was recalled
 in the Second Year. She likewise did great damage to
 the *Spaniards* on their Coasts, and in the *West-Indies*, by
 Sir *Francis Drake* and others, and the Earl of *Essex* took ^{1595.}
 from them *Cadiz*, but quited it immediately after. On
 the other side, *Spain* was continually busie in raising Com-
 motions and Conspiracies against her. And forasmuch as
 the *Spaniards* were of Opinion, that *England* might be
 sooner conquered than the *Netherlands*, and that the latter
 could not be subdued without the other, they equipp'd a
 Fleet which they called the *Invincible Armado*, wherewith ^{The Armado}
 they intended to invade *England*. Which Fleet, to the im- ^{defeated,}
 mortal Glory of the *English* Nation, being partly destroy-
 ed by them, and partly miserable torn in Pieces by Storms,
 did return home in a very miserable condition. However
Spain gave constant support to the Rebels in *Ireland*, who
 were very troublesome to Queen *Elizabeth*, tho' they were
 generally beaten by her Forces, except in the Year 1596,
 when they soundly beat the *English*. Upon which the
 Queen sent thither the Earl of *Essex*, who did nothing
 worth mentioning. And after his return, the Queen giv-
 ing him a severe Reprimand, and ordering him to be kept
 a Prisoner, he was so exasperated at it, that tho' he was
 reconciled to the Queen, he endeavoured to raise an Insur-
 rection in *London*, which cost him his Head. Tho' the *Essex* be- ^{headed,}
Spaniards were twice repulsed and driven out of *Ireland*
 with considerable loss, yet the Rebellion lasted till the ve-
 ry end of her Life. Neither could a Peace be concluded
 betwixt her and the *Spaniards*, as long as she lived. For tho' a
 Treaty was appointed to be held at *Boulogne*, by the Media-
 tion of *Henry IV.* yet it was immediately broke off, because
 the *English* disputed Precedency with the *Spaniards*. This ¹⁶⁰³
 Queen could never be brought to a fixt Resolution to marry,
 tho' her Subjects did greatly desire it, and she had great Of-
 fers made her: Amongst whom were, besides, *Philip*, *Charles*
 Archduke of *Austria*, *Eric* King of *Sweden*, the Duke d' *Anjou*,
 and his Brother the Duke d' *Alençon*, the Earl of *Leicester*, &c.
 It was her custom not to give a flat denial to such as sued
 for her in Marriage, but she used to amuse them with hopes,
 whereby she made them her Friends: For she treated with
Charles Archduke of *Austria* for seven Years together; and
 with the Duke of *Alençon* she went so far, that the Marri-
 age Contract was made, but she had got it so drawn, that
 a way was found to elude it afterward. Under her Reign
 the

the *English Trade* was first established in *Turkey* and the *East Indies*; the finest Coin, as also the Manufactury of *Serges* and *Bays*, was settled in *England* about the same time. This Queen also brought first into Reputation the *English Naval Strength*, which she was so jealous of, that, tho' she supported the *Netherlanders* against the *Spaniards*, yet would she never consent that the *Netherlanders* should so augment their Sea Forces, as that thereby they might be able to contest with *England* at Sea. This Maxim, which seemed so necessary for *England*, was not regarded by King *James*, he being a Lover of Peace. And King *Charles I.* having always his Hands full with his *Rebellious Subjects*, was not in a capacity to observe it; by which means it came to pass that the *Dutch Power* at Sea, could neither by *Cromwell*, nor by *Charles II.* be brought down again. This most glorious, and by her Subjects extreamly beloved Queen, died in the Year 1602, having before appointed *James VI.* King of *Scotland*, for her Successor.

James I.

§ 23. After the Death of *Elizabeth*, *James VI.* King of *Scotland*, was with an unanimous applause proclaimed King of *England*. His Title to this Crown was derived from *Margaret* Daughter of *Henry VII.* who was married to *James IV.* King of *Scotland*; whose Son *James V.* left one only Daughter, who was Mother of *James VI.* He at first shewed himself pretty favourable to the *Papists*, fearing, least they might in the beginning of his Reign raise some Commotions against him. Notwithstanding which, immediately after his Coronation, the Lord *Cobham*, *Gray*, and others, entred into a Conspiracy against him: Their main design was, to root out the Line of *James*, and put in his place the Marchioness d' *Arbelle*, she being also descended from the above said *Margaret* Daughter of *Henry VII.* This Lady was after the death of *James IV.* married to *Archibald Douglass*, by whom she had *Margaret*, who was married to *Matthias* Earl of *Lenox*; and this *Arbella* being the Daughter of *Charles Lenox*, the third Son of this Earl, was, by the intercession of *Spain*, to have been married to the Duke of *Savoy*, and by this means the *Popish Religion* was again to be introduced into *England*: But the whole Plot being discovered, the Ringleaders were punished, yet not with that Severity as the heinousness of their Crime did deserve; tho' in the Year next ensuing, all the *Jesuits* and *Popish Priests* were, by a severe Proclamation, banished out

Cobham's
Conspiracy.
1603.

out of England. In the Year 1605, some Popish Miscre-^{The Powder Plot.} ants hired a Vault under the Parliament House, which being fill'd with a great many Barrels of Gunpowder, they intended to have blown the King, the Prince, and the whole Parliament into the Air. But this Hellish Design was very oddly discovered; for one of the Accomplices, by a Letter that was obscurely written, and delivered by an unknown person to a Footman of the Lord Mounteagle, did intreat him not to come the next day into the Parliament-House: Which causing a suspicion in the King, all the Vaults were searched, and the Powder found. Hereupon the Parliament made an Act, That all Subjects, by a solemn Oath, should acknowledge James for their lawful Sovereign; And that the Pope had no Authority to dethrone Sovereigns, or to absolve Subjects from their Allegiance. He concluded a Peace with Spain, and was afterwards one of the Mediators of the Truce made betwixt Spain and Holland. His Son-in-law, the Elector of Palatine, being banished out of his Territories, he assisted him only with sending of Ambassadors, and proposing of an Agreement, all which the Spaniards rendered ineffectual. His Son, Prince Charles, ¹⁶²⁶ was sent into Spain to marry the Infanta, where the Marriage Contract was concluded and confirmed by Oath, but the Nuptials were deferred till the next Year, the Spaniards being willing to gain time, and to see how things would be carried on in Germany for the House of Austria. But when, after the Prince's Return into England, the English would needs have the Restitution of the Elector Palatine inserted in the Articles, the Match was broke off; and tho' the Parliament voted a Subsidy to be employed towards the restoring of the Elector Palatine, yet the design came to nothing. Under this King there was a period put to the Differences and Wars betwixt England and Scotland, which had hitherto not a little impair'd the Native Felicity of that most beautiful Island. And that nothing of jealousy might remain betwixt these two Nations about precedence in the Royal Title, he introduced the Name of Great Britain, which comprehends both the Kingdoms. There was also set on Foot a Treaty to unite both Kingdoms into one Body; but it did not succeed, because the Scots would not come in as a conquered Province to the English. Under this King's Reign, Colonies were established in ^{Foreign Plantations.} Virginia, Bermudoz, and Ireland; by which means the English have extended their Dominions; but there are some who believe

believe that this has weakened the *English* at home, and that in all probability, it would have been more profitable for *England* to have employed those People in Manufactury and Fishing of Herrings, which produce such vast Riches to the *Dutch* in the very sight of the *English*. Yet some are also of Opinion, that it is good for the publick repose, that the unruly Multitude do not grow too numerous in *England*. The *East-India* Trade was also greatly promoted at that time, but the *English* could not come there in competition with the *Dutch*, these having been beforehand with them. This King died in the Year 1625.

Charles I.

1626.
War with
Spain.

War with
France.

A Peace concluded with
both.

Causes of the
intestine
Commotions
in *England*.

§ 24. His Son *Charles I.* succeeded him, who, after the *Spanish* Match was broke off, married *Henrietta* Daughter of *Henry IV.* He equipp'd out a great Fleet against the *Spaniards*, and landed his Men near *Cadiz*, but being repulsed with loss, returned without doing any thing; and all Commerce was prohibited betwixt *Spain* and *England*. He also broke with *France*; and the *French* Merchants being ill treated by the *English*, all Commerce was in like manner prohibited betwixt these two Nations. The *English* thereupon endeavoured to send Aid unto the City of *Rochelle*, and landing in the Isle of *Rhee*, besieged the Fort of *St. Martin*, which being valiantly defended by one *Toyras*, the *English* were repulsed with great loss. In the Year next ensuing, they undertook to relieve *Rochelle*, but in vain. Whereupon *Charles* concluded a Peace with *France* in the Year 1629, and in the next Year with *Spain*: And thus ended a War against two Kings, whose joint Forces he was not able to cope with. Under this King arose very violent Divisions betwixt him and the Parliament, which produced a most strange Revolution in that Kingdom. It will be very well worthour while, to enquire a little more narrowly into the true causes thereof. That wise Queen, *Elizabeth*, held it for a constant Maxim, to oppose the overgrown power of *Spain* with all her might, especially at Sea, whereby she weakened *Spain*, and not only enriched her Subjects, but also exercised them in Sea Affairs, wherein consists the chief Strength and Security of this Kingdom: With this view she always kept a good correspondence with all such as were Enemies of the House of *Austria*; she assisted *France* against the Designs of the *Spaniards*, favoured the Protestant Princes in *Germany*, and upheld the *Dutch* against the *Spaniards*, partly to weaken such a formidable

formidable Neighbour, and partly upon the account that she looked upon the *Netherlands* as a remote Frontier or outwork of her Kingdom, and the Bulwark of its safety; in which the slow but hot Blood might ferment, and as it were overboil, before it got room to spread further, to affect the inward parts of the Body, and breed intestine disorders. But King *James* took quite another course, and perceiving that the *United Provinces* were grown strong enough, not only to support themselves against *Spain*, but also to dispute the Dominion of the *Narrow Seas* with *England*, he left them to themselves, and concluding a Peace with *Spain*, established a lasting Tranquility at home, for his Inclinations were more for Books than Arms. And as Subjects in general are apt to follow the Inclinations of their Sovereigns, so the People laid aside all Warlike Exercises, and fell into such Weaknesses and Vices, as are commonly the Product of Plenty and Peace: And the King hoped, when these Nations applied themselves only to Trade and Commerce, they would become effeminate, and when thus enervated with Luxury and Ease, would be diverted from having any thoughts of opposing his Authority. He likewise made it his main endeavour to unite the Minds of the *Scots* and *English*, by Naturalizing the *English* in *Scotland*, and the *Scots* in *England*, and by joyning the great Families by Marriages: But he was more especially careful of establishing one Form of religious Worship in both Kingdoms. For tho' there was no great difference in the Articles of Faith, yet the Ceremonies and Church Government were very different. For Queen *Elizabeth*, when she established the Protestant Religion, retained many Institutions and Ceremonies, which were anciently used in the Primitive Church, and continued by the Papists afterwards; she maintained also the Authority of the Bishops, but withal such as was subject to the Royal Power; as taking this Constitution to be most suitable to a Monarchy, considering that the Bishops had some dependence on the King, and had their Votes in Parliament. And it used to be the saying of King *James*, *no Bishops, no King*. But this Constitution did not agree with those of the Reformed Religion in *Holland*, *Switzerland*, and *France*, partly because these two Nations were used to a Democratical Liberty, and therefore lov'd an Equality in the Church Government as well as the State; partly because they had suffered equally from Kings and Bishops, and

The different
Conduct of
Queen *Elizabeth*
and King
James as to
the State.

The occasion
that were taken
from
Religion.

and therefore both were equally hated by them. These would not allow of any Superiority among the Clergy, but constituted the outward Church Government by Presbyteries, Classes and Synods; neither would they admit any of the Ancient Ceremonies, believing that the Protection of the Reformed Religion did consist in not having so much as any thing, tho' never so indifferent, common with the Papists. Now according to this Form was the Church of Scotland established; and the number of such as were of the same Opinion increased daily in England, who were commonly called Presbyterians or Puritans. And the Capriciousness of those who were of several Sentiments proved the more dangerous, because these Nations being of a melancholy temper used to adhere stedfastly to their Opinions so as not to be removed from them. King James being besides a great Enemy of the Puritans, thought to have found out a way to suppress them in Scotland, by inserting it among the Royal Prerogatives, which were to be confirmed by the Parliament of Scotland, *That he had the supreme Power both in Spiritual and Temporal Affairs, in the same manner in Scotland as in England.* By this means he hoped to model, without any great difficulty, the Church of Scotland according to that of England. And tho' this Proposition was opposed by a great many in the Parliament of Scotland, yet the King's Party prevailed, and a new Form of Church Government was established in Scotland. But the King had no sooner turned his back, and was returned into England, but the common People made an Insurrection against the Bishops in Scotland, who began to introduce there the Ceremonies of the Church of England.

The Conduct
of Charles I.

§ 25. Tho' King Charles I. was of a more Warlike temper than his Father, yet was he obliged, tho' against his Will, according to the Maxims of his Father, to preserve Peace abroad, to avoid the danger of being obliged to depend on the capricious Humours of his Subjects. And forasmuch as he had a great dislike of the Power of the common People, and bore an Hereditary hatred to the Temper and Principles of the Puritans, all his Thoughts were bent to find out way how to secure himself from the danger of both. In regard the King could not impose any extraordinary Taxes without the consent of the Parliament, Charles chose rather to controul his own Inclinations, which were bent for War, than to fawn upon the Parliament; in hopes

that

that their strength and authority which cramp'd the Regal Power extremely, would dwindle and sink of itself, if they were not called together for a considerable time. It is supposed, that the Lord Treasurer *Weston* confirm'd him in this Opinion, as fearing to be called to an account by the Parliament. The Parliament used anciently to provide a certain yearly Revenue for the King, towards maintaining his Court, and the dignity of his Person; and the King on his part used out of that to maintain a Fleet to secure the Commerce of the Kingdom: But this Revenue was not hereditary to the next Successor. The first Parliament which was called by *Charles I.* settled the Customs, as part of his Revenue; but when he afterwards dissolved the same against the Opinion of the Malecontents, even the Revenue thus granted began to be called in question. For King *James* had left above 1200000 *l.* Debts, which were since increas'd by *Charles* to 400000 *l.* more, which Money was expended in the War against *France* and *Spain*; it was therefore not visible, how he could extricate himself out of these Debts without the assistance of a Parliament; since he could not levy any Taxes upon the Subjects; and to force them to pay any, was beyond his Power, he having no Forces on Foot but the Militia of the Kingdom: And it was impossible to bring in such a Foreign Force as could be supposed to be able to make Head against the dissatisfied People. Notwithstanding all this, the King pursued his Resolution, and having ask'd the Opinion of Men skill'd in the Law, who told him, *That it was allowable for the publick benefit, to levy Money by his own Authority*; he imposed several new Taxes, whereby he augmented his yearly Revenue from 500000 *l.* to 800000 *l.* Further, he laid a Tax upon every House for maintaining a Fleet, which amounted to 300000 *l.* Add to all this, that he revived a Title to the Forests and Woods, that in ancient Times were part of the Regal Possessions; and being grub'd up, were turned into Arable and Pasture Fields: Now, by the revival of this claim almost all the Estates in the Country came to be of disputed Titles; insomuch that the County of *Essex* alone, was forced to buy off the Suit commenced upon this Head, with the sum of 300000 *l.* Sterling. And the other Counties had been served the same way, if the Commotions that soon after ensued, had not prevented it. These and such other Practices caused great dissatisfaction among the Subjects against the King: Besides, the King held a

strict hand over the Puritans, (the blame of which fell in a great measure upon *William Laud*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was zealous for the Church.) This was by the Puritans interpreted as if the King was resolved by depressing of them, to introduce Popery. To insinuate this into the Multitude, abundance of Libels and scurrilous Papers were scattered abroad against the King and the Bishops; and Commissioners being appointed to enquire into them, the People were rather exasperated than appeased by their Severity.

Troubles in
Scotland and
England.

1637.

1657.

1617.

1633.

§ 26. Both Nations being therefore full of Discontents, the Flame first broke out in *Scotland*: For, the King endeavouring to root out Puritanism there, to establish the Authority of the Bishops, and an Uniformity in Religion, he ordered a Church Liturgy to be composed, abrogating all Presbyteries, Classes and Provincial Synods, and enjoining every one, under severe Penalties, to conform to the same; there was a general Insurrection raised by that Party in *Scotland*. There was also another reason; for, at the time of the first Reformation, the Revenues of a great many Church Benefices were appropriated to the use of the Crown, but without any remarkable advantage; for they were let out, for the most part, to younger Brothers of Noble Families. These having found the benefit of them, had, by getting from time to time the Survivorship, continued the same in their Families, and kept them as their own Propriety. Nay, they did more than this; for during the Minority of King *James VI.* they had obtained the Titles of Lordships for some of the most considerable of these, or for some of the lesser Benefices joyned together. King *James* afterwards perceiving, that thereby they had bound him up from rewarding such with these Benefices as deserved well of him, would have recalled the before said Grants; but met with such opposition in the Nobility, that he desisted from it. But *Charles* undertook the business effectually, employing the said Revenues towards the augmenting of the Salaries of the Clergy. Those therefore who had been losers by this Revocation, joyned with such Ministers as were mortal Enemies of the Liturgy, did, with all their might, help to stir up the Rebellion. *David Leslie* also, who had been a Commander under the King of *Sweden* in the *German Wars*, and having refused to serve under *John Bamiers* there, was returned into his Native Country,

try, in hopes to make his advantage of these Troubles. He put himself at the Head of the 'Rebellious Party', and by persuading the Nobility, that the King intended to take away their ancient Privileges, stirred up a great many against the King. These Rebels to make a fair show to the common People, made use of the Religious Cloak of Conscience, ordering a Directory to be compos'd by the Ministers quite opposite to the former *Liturgy*. They thereupon entered into an Association, confirm'd by a solemn *Covenant*. Oath, that they would maintain the same against all, even the King himself: This Association was called *The Covenant*, which being subscribed by the greatest part of the Nobility and Clergy, a Council was constituted, unto whom was committed the Supreme direction of their Affairs. To suppress these Commotions, the King sent the Marquis of Hamilton into *Scotland*, who dealing mildly with them, only encouraged the adverse Party: For the King calling a Parliament in hopes to remedy these Disorders, the Covenant was by its Authority confirmed, the Episcopal Authority quite abolish'd, and Puritanism established in defiance of the Royal Authority. There being then no other way left to reduce the Rebellious Party to Obedience, but force, and the King being in want both of Money and a sufficient number of faithful Subjects, he was forced to make some use of the *Papists* to obtain both, wherefore he did not only raise an Army, wherein were some *Papists*, but also was assisted by them with some Sums of Money, all which, however, was in no ways sufficient to supply the want of the King; and a Supply being demanded from the Subjects, very few, except the King's Servants and Officers, were for contributing any thing. At last it being divulged, that a great many thousand *Irish* *Papists* and *Germans* were ready for the King's Service, to try, whether by this way the Subjects could be frighted out of some Money, it served only to exasperate the Minds of the People. Yet the King's Forces might in all probability have been successful against the *Scots*, if they had fallen upon them immediately. But because these had leisure given them, they did not only settle a Correspondency with *France* and *Holland*, from whence they were supplied with Money and Ammunition; but also sent their Deputies into *England*, who knew so well there to represent the state of their Affairs, that the King, being persuaded by the *English*, made a dishonourable Agreement with them: Which

A Letter intercepted, wherein the Scots desire Succour from France.

The Parliament is factious, and favours the Scots.

nevertheless did not last long, the Court being ashamed of the Agreement, and the Scots not trusting the King. The King in the mean while intercepted a Letter, wherein the Scots had solicited for some Officers and Money to be sent them from France; this he hoped might prove an Inducement to the English to oppose the Treachery of the Scots, and to furnish him with some Supplies, of which he stood in great need at that time. Accordingly he called a Parliament, where the Letter was read, but to no great purpose, the Members of the House of Commons being most of them Puritans, who were great Friends of the Scots, so that the Parliament was a little while after dissolved by the King's Authority. The King had caused to be made Prisoner in London, the Scotch Commissioner, who had subscribed the above-mentioned Letter; whereupon the Scots took up Arms, and took the Castle of Edinburgh. The King having with great difficulty, for want of Money, got together an Army, went in person against the Scots; but a Party of his Army endeavouring to force their passage was beaten back with loss, which augmented the Discontents of his Subjects, the Soldiers for want of Pay, being to be maintained by those Counties where they were quartered. Besides this, ten thousand Men, which were raised by the Parliament in Ireland for the King's Service, were forced to be disbanded for want of Pay. There was then no other remedy left, but to make a Truce with the Scots, and to call a new Parliament in England, which began to sit in November, in the Year 1640.

The Parliament of England directly oppose the King.

§ 27. But in the Session of this Parliament, the Ulcer which had been long gathering in the Minds of the People broke out: For the Parliament, in lieu of assisting the King against the Scots, entered into a Confederacy with them, promising a monthly Subsidy towards the maintaining of the Scottish Army, which was to be ready at the English Parliament's command. Then they began to reform the State, to clip the King's Authority, to punish his Ministers and Servants, and to take away the Bishops, and the Liturgy, and fall upon Papists. The better to obtain their Aim, they forced the King to consent that he would not dissolve the Parliament till all such as were criminal were punished, and the State were entirely reformed; in a word, that they should have the Liberty to sit as long as they pleased: Which, in effect, put an end to the Royal Authority. To try

try the King's Patience, and their own Strength, they brought the Earl of *Strafford*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, to his Tryal, who, notwithstanding he made a good Defence, and the King did his utmost to preserve his beloved and faithful Minister, yet the Rabble of *London*, then encouraged by the House of Commons, making an Insurrection, he received Sentence of Death in the House of Lords. And the King refusing to sign the Warrant for his Execution, was obliged thereunto, partly by the Importunity of the Parliament, partly by the Insurrection of the Rabble of the City of *London*. Then the rest of the King's Ministers went to rack, some of them saving themselves by flight, some being imprisoned. The Bishops were excluded from the House of Lords. The Star-chamber, the Authority of the Privy-Council, and the High Commission Court, were suppress'd: The Customs and Power over the Fleet were taken away from the King. These and many other things, which proved very prejudicial to him, the King was forced to grant them, in hopes thereby to heal the ulcerated Minds of the People. He went also in person into *Scotland*, where he granted them all what they could desire. About the same time a horrid Conspiracy broke out among the *Irish* Papists, who pretended to maintain the Popish Religion, and to redress some Grievances by force of Arms, which occasioned afterwards a most cruel Slaughter. At last it came to an open Rebellion: For the Parliament not ceasing to encroach daily more and more upon the Royal Authority, the King resolved to assert his Authority; accordingly he summoned five Members of Parliament, whom he accused as Traitors, and Authors of all the Differences: And the House of Commons taking their part, the King went into the House accompanied with some Officers, and in his Words and his Gesture justly reſented their Behaviour: But they taking Anger without Power to vouch, be vain, did not much matter it. And an Argument that it really was so, was the King's sudden Lenity, and condescending to answer their Expectations. Thereupon the House of Commons stirred up the neighbouring Counties, and especially the *London* Apprentices, who made such an Insurrection, that the King, not thinking himself safe in *London*, retired into the Country. And the Parliament ordered all the Governours of the Sea-ports, not to obey the King's Commands. It was certainly a great Error in the King, that in such troublesome times he had not taken

1642.
The Rebellion begins.

Their Behaviour.

care to secure to himself the Sea-ports, by which means he might have hoped for some Assistance from abroad: For, when the King intended to possess himself of the Fort and Harboure of *Hull*, he was not admitted; so that there was nothing left, but that the Parliament had not as yet taken from the King the disposal of Offices. But for the rest, it was evident that their Intention was, to abolish totally the Royal Power, and to introduce a Democracy. And after the King had once given his Assent to the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, where they had six and twenty Votes, and the rest of the King's Friends had once absented themselves from both Houses, it was easie for the remainder quite to abolish the Authority of the House of Lords. Thus after there had been long contests by Words and Writings betwixt both Parties, the King now, as well as the Parliament, began to arm themselves: And the King having several times, at first, beat the Parliament Forces, the Parliament stirred up the *Scots*, entring with them into a Confederacy. Whereupon the *Scots* came with a considerable Force to the Assistance of the Parliament, which turned the Scale, the King's Forces being routed near *Tork*, and he obliged, for want of Men and Money, to give himself up to the Protection of the *Scots*, who nevertheless did surrender him to the *English* for the Sum of 400000 *l*. upon condition that he should not be abused by them. The King was afterwards carried Prisoner from place to place for a considerable time.

The King
made a Prisoner.

The Independents become
Matters.

§ 28. By these means the Puritans or Presbyterians, under the pretext of Religion, overthrew the Royal Power: But that they could not enjoy their unjust and usurped Power, was occasioned by a certain Sect that called themselves *Independents*, because they would not depend on any certain form of Faith or Worship, or Spiritual or Temporal Constitutions, nor acknowledge any of the same, whereby they opened a Door for all sorts of Fanaticks, to come under their Protection. These under pretence of a particular holy Zeal, not only got a great sway in the Parliament, and made Head against any peaceable accommodation, proposed by others; but also by their cunning insinuating way crept into the chief Civil and Military Employments: For, in the place of the Earl of *Essex*, *Thomas Fairfax* was made General, and *Oliver Cromwell* Lieutenant-General of the Army, the last of which was the Head

of

of the Independents, a sly and cunning Fox. And out of this Party all vacant places were supplied in Parliament. The Presbyterians therefore perceiving that the Independents began to be very strong in the House, and that most Military Employments were in their Hands, proposed in the House, That one part of the Army should be sent into Ireland, that some Forces only should be kept in England, and the rest be disbanded. Cromwell made use of this Motion to stir up the Soldiers, telling them, that they were likely to be disbanded without Pay, or else to be starved in Ireland. Thereupon the Soldiers entered into an Association among themselves, taking upon them not only the Military, but also all the Civil Power: They took the King from the Parliament into their own Custody, pretending they would give him his liberty, and made themselves Masters of the City of London, and acted in every thing at discretion. For they quickly after broke off the Treaty with the King; and a great many of the Subjects, who were not able to bear their Tyranny, taking up Arms, were dispersed by Cromwell, who also beat the Scots that were come into England to the Assistance of the King, making their General Hamilton a Prisoner. But during the absence of Cromwell, the Parliament had re-assumed the Treaty with the King, and the business was carried on so far, that there was no small hopes of an Accommodation; when the Soldiers, headed by Ireton, Son-in-law to Cromwell, broke off the Treaty, taking Prisoners such Members of the House as did oppose them: So that there were not above forty Members left in the Parliament, and those that were, either Officers, or at least Favourers of the Army. These decreed, That no Treaty should be set on foot for the future with the King; that the Supreme Power was to be lodged in the People, which was represented by the House of Commons; but the Regal Power, and the Authority of the House of Lords, should be quite abolished. Then they ordered a Court of 150 Persons to be erected, by whose Authority the King was to be summoned, sentenced and punished, notwithstanding that the generality of the People, look'd upon this Court as an abominable thing; some Presbyterian Ministers cryed out aloud against it in the Pulpits, the Scots protested against it, and the Dutch Ambassadors, and other Princes, did their utmost to oppose it. Before this Court, were sat, among the rest, a great many of very mean Extraction, the King was accused of High Treason, Tyranny, and of

The King is
sentenced to
Death, and
Executed,

all the Murthers and Roberies committed since the beginning of these Troubles. And the King, as in Justice he ought to do, bravely refusing to acknowledge its Authority, was sentenced to be beheaded, though there were but 67 of these pretended Judges present, the rest abominating the Fact, had absented themselves, among whom was *Fairfax*. In fine, the King after being cruelly and ignominiously abused by the Soldiers, was beheaded with an Axe upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose before *Whitehall*.

1648:

Ireland conquered.

§. 29. After the Death of the King, the outward shew of the Supream Power was in the Parliament, but in effect it was lodged in the Generals of the Armies. Their first Design was, to banish the King's Son, and the whole Royal Family, and to suppress all such as adhered to him. *Cromwell* was sent into *Ireland*, where the Royal Party was as yet pretty strong, which Island was reduced in the Space of one Year by *Cromwell's* good Fortune and Valour. In the mean while the *Scots* had proclaimed *Charles II.* tho' under very hard Conditions, their King; and he arriving there safely out of *France*, whither he had gone for shelter, was Crowned King of *Scotland*. The Parliament there-upon recall'd *Cromwell* out of *Ireland*, and having made him General (for they had deposed *Fairfax*, whom they mistrusted) sent him into *Scotland*, where he beat the *Scots* several times, but especially gave them an entire defeat near *Leith*, taking, among other places, the Castle of *Edinborough*, which had been hitherto esteemed impregnable. The King in the mean while having gathered a flying Army, entered *England*, in hopes that a great many *English* would join with him: But he was deceived in his hopes, very few coming to him; and *Cromwell* overtaking him with his Army near *Worcester*, his Forces were routed and dispersed; so that he was forced to change his Cloaths in his flight, and after a great many dangers, was miraculously saved, and escaped by the help of a Merchant Ship into *France*. The King being thus driven out of the Island, the *Scots* were entirely subdued under the Conduct of General *Morke*, who was sent thither by *Cromwell*, and having imposed upon them very hard Conditions, according to their deserts, intirely subjected them to the *English*. This done, the Parliament began to take into consideration how to disband part of the Army, and to quarter the rest in the several Counties. But *Cromwell* dismiss'd that Parliament, which

Charles II. routed.The *Scots* conquered.

which had been the cause of so much trouble, and constituted a new Parliament consisting of 144 Members, most of them Fanaticks and Enthusiasts; among whom, *Cromwell* had put a few cunning Fellows, who being entirely devoted to his Service, did make the rest dance after his Pipe. These having first let the silly Wretches go on in their own way, till by their phantastical Behaviour they had made themselves ridiculous and hated by every body, then offer'd the Supream Administration of Affairs to *Cromwell*; who having accepted of the same under the Title of a Protector; selected a Privy Council, wherein were received the Heads of the several Sects. Thus they who had shown so much aversion to the Royal Power, hatched out a Monarch of their own, who, without controul, ruled the three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* at pleasure. *Cromwell* to have a fair pretence to keep on foot his Sea and Land Forces, which were the foundation of his Power, began a War with the *Dutch*, who seemed to despise this new Monarch. But Fortune was so favourable to *Cromwell* in this War, that he took above 1700 Merchant Men from the *Dutch*, and beat them in five Sea Engagements, in the last of which the *Dutch* lost *Martin Tromp*, and twenty seven Men of War. The *Hollanders* then were obliged to beg for Peace, and to accept of such Conditions as were proposed to them; among which, one was, *That the Province of Holland should exclude the Prince of Orange for ever, from succeeding in his Fathers Place.* Another was, *That they should not longer entertain the banished King Charles II. in their Territories.* Which some alledge as a reason, that he was always ready afterwards to revenge himself upon them, tho' at his return into the Kingdom, they endeavoured with abundance of flattery to make amends for the former affront. It is very likely also, that the King was suspicious, that the *Dutch* had fomented the Differences betwixt his Father and the Parliament. *Cromwell* acquired so much Glory by this War, that most Princes sent their Ambassadors to him, as if he had been a lawful Sovereign, and desired his Friendship. He was no less fortunate in discovering several Plots which were made against him: For which purpose he entertained his spies every where, even near the King's Person; having besides this a cunning way to draw the People over to his Party, and to suppress such as envied his Fortune. He sent also a Fleet into the *Mediterranean*, wherewith he curb'd the Pirates on the

Cromwell
made Prote-
ctor.

1652.

1660.

the Coast of Barbary. Another was sent into the *West-Indies*, on Board of which he sent such Soldiers and Officers as he had a mind to have out of the way, as being useless to him at home. In the *West-Indies* his Designs against St. Domingo and Hispaniola miscarried; but Jamaica he took from the Spaniards, notwithstanding that a great many of his Men were taken off by Sickness: And he did considerable Mischief to the Spaniards, by ruining their Silver Fleet. He sent some Auxiliary Troops to the French in Flanders, who, in recompence, surrendered to him Dunkirk. He died in the Year 1658, having been as great and formidable as ever any King of England. He was a great Master in the Art of Dissimulation, knowing how to make his Advantage of Religious Pretences, with which view he gave Liberty of Conscience to all Sectaries, and by that means he not only got their Favour, but by dividing the People into several Opinions, prevented their easily joining against him.

King Charles II's Restoration.

1660.

War with Holland.
1665.

§. 30. After the Death of Cromwell, this unlawful and violent Form of Government could not be of long Continuance: For though his Son Richard succeeded him in the Protectorship (this was the Title used by Cromwell, who refused the Name of King) yet was he no ways capable to bear such a weight. Wherefore he was soon deposed by the Parliament, which being divided within it self, Monk, who was then Governour of Scotland, took this opportunity, and marching with an Army out of Scotland into England, possessed himself of the City of London, dissolved the Military Parliament, and recall'd King Charles II. into his Kingdom. This King restored the ancient Form of Government in the Kingdom both in Spiritual and Temporal Matters, for his Subjects were ready to gratifie him in most respects, as having been taught by Experience, That the Frogs who despised to have a Block for their King, got afterwards a Stork for their Master. This King, who judged that the Greatness of England did chiefly depend on the Dominion of the Seas and Commerce, which was disparted by no Body but by the Dutch, did, in all probability, bend all his Thoughts that way, viz. How to make these proud Merchants more pliable, his hopes being grounded upon what he had seen Cromwell do against them. Wherefore he began a War with Holland, which was carried on at first with equal losses on both sides:

fidés: But the *English* at last taking a Resolution to tire out the *Dutch* without coming to an Engagement, they ventured at a bold-stroke, and to the great dishonour of the *English* entered the River *Thames*, firing some Ships at *Chatham*: This obliged the King to make a Peace with them by the Mediation of *Sweden*, tho' the great success of the *French* Arms in *Flanders* may probably have contributed a great deal towards it. Yet it seems as if ever since he had kept up a Resolution of revenging himself upon them, he being also again exasperated by the Rabble in *Holland*, who affronted him afterwards. He therefore in the Year 1672 attacked the *Dutch* at Sea, whilst the King of *France* made War against them by Land. But this War did not succeed according to his Expectation; for the *Dutch* did not only take from the *English* a great number of Merchant-ships, but also the *English* could not master the *Dutch* in any of the Sea-fights, partly, because the *French* would not fall on in good earnest, partly, because the *Dutch* acted very circumspectly, nor giving any opportunity to the *English* to make a Descent either on *Holland* or *Zealand*. It is possible that the King's Intentions may perhaps have been frustrated by some Intrigues at home. And because the *English* Nation began to grow very jealous of the great Successes of *France*, the King was obliged to make a separate Peace with *Holland*, and afterwards was received as a Mediator betwixt the Parties then engaged in War against one another.

1674

§. 31. The *English* Nation is very populous and fruitful: There are some who have reckoned, that in *England* are 9913 Parishes, and in each Parish 80 Families, which make 793040 Families, and seven Persons reckoned to each Family amounts to 5551280 Souls; among which number may be supposed to be above a Million of Men capable of bearing Arms. This Nation is very fit to settle Colonies in Foreign Countries, because the *English*, as soon as they are in the least settled in a Place, they quickly marry, and remain there for their Life-time. Whereas other Nations, if they go into far distant Countries, go only with an intent to get a little Money, which they afterwards love to spend in their Native Country. The *English* are also Courageous, and Brave, not fearing Death. For in former Times their Land-forces were much Superior to the *French*, and ever since the Times of Queen Elizabeth

Constitution
of the Eng-
lish Nation.

Elizabeth, when they first began to apply themselves in earnest to the Sea, they have not been inferior in Naval Skill and Courage to any Nation in the World, except that the *Dutch* may be compared with them in Sea-Affairs. But this is to be observed of the *English* Valour, that they commonly are very Furious and Brave at the beginning, but great Hardship, Famine, and other Inconveniences they are not so well able to endure with Patience, as being us'd to live in great Ease and Plenty in their own Country. Wherefore *Maurice* Prince of *Orange* us'd to put the *English*, that were sent to his Assistance, upon desperate Enterprizes, before (as he us'd to say) they had digested the *English* Beef. They are also very dextrous in Woollen and Silk Manufacturies, which they learned chiefly from the *Dutch*; but after all, they are somewhat Proud and Lovers of Ease; and spend every Day some Hours in walking and smoking Tobacco, which is the reason: that they do not so much Work as otherwise they might; and yet they expect to be paid for their idle Hours as well as the rest: Which is the reason why they sell their Wares at a higher rate than others, and that they envy such *French* Handicrafts-men, who live among them, and are seldom diverted from their daily Labour by any Pleasures. Their being generally of a melancholy Temper, makes them very Ingenious, and when they apply themselves to any Science, they make great Progress in it, if they hit the right Way. But by the same Rule, because there happens often to be an ill mixture of this melancholy Temper, abundance of *Fanaticks* and *Enthusiasts* are to be found among them, who having formed to themselves Opinions from ill grounded Principles, adhere so stedfast to them, that they are not by any ways to be removed from them. And accordingly there is not any Nation under the Sun, where more different and more absurd Opinions are to be met with in Religion than in *England*. The loose sort of People are addicted to Thieving and Robbing upon the High-way, so that the Hangmen are always employed in *England*. This Nation loves to eat and drink extremely well: Tho' there are some who will have it, that the *English* got their way of drinking so plentifully from the *Netherlanders* in the Wars of the *Low Countries*, and from thence brought that ill Custom over into *England*, which before, they say, was not in use there. Their own Histories are sufficient Evidences,

ces, that they have been always inclined to Rebellion and intestine Commotions. So that their Kings can never be secure, except they keep a watchful Eye over the restless Spirit of the People.

§. 32. The Scots are good Land Soldiers, and can endure hardships, which they have from the barrenness of their Native Country. They are very Revengeful, and intestine Broils among the Noble Families were formerly very common among them: For it was a Custom, that each Family used to select one for the Head of the Family, unto whom they almost paid more respect than to the King himself, and if any one of the Family had received an Injury, he made complaint thereof to the Head of his Family: And if the Head of the same Family did resolve to revenge the Injury, the whole Family, under the Conduct of their Head, fell upon the Family of the Aggressor with Fire and Sword. Which abominable Custom King James VI. did endeavour to abolish. Further, they are easily stirred up to Rebellion, and very obstinate in defending their Opinions to the utmost. Their fruitfulness in Children makes them seek other Countries, since their Country can scarce maintain them all at home. There is another Reason also to be given for this, which is the right of the First-born, whereby the eldest Son is Heir of all the real Estate of his Father, the rest of the Brothers being obliged to be satisfied with their share in the Personal Estate. These then being obliged to advance themselves as well as they can, apply themselves either to the Wars or Study: Wherefore most Ministers in Scotland are said to be younger Brothers of good Families. But in England it is no shame for the younger Brothers of such Families to be Merchants. In former Times, before Scotland and England were united under one King, the Scotch Soldiers were in great Esteem, because the French made constantly use of them in their Wars, and at home they were always pickeering with the English: But afterwards they grew careless of Warlike Exercises; and especially when Cromwell subdued them, their ancient Glory was quite obscured. The Scots are also very Ingenious, and well vers'd in the Latin Tongue. And at that Time when all Liberal Sciences were suppressed in Europe by a long Barbarism, the same were kept up in Scotland, which furnished several other Nations with Learned Men, who

Constitution
of the Scotch
Nation.

instruct-

instructed them in these Sciences. But as the *Scots*, who live in the low Countries, on the South-side, are well civiliz'd, so those who inhabit the Mountains, who are called *Highlanders*, as also the Inhabitants of the *Orkney* and *Western Islands*, are very rough and unciviliz'd.

Of the *Irish*.

§. 33. The *Irish* are commonly esteem'd to be a fool-hardy and ill sort of People; very Lazy, yet pretty Hardy in undergoing the Fatigues of War. They are very obstinate, and never to be bent from their Opinion. After Ireland was conquered by King *Henry II.* abundance of *English* settled themselves in that Kingdom, whose numbers increased from Time to Time to that Degree, that scarce the fourth Part of the Island remains in the Possession of the ancient Inhabitants. And as most of the *Irish* adhere to the *Papish* Religion, they not only rebelled several Times under Queen *Elizabeth*, but also under the Reign of King *Charles I.* at the Instigation of their Priests, entered into a most horrid Conspiracy against the *English* living among them; of whom, 'tis said, they murder'd 200000 within the Space of six Months: But when the *English* had recollected themselves, they again killed about 100000 of them. *Cromwell* had once a mind to have rooted out the whole Nation, as being quite incorrigible, and past hopes of any amendment. With which view he sent some Thousands to serve the King of *Spain*, in a Military Capacity, under Condition, that none of them should return into the *English* Dominions. In fine he omitted nothing to Plague them, so that they are become a miserable Nation.

The Condition of Great-Britain.

§. 34. As for the Countries subject to the King of *England*. The Kingdom of *England* is a pleasant Rich and Fertile Country, abounding in every thing, either for the Necessity or Pleasures of Mankind, except Oyl and Wine, and such other Commodities as do not grow in the other Parts of *Europe*. They have great numbers of very fine Horses, and good Cattle, especially the best Sheep of all *Europe*, which make the best Part of the native Riches of *England*, bearing so good a sort of Wool, that an incredible quantity of the best Cloth is made in *England*, and from thence every Year transported into Foreign Parts. These Sheep feed in great Flocks in the Country without so much as a Shepherd, there being no Wolves to

to be met with in *England*; the reason of which, as 'tis reported, is, that King *Edgar*, about the Year 940, ordered a certain number of Wolves to be paid by the Prince of *Wales* to him as a yearly Tribute, by which means the Wolves were quite destroyed in *England*: Tho' it is also very probable, that the great *English* Mastiffs have been very instrumental in this Point, it being certain, that for Fierceness and Strength they surpass all the rest in the World: A great quantity also of Lead, but especially of the finest Tin, is to be found in *England*, which surpasses in Goodness all other in that kind. The *Sea* likewise is very profitable to the *English*, affording great Quantities of Fish, which are daily catch'd by the Inhabitants. Tho' by the Negligence and Laziness of the ancient *English*, who did not apply themselves industriously to Fishing, they have lost a great Part of that Advantage. The *Netherlanders* indeed, from ancient Times, have made use of this Advantage, and got vast Riches by the Fishery of Herrings and Cods, giving only a small Gratuity to the *English*, in Case they have Occasion to dry their Nets on their Shores; though oftentimes the *English*, envying the *Netherlanders*, will force them to pay more than ordinary, which has several Times served as a colour for a War betwixt both Nations. But the *Sea* is extremely advantageous to *England* upon another Account, for thereby the *English* being separated from their Neighbouring Nations, cannot easily be attacked; whereas they may easily invade others: And in regard this Island is situated almost in the very middle of *Europe*, in a narrow Sea, where all Ships which either go East or Westward must pass by; and withal is naturally accommodated with a very deep Coast and commodious Harbours, it lies most convenient for Commerce and Trade, which the *English* carry on in most Parts of the World, and the *Dutch* hitherto have been the only Obstacle, that they are not become Masters of the whole Trade of the World. For it proves very disadvantageous to the *English*, that they love to eat and drink well, and that in great quantity, and by reason of their Love of Ease, they are fain to employ double the number of Seamen in their Ships, of what the *Dutch* do; and besides, they will not be contented with a small Gain: Whereas the *Dutch* live very sparingly, never refuse the Penny, and therefore are easier to be dealt with than the *English*. The *English* import a great deal
of

of raw Silk into *England*, which being wrought in the Country, mightily encreases their Riches. In the same manner they do now with their Woollen Manufactory, whereas before the Times of *Henry VIII.* they used to transport most of their Wooll into the *Netherlands*, where it was wrought, and turn'd to the great Advantage of those Cities. But this King perceiving that his own Subjects might as well make the same Benefit of it, he set up the Woollen Manufactory in his Kingdom, which encreased prodigiously, afterwards, when at the Time of the Troubles in the *Netherlands*, a great many of these Weavers settled in *England*. Add to all this, that the Riches of *England* also are, as it seems, not a little encreased, for that it is not permitted there to any Body to carry any Gold or Silver of their own Coin out of the Land, except it be perhaps to the value of Ten Pound Sterling for a Traveller. But *Scotland* does not come near *England*, neither in Fertility nor Riches, having no Commodities fit for Exportation, except Salt-Fish, Salt, Lead, and Coals. The Western and *Orkney* Islands also produce nothing but Fish. *Ireland* abounds in Cattle, and especially in Sheep, tho' the *Irish* Wooll is not so fine as the *English*; but for the rest, it is a fertile and plentiful Country. In *America* belong to the *English* Crown, the Islands of *Bermudos*, *Virginia* and *New-England*, and some of the *Caribby* Islands, whither the *English* have sent their Colonies, and have also begun to settle themselves on the Continent of *Guinea*. The Product of these Countries is chiefly Tobacco, Sugar, Ginger, Iodigo, and Cotton. They have also a Colony in the Island of *Jamaica*, from whence the *English* Buccaneers and Privateers do great mischief to the *Spanish* *West-Indies*. For it is a Custom with the *English*, that tho' they are at Peace with the *Spaniards* in *Europe*, they do them, nevertheless, all the Mischief they can in the *West-Indies*. Lastly, The *English* are likewise possessed of some Places in the *Banda* Islands, and thereabouts, in the *East-Indies*, which are of no small Consequence to them.

The Form of
the Govern-
ment in *Eng-
land*.

§ 35. The Constitution of the Government of *England* is chiefly remarkable for this, that the King cannot act at Pleasure, but in some matters is to take the advice of the Parliament. By this Name is to be understood the Assembly of the Estates of *England*, which is divided into the Higher and the Lower House. In the first sit the Bishops and

and the Lords, in the latter the Deputies of the Cities, and of the 52 Counties or Shires, into which the whole Kingdom of *England* is divided. The first Origin of the Parliament as 'tis related, was this. The former Kings of *England* granted great Privileges to the Lords, by whose assistance they had conquered the Country and kept the common People in obedience. But these, in conjunction with the Bishops, growing too head strong, proved very troublesome, especially to King *John* and *Henry III.* wherefore, to suppress their Insolence, *Edward I.* took part with the Commons. And whereas formerly, out of each County or Shire, two Knights and two Citizens were only called, to represent their Grievances, which having been debated by the King and the House of Lords, they used to receive an Answer, and to be sent home again; this King *Edward* call'd together the Commons by themselves, and consulted with them concerning the publick Affairs. This House, after it was once established, did extreamly weaken the Authority of the Lords, and in process of time did not a little diminish the Regal Power; for ever since that time the Rights of the People have been maintained with an high hand, the House of Commons imagining, that the Sovereignty was lodged among them; and if the Kings refused to gratifie them in their Requests, they used to grumble at their proceedings. And because the Power of the Parliament is not so much established by any ancient Laws as Precedents and Customs, this is the reason why it is always very jealous of its Privileges, and always ready to make out of one single Precedent a Right belonging to it ever after. This Parliament the King is obliged to call together as often as any extraordinary Taxes are to be levied (for the Parliament assigned the King, at first, for his ordinary Revenue, 1200000 *l. per An.* which has been considerably augmented since) or any old Laws are abrogated, or new ones to be made, or any alteration to be made in Religion. For concerning these matters the King cannot decree any thing without consent of the Parliament. The Parliament used also to take into consideration the state of the Kingdom, and to present their Opinion to the King; yet is the same of no force till approved of by the King. It often calls in question the Ministers of State with reference to the Administration of publick Affairs, and inflicts punishment upon them, with the King's approbation. And it is a common Rule in *England*, that whatever is committed

ted against the Constitutions of the Realm, is done by the Ministers and Officers; for the King, they say, does never amiss, but his ill Counsellors, which indeed is not altogether contrary to Truth. But if the Parliament should pretend to transgress its bounds, the King has power to dissolve it.

The Power
and Strength
of England.

§ 36. If we duly consider the Condition and Power of *England*, we shall find it to be a powerful and considerable Kingdom, which is able to keep up the Balance betwixt the Christian Princes in *Europe*; and which depending on its own Strength, is powerful enough to defend it self. For because it is surrounded every where by the Sea, none can make any attempt upon it, unless he be so powerful at Sea, as to be able entirely to ruine the Naval Force of *England*. And if it should happen that the *English* Fleet were quite defeated, yet would it prove a very hard task, to transport thither such an Army as could be supposed to be superiour to so powerful a Force as the *English* Nation is able to raise at home. But *England* ought to take especial care, that it fall not into civil Dissentions, since it has often felt the effects of the same, and the Seeds of them are remaining yet in that Nation; which chiefly arises from the difference in Religion, and the head-strong temper of this Nation, which makes it very fond of Novelties. Nevertheless a Wise and Courageous King may easily prevent this Evil, if he does not act against the general Inclination of the People, maintains a good Correspondence with the Parliament; and as soon as any Commotions happen, takes off immediately the Ring-leaders. Lastly, *England* and *Scotland* being now comprehended in one Island, whose chiefest Strength lies in a good Fleet, it is evident, that this King need not make any great account of such States as either are remote from the Sea, or else are not very powerful in Shipping. Wherefore as the King of *England* takes no great notice of *Germany*, (except as far as it relates to *France* or *Spain*) of *Poland* and other such like States; so it is easie for him to curb the Pirates on the *Barbary* Coast: *England* has nothing to fear from *Portugal*, and this must rather hope for Assistance from *England* and *Holland* against *Spain*. The Naval Strength of the Northern Crowns, *England* need not be jealous of, as long as the same is divided. Indeed it cannot be for the Interest of *England*, if one of those Kings should become absolute Master of the

With relation
to other
States.

To the Northern
Crowns.

East

East Sea, or they should be fain to depend on the Discretion of the *Dutch*. Since the Naval Strength of *Spain* is mightily decayed, *England* need not fear any thing from thence: Yet does it not seem to be the Interest of *England* to fall out with that Kingdom, considering what a vast Trade the *English* have into *Spain*; for *Spain* either consumes the *English* Commodities at home, or else exchanges them for Silver, by sending them into *America*. There are some who have computed, that in case of a War with *Spain*, the *English* would lose in Effects above thirty Millions: And besides this, their Trade into the *Levant* and other places, would be greatly endangered by the Privateers of *Biscay*, *Majorca*, and *Minorca*. Tho' the Land Forces of *France* are now-a-days much superiour to the *English*, this Island, both for its bigness and Strength, making up not above a third part of *France*; yet the Naval Strength of *France* has hitherto not been able to come in competition with the *English*. It is the chiefest Interest of *England*, to keep up the Balance betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and to take a special care, that the King of *France* does not become Master of all the *Netherlands*; for it is visible, that thereby his power at Sea would be encreased to that degree, that he might enter on a design of being even with *England*, for what they have formerly done to *France*. *Holland* seems to be the only obstacle that the *English* cannot be sole Masters of the Sea and of Trade; tho' after all they have no reason to fear the *Dutch* by Land, but only at Sea, because the *Dutch* Land Forces are not so considerable, as to be able to undertake any thing of great Moment. Nevertheless, how desirous soever the *English* are to be sole Masters at Sea, it does not seem to be the interest of *England*, frequently to engage it self in Wars with *Holland*, it having been observed, that the *Dutch*, since the Wars with *England* are rather increased in Valour, Experience, and Power at Sea. And because other Nations are not likely to suffer that *Holland* should be swallowed up by the *English*, or that one Nation should have the Monopoly of *Europe*, it seems therefore the best method for the *English* to set some others upon their Backs, who may give them so much work, as thereby to give a check to their growing Greatness; and in the mean while, take care to establish their own Power at Sea, and their Commerce abroad.

CHAP. V.

Of FRANCE.

The most an-
cient State of
France.

Gaul subdu'd
by the Ro-
mans.

By the Barba-
rous Nations.

§ 1. IT appears from the Records of Antiquity, that *Gaul*, now called *France*, was always a very opulent and populous Country. For in ancient times the *Gauls* conquered a great part of *Italy*, where they made Settlements; and over-running *Greece* and the adjacent Countries, inhabited that part of the *Lesser Asia*, which was called from them *Gallia*, or *Gallo-Græcia*. But after all, this potent People ignorant of their own Strength and Power, were in no capacity to exert it sufficiently against other Nations, because they were not then under the Government of one Prince, but divided into a great many petty States, which were always at variance with one another. This contributed much to facilitate the Conquest of the *Romans* over them, who otherwise dreaded no Nation so much as the *Gauls*; and tho' the unparallel'd Valour of *Julius Cæsar* was chiefly instrumental in subduing this Nation, yet with ten Legions he had work enough to effect it in ten Years time. But as soon as the *Romans* had brought this fair Country under their Subjection, they employed all means to suppress the Martial Spirit of the Nation, and incline them to Sloth and Idleness, in which Design they succeeded here as well as elsewhere. For in civilizing and refining the Manners of the People that came under their Yoke, they at the same time rendered 'em more Effeminate, and less qualified for Warlike Exploits. After *Gaul* had been near 500 Years under the Dominion of the *Romans*, it fell, in the Reign of the Emperor *Honorius*, into the Hands of the barbarous Nations. For the *Goths*, after they had over-run *Italy*, settled themselves in *Gallia Narbonensis*, and the *Burgundians* conquer'd a considerable part of the rest. But at last the *Franks* entering this Kingdom, settled and maintained themselves in it, giving it the title of *France*, after their own Name. These *Franks* were for certain *German*s, tho' some of our modern *French* Writers pretend to demonstrate, that this Nation was a Colony of the ancient *Gauls*, who being over-stocked with People at home, passed over the *Rhine*, and having settled a Colony in *Germany*, after several hundred of Years returned into their Native Country. But it is more probable, that the *Franks* are the

the same Nations that were formerly encompass'd by the Rivers *Mayn, Rhine, Weser*, and the Sea; and which in *Tacitus's* time were called *Salii, Bructeri, Frisii, Angrivari, Chamari, Sigambri* and *Chatti*; and who having enter'd into a mutual Confederacy against the *Romans*, called themselves in defiance of their Power, *Franki*, or a free People, as not doubting to be able to defend their Liberty against them. And it is certain, that they did transplant the German Tongue into *France*, which was for a great while after in fashion among Persons of the best Quality, till at last they used themselves by degrees, to the Latin Tongue, formerly introduced by the *Romans*, which being corrupted by the *Germans*, produced the modern *French* Language. The *Franki* came out of Germany.
The Origin of the *French* Language.

§ 2. But let this be as it will, all Historians agree, that about the Year 424, the *Franki* chose for their King *Pharamond*, the first King. Pharamond the first King. *Pharamond*, who established among them wholesome Laws and Constitutions; tho' most are of Opinion, that not this *Pharamond*, but his Son *Clodion*, surnamed *Long-Hair*, invaded *Gaul*; who, after he had been several times repulsed by *Ætius* the Roman General, at last took *Artois, Cambray, Tournay*, and some other places as far as the River *Somme*, making *Amiens* his place of Residence. He died in the Year 447; but his Successor and Kinsman *Meroveus*, having, in Conjunction with the Roman General *Ætius* and *Theoderick* the King of the *West-Goths*, beaten *Attila*, the King of the *Huns* out of *France*, extended his Dominions as far as *Mentz* on one side, and on the other side conquer'd *Picardy, Normandy*, and the greatest part of the Isle of *France*. The *Romans* themselves contributed to this loss, for that they had not only in the Battle fought against *Attila*, lost a great many of their best Forces, but *Ætius* also being fallen into disgrace with the Emperor *Valentinian*, was by him murdered; which *Ætius* may be justly said to have been the last great Captain the *Romans* had; there being after his Death nobody left who could resist *Meroveus*. From this King sprang the first Race of the *French* Kings, which is called the *Merovingian* Family. He died in the Year 458. His Son *Childerick* was banish'd for his Lasciviousness, in whose stead one *Egidius*, of the ancient Race of the *Gauls*, was Childerick

set up for King. But *Childerick*, thro' the faithfulness of his Friend *Guinoman*, was, after an Exile of eight Years, recalled out of *Thuringia*, whither he had fled, and restored to his Throne; and thereupon drove back the *Britains* and *Saxons* that made at that time great havock in *France*. He also conquered that part which is now called *Lorrain*, and took *Beauvan*, *Paris*, and some other places near the Rivers of the *Oise*, and the *Seyne*. He died in the Year 481. His Son *Clouis*, or *Lewis*, having killed *Syagrius*, the Son of *Egidius*, established the *French Monarchy*, and added great Territories to the Kingdom. This King fell in love with *Clotildis*, of the Royal Race of *Burgundy*, who promised to marry him if he would turn Christian; which, however, he afterwards delayed to perform, till the *Allemands*, who in order to get footing in *France*, entered that Kingdom, with whom he had a bloody Battle near *Zulick*; and perceiving the *French* began to fall into disorder, he thereupon vowed, *That if he obtained the Victory, he would be baptized*: Accordingly, having carried the Victory, he was baptized at *Rheims*, by *St. Reim*; and his Example the whole Nation of the *French* followed. This done, he over-turned the Kingdom of the *Goths*, which they had established in *Languedock*, and united that Country with his Kingdom: He also conquered several petty Principalities, and some part of *Upper Germany*. He died in the Year 511.

Clouis I.

Battle of
Zulick.

496.

France di-
vided.

§ 3. After the Death of *Clouis*, *France* received a signal blow, the Kingdom being divided among his four Sons, who, tho' they annexed the Kingdom of *Burgundy* to it, yet, by this Division, each of 'em weaken'd their own Hands, and administred Fuel to the following intestine Dissensions: Nay, this mad Itch of Partition did not stop here, for they subdivided the Kingdom again among their Sons, which occasioned most dismal Civil Commotions in *France*; these Kings endeavouring, as it were, to out-do one another in Iniquity; and among the rest the two Queens *Brunehildis* and *Fredogundis* are infamous for their monstrous Crimes. At last *Clotarius II.* after encountering many Difficulties, reuniting the divided Kingdom, did in some measure restore its ancient State. He died in the Year 628. But his Son *Dagobart* fell into the same madness; for he not only gave part of the Kingdom to his Brother *Albert*, but also divided his own share among his two Sons; neither did he do any thing for the Benefit of the Publick during

Clotarius II.

614.

Dagobert.

ring his Reign. From this time the *French* Kings quite degenerated from their ancient Valour, giving themselves over to Laziness and Debauchery: Upon which the Grand Mareschals of the Kingdom did by degrees assume the Power and Administration of publick Affairs. Among these, *Pepin* descended of the noble Family of *Austrasia*, had the *Pepin's* Administration of Affairs during the Space of twenty eight Years, under several Kings. His Son *Charles Martel* suc- *Charles Martel*, 714.
ceeded his Father in his Power and Office, which he rather augmented after he was grown famous by his Martial Exploits, having expelled the *Saracens*, who about that time conquering *Spain*, fell also into *France*, and of whom he killed a vast number. This Man took upon himself the *732*.
Title of Duke of *France*, so that nothing remained with the Kings but the bare Title and an empty Name, they being kept in the Country, and once a Year carried for a Show thro' the City to expose them to the View of the People like strange Creatures. At last, *Pepin* the younger, Son of this *Charles Martel*, (who died in the Year 751.) having brought the great Men of the Kingdom over to his Party, deposed King *Childerick II.* and having put him into a Convent, got himself Proclaimed King of *France*. This was readily approved by Pope *Zachary*, who being then alarmed with the growing Power of the *Longobards* in *Italy*, endeavour'd by all means to oblige the King of *France* to come to his Assistance. And thus the *Merovingian* Family loses the Crown of *France*. *Pepin proclaimed King.*
The Merovingian Family loses the Crown.
751.

§ 4. *Pepin*, to convince the World that he was not unworthy of the Crown, undertook an Expedition against the *Saxons*, whom he vanquished in a great Battle. And he had likewise, under the Reign of the former Kings, undertaken several Expeditions into *Germany* with great Success, and subdued some of the Nations bordering upon the *Rhine*. Nor long after, an opportunity presented it self to make himself famous in *Italy*. For *Aistulphus*, King of the *Lombards*, had propos'd to himself the Conquest of all *Italy*, having expelled the Governours appointed by the *Grecian* Emperors, who were then called *Exarches*, out of *Ravenna*, and all other places that were under their Jurisdiction, and was ready to March directly against *Rome*; upon which Pope *Stephen III.* being in great fear of this Enemy, and not knowing where to find Assistance, crav'd the Aid of *Pepin*, whom he at last perswaded to take his part against *Pepin's Expedition.*
He assists the Pope against the Lombards.

against *Aistulphus*. In this War *Pepin* recovered from *Aistulphus* all that he had before taken from the *Grecian* Emperors in *Italy*, the Revenue of which, 'tis said, he gave to the *Roman* See, reserving to himself, as it is very probable, the Sovereignty over these places. He gained by this Action the Reputation of being very Zealous; and by bestowing these Revenues upon the Holy Chair, got firm footing in *Italy*, and the advantage of swaying Matters there according to his Pleasure. He likewise made *Tassilo*, Duke of *Bavaria* his Vassal, and reduced the Duke of *Aquitain*. This *Pepin* died in the Year 768, leaving behind him two Sons, *Charles* and *Carolomannus*, who divided the Kingdom betwixt them. But *Carolomannus* dying quickly after, the whole Kingdom fell to *Charles*. This *Charles* was justly surnamed *The Great*, as having carried the *French* Monarchy to the highest pitch of its Greatness, and none of his Successors having been able to attain to the like, tho' some of them have aim'd at it. For after routing *Desiderius*, the last King of the *Lombards*, who endeavoured to recover what was formerly taken from *Aistulphus*, he conquered the Kingdom, and brought it under his Subjection. Having routed *Tassilo*, who had taken upon him the Title of King of *Bavaria*, and having waged War against the *Saxons*, for the space of thirty two Years, whom he at last brought under his Obedience, obliging them to embrace the *Christian* Faith; he thereupon subdued all *Germany*, and there erected several *Episcopal* Sees and *Monasteries*, by the help of the *Priests*, to reform the barbarous Manners of this Savage People. He likewise subdued the *Sclavonians*, *Danes* and *Huns*, and took from the *Saracens* part of *Spain*, as far as the River *Iberus*, tho' his Forces, in their return home, were defeated near *Ronceval*; in which Action *Roland*, that celebrated Hero, lost his Life. This *Charles* was in the Year 800, at Christmas, being then at *Rome*, proclaimed Emperor by the People, by the Instigation of the Pope, in *St. Peter's* Church; tho' he gained nothing by this Title, unless it was the Sovereignty or Protection of the *Roman* Church, and the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, if both did not belong to him before; for all the rest he enjoy'd before under other Titles. He died in the Year 814.

Charles the Great.

773.

He is proclaimed Emperor of the *Romans*.

Lewis the Pious.

§ 5. After the death of *Charles the Great*, the *French* Monarchy began to decline again, because his Son *Lewis*, surnamed *The Pious*, was more fit to be a Priest than a Soldier:

er: And it is certain, that so vast a Kingdom, where the new Conquests were not yet well settled, did require a Prince of a Military Spirit. And notwithstanding he had the good Fortune to force some of the Rebellious Nations to return to their Duty, yet he committed afterwards two fatal Over-sights, when in his Life-time he gave to his Sons the Titles of Kings, and divided the Kingdom betwixt ^{He divides} them. The first of which proved pernicious to himself, ^{his Kingdom.} the second to the Monarchy. For these impious and ungrateful Sons were not for staying for their Father's Death, ^{His Sons re-} but Rebelling against him, made him, after he was deserted by every body, their Prisoner. The Bishops who had been kept by him under strict Discipline, after they had condemned him, forc'd him to resign the Government. But the great Men of the Kingdom quickly repenting, restored him to his Throne, and he also pardoned his Sons. He died in the Year 840, having before his Death made a new Division of the Kingdom betwixt his Sons, the Effects of which appeared soon after to the World, when *Lotharius*, the elder ⁸³³ Brother, who had likewise the Title of Emperor, attempted to dispossess his two Brothers of their Shares; upon which, the other two Brothers, *Lewis* and *Charles* entering into a Confederacy, forced him to divide the Monarchy with them, having first obtained a bloody Victory near *Fountenay*, not far from *Auxerre*, in which Battle were slain above 100000 Men, and among them the Flower of the French Nation. In this Partition *Germany* fell to the share ^{Germany dis-} of *Lewis* the second Brother, which ever since has continu- ^{united from} ed separate from *France*, and has made a distinct Empire; and the youngest, or third Brother, *Charles*, surnamed *the* ^{Charles the} *Bald*, got for his Portion the greatest part of *France*, viz. ^{Bald.} all the Country that lies betwixt the *Western Ocean* and the *Maese*: But the eldest Brother retained *Italy*, *Provence*, and all those Countries which are situated betwixt the *Scheld*, the *Maese*, the *Rhine*, and the *Saone*. Under the Reign of this *Charles the Bald*, the *Normans* (so they called the *Danes* ^{The Normans} and *Norwegians*) fell, with a considerable Force into *France*, ^{make an Ir-} making great Havock where-ever they came: And the ^{ruption into} Kingdom was weakened to that degree, by the late bloody Battles, and its being divided into so many Principalities (for the Sons of *Lotharius* had also shared their Father's Provinces among themselves) that it was not strong enough to dislodge these Robbers of its Dominions, but was obliged, under *Charles*, surnamed *The Simple*, to give into their Possession

877:
Ludovicus
Balbus *Lut-*
do. III. and
Caroloman-
nus.

Charles the
Simple.

The decay
 of the royal
 Authority.
 The excessive
 Power of the
 Nobles.

Eudo Count
 of *Paris*
 crown'd King
 of *France.*
Rudolph of
Burgundy
 crown'd King.

936.
Lewis *Outre-*
mer.

Lotharius.

feffion the Province of *Neuftria*, which they called after their Name, *Normandy*. The Sons of *Lotharius* dying without Issue, *Charles the Bald*, and the Son of *Lewis* King of *Germany*, shared their part betwixt them, out of which *Charles* got *Provence*, at last *Charles* obtained the Title of Emperor, and died in the Year 877. His Son *Lewis*, firnamed *Balbus*, succeeded him, who dying soon after, left the Kingdom to his two Sons, who were very young, viz. to *Lewis* III. and *Carolmannus*; and from them *Lewis* King of *Germany* took *Lorrain*. *Lewis* III. dying in the Year 882, as did *Carolmannus* in the Year 884. none was left but a Brother of theirs by the Fathers side, viz. the Son of *Lewis* firnamed *Balbus*, who being then a Child of five Years of Age, was afterwards called *Charles the Simple*. For at that time the Authority of the Kings of *France* had dwindled to that degree, that it was a common Custom to give them Sur-names according to the respective defects of Body or Mind that were obvious in them. During his Minority he was committed to the Tuition of his Cousin *Carolus Crassus*, who had likewise the Title of Emperor; but not long after, because he was very infirm both in Body and Mind, was deposed, and died in the Year 888. The Royal Authority being thus contemned, and nothing but Divisions found in the Kingdom, the great Men of the Kingdom mightily increased their own Power, so that, whereas they used formerly to be Governors of their Provinces under the King's Command, they now began to claim them as a Property belonging to themselves independent of the King. It is related by some, that the Kings at that time had nothing left but *Rheims* and *Léon* that they could really call their own; which Evil could not be totally suppress'd by the following Kings till several hundred Years after. After the Death of *Carolus Crassus*, *Eudo* Count of *Paris* got himself to be crowned King, and waged War with *Charles the Simple*, but died in the Year 888. However, *Charles the Simple* afterwards found another rival for the Crown. For *Rudolph* King of *Burgundy*, got himself to be crowned King of *France*, making *Charles the Simple* his Prisoner, who died during his Imprisonment. After the death of *Rudolph* (which happened in the Year 936) reign'd *Lewis* IV. firnamed *Outremer*, because he had, during the Imprisonment of his Father, sheltered himself in *England*. This King's Reign was full of intestine Commotions; he died in the Year 954. leaving for his Successor his Son *Lotharius*, who like-

likewise reign'd in continual Troubles till the Year 985, leaving behind him his Son *Lewis*, surnamed *the Faint-hearted* - *Lewis the Faint-hearted*, of whom the French Historians only say this, that he did nothing. He had for his Tutor and Administrator of the Kingdom, *Hugh Capet* Earl of *Paris*. After this Kings Death, his Uncle, the Son of *Lewis*, surnamed *Outcrmer*, 987, laid Claim to the Crown, but was disappointed in his Pretensions by the great Power of *Hugh Capet*. He afterwards endeavoured to maintain his Right by force of Arms, but was made a Prisoner, and dying in Prison, put an end to the *Carolingian* Race, or at least to its Inheritance of the Crown of *France*; which had been in its Possession for at least 236 Years. It is very remarkable, that this Family lost the Kingdom thro' the same Error by which the former lost it. For tho' this Family had by prodigious Conquests raised the Power of *France*, yet were the Conquests soon after, by the Divisions made of the Kingdom again, disunited, and even a considerable part quite separated from that Kingdom, and annexed to the *German* Empire. Besides this, by the Negligence of these Kings, and the excessive Power of the great Men in the Kingdom, *France* was reduced to a very low Condition.

The Carolingian Family extinct.

Hugh Capet the first of the present Race.

§. 6. As *Hugh Capet*, the first Founder of the present Royal Family obtained the Crown, not so much by right of Succession, as by the Assistance of the chief Men of the Kingdom, who excluded the right Heir; so (as Story goes) he was obliged to sink a great many of the ancient Royal Prerogatives, and to confirm to the great Men of the Kingdom the Power of governing their Provinces, with the Titles of Dukes and Earls, under Condition that they should acknowledge themselves Vassals of the Kingdom, tho' not obliged to depend absolutely on the King's Commands: So that *France* at that Time was like a misshapen and weak Body. *Hugh*, in the mean time, reannexed to the Crown (which at that Time had scarce any thing left that could be called her own) the County of *Paris*, the Duchy of *France*, all the extent of Land that lies betwixt the Rivers *Seyne* and the *Loire*, and the County of *Orléans*. Among the great Men of the Kingdom, the chief were the Dukes of *Normandy* (on whom also depended *Britany*) of *Burgundy*, of *Aquitain*, and of *Gascogne*; the Earls of *Flanders*, *Champaign*, and *Toulouse*, the latter of which was likewise Duke of *Languedoc*: But the

the Counties of *Vienne, Provence, Savoy* and *Dauphine*, belong'd to the Kingdom of *Arelat*, which was a part of the *German Empire*. Yet the ensuing Kings had the good Fortune to see all these Demi-Sovereign Princes laid aside, and their Countries reunited to the Crown of *France*.

Robert.

Hugh died in the Year 996, whose Son *Robert*, a Prince celebrated for his Vertue reigned very peaceably, and by an Hereditary Right possess'd the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, upon the Death of his Father's Brother. The Cruelty exercised by the Pope upon this King, is so remarkable, that we can't but take notice of it. The King having an Intention of marrying *Bertha*, of the House of *Burgundy*, which Match was esteem'd very beneficial to his State; and the said *Bertha* standing with him in the fourth Degree of Consanguinity, and he having been Godfather to a Child of hers in her former Husbands Time: He desired, and obtained the Approbation of his Bishops, the said Marriage being in effect prohibited by the Canon Law.

The Pope Excommunicates him and his Kingdom.

But the Pope from thence took occasion to Excommunicate the King and the whole Kingdom, which proved so mischievous, that the King was deserted by all his Servants, except three or four, and no Body would touch the Victuals that came from his Table, insomuch that it was thrown to the Dogs. He died in the Year 1033. The

Henry I.

Reign of his Son *Henry* was in like manner not very famous, except that he waged some inconsiderable Wars with his Vassals. He presented his Brother *Robert* with the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, from whom sprang the Race of the Dukes of *Burgundy*, dignified with the Royal Blood.

Philip I.

He died in the Year 1060. His Son *Philip* did nothing memorable; he was likewise Excommunicated by the Pope, upon the score of his Marriage, but at last obtained a Dispensation. Under the Reign of this King *Philip*,

William Duke of Normandy Conquers England. Expedition into the Holy Land.

William Duke of Normandy conquered *England*. About the same time the first Expedition was undertaken into the *Holy Land*, which Extravagancy continued near 200 Years after. The Popes drew the most Benefit from these Expeditions, assuming to themselves an Authority not only to Command, but also to Protect all such as had list'd themselves under the Cross. Besides, under this pretext, frequent Indulgencies were sent abroad into the World; and what was given towards the use of this War, was collected and distributed by their Legates. Indeed, the King of *France* and other Kings received thereby this Benefit, that

that these Wars carried off a great many turbulent Spirits; and a great many of the Nobility used either to sell or else to Mortgage their Estates to raise Money for the Expedition; and if any of them happen'd to die in the Expedition, leaving no Heirs behind them, their Estates fell to the King: Nay farther, 'twas by this means that *that* prodigious number of People, wherewith *France* was over-stocked at that Time, was much lessened, whereby the Kings got an Opportunity to deal more easily with the rest. Nevertheless, when afterwards the Kings, either by Instigation of the Popes, or out of their own Inclination, undertook these Expeditions in their own Persons, they found the dismal Effects of it. For neglecting the Government of their own Kingdoms, all the Profit that accrued to them by so doing was, that the best of their Subjects were led to the Slaughter; for it was impossible to maintain these Conquests, as long as they were not Masters of *Egypt*; whereas, if that Kingdom had been made the Seat of the intended Empire, and the Store-house of the War, a Kingdom might have been established, which would have been able to support it self by its own Strength. This King died in the Year 1108. His Son *Lewis*, surnamed *The Fat*, *Lewis the Fat* was always at variance with *Henry I.* King of *England*, and in continual Troubles with the petty Lords in *France*, who did him considerable Mischiefs from their strong Castles; yet he was too hard for them at last, and died in the Year 1137. His Son *Lewis VII.* surnamed *The Younger*, under-*Lewis VII.* took, upon the Persuasion of *St. Bernard*, an Expedition into the *Holy Land*; but this proved a fatal expedition, for by the Defeat he received at *Pamphylia*, and the His unfortunate expedition into the *Holy Land*. successeful Siege of *Damascus*, which he was forced to quit, and the Fatigues of so great a Journey, among a barbarous, perfidious People; after he had ruined a great Army, he return'd with the wretched remains into *France*, without having done any thing answerable to such an Undertaking. But he committed the greatest Error, when he divorced himself from his Lady *Eleonora*, sole Heiress of *Aquitain* and *Poitou*; whether out of Jealousie or Tenderness of Conscience is uncertain, she being his Cousin in the third or fourth Degree. This *Eleonora* was immediately after married to *Henry Duke of Normandy*, afterwards King of *England*, the second of that Name, who, by this Match, annexed these fair Countries to the Crown of *England*. In fine, being kept in a continual alarm by his petty

petty Vassals, but especially by Henry II. King of England, he died in the Year 1180.

Philip II. the
Conqueror.

§. 7. His Son Philip II. surnamed *Augustus*, or *The Conqueror*, was at first engaged in a War against Henry II. King of England, from whom he took several considerable Places; which, however, he restored afterwards to his Son Richard, with whom he enter'd into a League to retake Jerusalem from the *Saracens*, pursuant to which, both the Kings went thither in Person with a considerable Force. But a Jealousie arising betwixt the two Kings, nothing was done worth mentioning; for Richard accused Philip, that he had an ill Design against him in Sicily in their Voyage; besides that, he had refused to consummate the before stipulated Match betwixt his Sister and Richard: Upon which, as soon as *Ptolemais* had been taken by their joint Forces, Philip, under pretence of Sicknes, returned into France, leaving only with Richard, Hugh III. Duke of Burgundy, with some Troops, who envying Richard, hindered the taking of the City of Jerusalem, Richard after his return from that unfortunate Expedition, declared War

War betwixt
France and
England.

against Philip, which was afterwards carried on by his Brother John. In this War Philip had much the better of the English, for he took from them Normandy, and the Counties of Anjou, Mayne, Touraine, Berry and Poitou. At the same Time he took care to have the Earl of Tholouse excommunicated by the Pope, and ruined, for taking into his Protection the *Albigenses*. He likewise obtained a great Victory near *Bovines*, betwixt *Lisle* and *Tournay*, over the Emperor *Otto* IV. who being join'd by the Earl of *Flanders*, attack'd him with an Army of 150000 Men, whilst the King of England was to fall into France on the side of *Aquitain*. This King was so successful in his Wars against England, that his Son Lewis was very near obtaining that Crown. And tho' he was drove out of England, yet after his Fathers Death, he pursued his Victories against the English in France, taking from them, among other Places, the City of *Rochele*. But this Lewis VIII. did not Reign long, for he died in the Year 1226, leaving for Successor his Son Lewis IX. surnamed *The Holy*, during whose Minority, his Mother, *Blanch* of *Castile*, had the Supreme Administration of Affairs; and tho' some of the Nobility raised great Troubles against her, she subdued them all by her singular Prudence. In the Year 1244, the

1223.

Lewis VIII.

Lewis IX.

the City of *Jerusalem* was ranack'd by some *Persians*, who called themselves *Chorasmii*. *Lewis* being about the same time dangerously ill, made a Vow, That if he recover'd he would undertake an Expedition against those Infidels, which he afterwards performed. But before his Departure, he issued out a Proclamation throughout the Kingdom, intimating, that whoever had received any damage by his Soldiers, should have Restitution made 'em, which was performed accordingly. In this Expedition he took the strong City of *Damiata*; but the overflowing of the River *Nile* hindered him from taking *Grand Cairo*. After the River was returned to its usual Bounds, he vanquished the Enemy in two Battles; but they receiving new Reinforcements, cut off the Provisions from the *French*, who at the same time were extremely pester'd with the Scurvy. The King then resolv'd to retreat towards *Damiata*, but in his March thither they Attack'd him, gave him a terrible overthrow, and took him Prisoner, but releas'd him again for a Ranom of 400000 Livres, and the Restitution of the City of *Damiata*. Thus he march'd with the sorry Remains of his Army, which from 30000 Men was mouldered away to 6000, to *Prolemais*, where, after he had given what Assistance he could to the Christians, he at last returned home. 'Twas in the Reign of this King ¹²⁵⁴ that *France* had the first opportunity to intermeddle in the Affairs of *Italy*; and indeed this Kingdom never reaped any great Benefit from their Pretensions that way. *Manfred*, natural Son of the Emperor *Frederick II.* having first killed King *Conrad* his Brother, made himself King of *Naples* and *Sicily*. But the Pope, on whom this Kingdom depended as a Fief, being dissatisfied with *Manfred*, offered the same to *Charles* Earl of *Anjou*, Brother of *Lewis IV.* King of *France*; and he accepting it, was crowned at *Rome*, upon Condition that he should pay to the Pope 8000 Ounces of Gold, and make a yearly Present of a White Horse as an acknowledgment; and if he was chosen Emperor, that he should not unite that Kingdom with the Empire: The Pope being unwilling to have any one more powerful than himself in *Italy*. *Charles* thereupon vanquished *Manfred*, and having murder'd him and his Children, took Possession of the Kingdom. Then *Conradin*, Duke of *Swabia*, came with an Army to recover the Kingdom, which was the Inheritance of his Ancestors; and being routed in a Battle near the Lake of *Celano*, was ¹²⁶⁸ made

A third Expedition to the Holy Land without success.

The first Pretensions of the French upon the Kingdom of *Naples*.

1261

An unfortu-
nate Expedi-
tion of S.
Lewis,

made a Prisoner, and in the Year next following had his Head cut off at *Naples*, by the Intigation of the Pope, who being asked by *Charles*, *What he had left to do with his Prisoner?* answered, *Vita Conradini, mors Caroli; Mors Conradini, vita Caroli.* And as by the Death of this young Prince was extinguished the Noble Race of the Dukes of *Swabia*, so this *Charles* laid the first Pretensions of *France* to the Kingdom of *Naples*. In the mean while King *Lewis*, not satisfied with his former unfortunate Expedition against the Infidels, resolved to try his Fortune against *Tunis*, either because he found that this place lay very convenient for his Brother's Kingdom of *Sicily*, or because he hoped thereby to open a way for the Conquest of *Egypt*, without which, all the Expeditions into the *Holy Land* were like to prove ineffectual. But in this Siege he lost a great part of his Army by Sickness, and died himself there in the Year 1270. From the youngest Son of this *Lewis IV. viz. from Robert* Earl of *Clairmont* sprang the *Bourbon* Family, which now sways the Scepter of *France*.

Philip the
Hardy.

The Sicilian
Vespers,

1282.

§ 8. His Son *Philip*, surnamed *the Hardy*, succeeded him, under whose Reign that considerable Earldom of *Thoulouse* was united to the Crown of *France*, *Alfonfus*, Son of *Lewis IX.* who had married the only Heiress of this Country, happening to die without Issue, in an Expedition into *Africa*. In the Reign also of this King fell out the so much celebrated *Sicilian Vespers*, in which all the *French* were at one blow extirpated out of *Sicily*. The Business was thus. Some *French-men* had Ravished the Wife of *John* of *Prochyta*, born at *Salerno*, who enflamed with Revenge, sought for Aid from *Pieter* King of *Arragon*, hoping by his Assistance to drive *Charles* out of *Sicily*. At the same time the *Sicilians* were very averse to the *French*, who had committed great Outrages in that Kingdom; and Pope *Nicholas V.* lent a helping hand, as being apprehensive of the Power of *Charles*; as did also *Michael Paleologus* the *Constantinopolitan* Emperor, because *Charles* had made some Pretensions to that Empire. Upon the whole, *John*, disguised in a Monks Habit, travelled about from place to place, till he had brought his Design to perfection. It was next to a Miracle that the Design was not betray'd in three Years time, it having been so long a forming in several places. At last it was put in Execution, it being agreed upon, that on the second Holy-day in *Easter*, at that very time when the *Bells*

rung

rung in to the *Vespers*, all the *French* throughout the whole Kingdom of *Sicily* should be massacred at once, which was done accordingly within two Hours time with great Barbarity, no Person being spared in the Massacre. This done, *Pieter* King of *Aragon* possess'd himself of the Kingdom of *Sicily*. And tho' the Pope order'd the *Croisade* to be preached up against *Pieter*, and declared *Charles*, the second Son of *Philip*, King of *Aragon*, and this *Philip* marched with a great Army to put his Son in Possession, yet it all proved labour in vain, and *Philip* died in the Year 1285. His Son and Successor *Philip*, surnamed *the Handsome*, upon some frivolous Pretences, began a War with the *English*, taking from them the City of *Bordeaux*, and the greatest part of *Aquitain*, which however they soon after recovered by virtue of a Peace concluded berwixt them. Not long after he attacked the Earl of *Flanders*, who, by the Instigation of the *English*, had entered into a Confederacy with a great many Neighbouring Lords against him, and from whom he took most of his strong Holds. But the *Flemmings* being soon tired with the Insolencies committed by the *French*, cut in pieces the *French* Garrisons; whereupon the King sent an Army under the Command of *Robert* Earl of *Artois*, to reduce them to Obedience; but he was defeated near *Courtray*, there being 20000 *French* slain upon the Spot, which happened chiefly by this Misfortune, that the Cavalry putting on at full speed rode precipitantly into a Ditch. It is related that the *Flemmings* got above 8000 gilt Spurs as a Booty from the *French*. And tho' afterwards there were 25000 killed of the *Flemmings*, yet they quickly recollecting themselves, raised another Army of 60000 Men, and obliged the King, by a Peace made betwixt them, to restore them to their ancient State. This King *Philip* also, with consent of the Pope, suppress'd the rich Order of the Knights Templers, and died in the Year 1314. To him succeeded his three Sons, each in his turn, who all died without Issue, and without doing any thing of Moment. The eldest, *Lewis* X. surnamed *Hutin*, died in the Year 1316; and his Brother *Philip*, surnamed *the Tall*, had a Contest for the Crown with his deceased Brother's Daughter *Joan*, she being supported by her Mothers Brother, the Duke of *Burgundy*, but it was determined in favour of *Philip* by virtue of the *Salick* Law. Under this King the *Jews* were banished out of *France*, as being accused of poisoning the Fountains and Springs. He died in the Year 1322. To him succeeded the third Brother, *Charles* IV. surnamed *the Hand-some*, in whose Reign all the *Italian* and *Lombards*, who

Philip the Handsome.

1292.

He has still success in *Flanders*.

1302.

1334.

He suppress'd the Templers.

Lewis X.
Philip the Tall.

Charles IV.

M

being

being Usurers, did exact upon the People, were banished the Kingdom. He commenced a War in *Aquitain* against the *English*, but these Differences were quickly composed by the Intercession of Queen *Isabella*, Sister of *Charles*. He died in the Year 1328.

Philip of Valois, His Title contested by Edward III. of England, and on what ground.

§ 9. After the Death of this King, *France* was for a great many Years together torn in pieces by very unfortunate and bloody Wars, which had almost proved fatal to this Kingdom: For a Contest arose about the Succession, betwixt *Philip of Valois*, *Philip the Handsom's* Brother's Son, and *Edward III.* King of *England*, the above-mention'd *Philip the Handsom's* Daughters Son. The former pretended a Right by virtue of the *Salick Law*, which excludes the Females from the Succession; But the latter, tho' he did not deny the *Salick Law*, made use of the plea, that this Law did not bar from the Succession the Sons born of the King's Daughters. And it was certain, that he was nearer akin to the deceased King than *Philip*, neither could any Precedent be brought where a Son of the King's Daughter had been excluded from the Succession to admit his Brother's Son. However the Estates of *France* declared for *Philip*, partly upon the persuasion of *Robert* Earl of *Artois*, and partly because they were unwilling to depend, as an accessory appendage upon *England*. And tho' King *Edward* put up this Affront at first, and came in Person to do Homage to *Philip* for his Provinces which he was possess'd of in *France*; yet not long after he began to show his Resentment. Besides, the States of *England* exhorted him not to let fall his just Pretensions tamely, and *Robert* Earl of *Artois*, *Philip's* Cousin, being fallen out with him, for not consenting to reduce the County of *Artois*, stir'd up King *Edward* to undertake a War against *France*. In the mean time while *Philip* had defeated the *Flemmings*, who were risen in Rebellion against their Earl, to that degree, that of 16000 Men not one escaped the Sword. In the Year 1336. the *English* began to make War against *France*, which was carried on for some Years with equal Advantage on both sides, and was discontinued by several Truces; till at last *Edward* landed with an Army in *Normandy*, and out-braving the *French*, approach'd to the very Gates of *Paris*. But *Edward* making soon after his Retreat through *Picardy* towards *Flanders*, was overtaken by *Philip* near *Albeville*; where a bloody Battle was fought betwixt them. The *French* Forces being extremely tir'd by a long March, gave the *English* an easie Victory. Besides, some *Genouese* Foot retreated immediately,

War with
England.

Battle near
Crecy.

diately, their Bows having been rendered useleſs by the rainy Weather; which the Duke d'Alençon perceiving, and thinking it to have been done by Treachery, fell with a Body of Horſe in among them, and ſo cauſed the firſt Confuſion. And further, the *Engliſh* made uſe of four or five Pieces of great Braſs Cannon againſt the *French*, which being never ſeen before in *France*, cauſed a great Terror in the *French* Army. This Victory is the more remarkable, becauſe (according to the *French* Hiſtorians) the *Engliſh* were not above 25000 ſtrong, whereas the *French* were above 100000. Out of which number 30000 Foot Soldiers were ſlain, and 1200 Horſemen, amongſt whom was the King of *Bohemia*. This King, though he was blind, yet charged the Enemy on Horſe-back betwixt two of his Friends, who had ty'd his Horſe to theirs, and they were all three found dead together. The next day there was a great Slaughter made among ſome *French* Troops, who not knowing what had paſſed the day before, were on their March to join the *French* Camp. After this Battle, the *Engliſh* took *Calais*, *Philip* having in vain attempted its re-^{take Calais,} lief with 15000 Men. This unfortunate King, however, received this one Comfort, that the Dukedom of *Dauphinee* ^{Dauphinee} was annexed to the Crown of *France*, by the Gift of *Hubert* ^{annexed to} the laſt Duke, upon Condition, that the eldeſt Son of the Kings of *France* ſhould always bear the Title of *Dauphine*. This *Hubert* having conceived a mortal hatred againſt the then Earl of *Savoy*, had before put himſelf under the Protection of *France*; but when afterwards by an unfortunate Accident he kill'd his only Son, he retir'd thro' grief into a Monastery, giving to the King of *France* the Poſſeſſion of his Country. This King *Philip* alſo ranſom'd and repoſſeſſ'd himſelf of *Rouſſilion* and *Montpelier*, and was the firſt who impoſed that ſo much abominated Tax in *France* upon Salt, called the *Gabel*, whereby the Subjects are oblig'd to pay for Salt and Sea-Water at ſo dear a rate. In alluſion to which, King *Edward* uſed to call him in jeſt, *The Author of the Sack Law*. He died in the Year 1350.

§ 10. His Son and Succeſſor, *John*, was yet more unfortunate in his Wars againſt the *Engliſh* than his Father. For the Truce being expir'd, the War began afreſh, wherein Prince *Edward* made an Inroad with 12000 Men out of *Aquitain*, deſtroying all round about him; and King *John* intending to cut off his retreat, overtook him with all his Forces near *Maupertus*, two Leagues from *Poitiers*. The Prince offe-^{Battle near Poitiers.} r'd the King Satisfaction for the damage ſuſtained, which

1356.

A dishonour-
able peace to
France.

1364.

he refusing to accept of, attack'd Prince Edward in his advantageous Post, he being surrounded with Hedges and Vineyards; but the *English*, by the help of their Bows soon broke through his Vanguard, and afterwards the whole Army, which consisted of 50000 Men, killing upon the Spot (as it is related by the *French* Historians) 6000 *French*, amongst whom were 1200 Gentlemen, and fifty Noblemen; and taking Prisoners, the King and his youngest Son; the three eldest having, by the counsel and direction of their Governour, sav'd themselves by flying upon the first break of the Army. During the Father's Imprisonment, *Charles*, the Dauphine, took upon him the Administration of Affairs, but the People which had been sorely oppress'd hitherto, being unwilling to obey it, caus'd great Disorders in the Kingdom. The Peasants rose up against the Nobility, and the Citizens of *Paris* made heavy Complaints. The Soldiers for want of Pay lived at Discretion, and made a miserable havock in the Country; *Charles* of Navarré added fuel to the Fire, in hopes to make his own Advantage by these troublesome Times, and did not stick to make pretensions to the Crown; yet Matters were compos'd with him at last. But the Estates of *France* refusing to accept of such Conditions as were propos'd by the *English*, the King of *England* enter'd *France* with a great Army, and over-run the greatest part of it, but could not make himself Master of any fortify'd place. Then a Peace was concluded at *Bretigny*, a League from *Chartres*; by virtue of which the *French* were to surrender to the *English* besides what they were possess'd of before, *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Rochelle*, *Païs d'Aunis*, *Angoumois*, *Perigord*, *Limosin*, *Quercy*, *Agénois*, and *Bigorre*, with the Sovereignty over them; besides *Calais*, and the Counties d'Oye, *Guines*, and *Ponthieu*, and three Millions of *Livers*, as a Ransom for the King's Person. This Peace was very hard for *France*, and continued not long. King *John* forc'd by Necessity, was oblig'd to do another thing little becoming his Grandeur, for he sold his Daughter to *Galeace*, Viscount of *Milan*, for 600000 Crowns, giving her in Marriage to the said Viscount. This King presented his youngest Son *Philip*, surnamed the Hardy, with the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, it being vacant by the death of the last Duke. From this *Philip* descended the famous Dukes of *Burgundy*, whose Territories, at last, devolved to the House of *Austria*. This King died in *England*, whether he was gone to make Satisfaction for his Son, who being a Hostage there had made his escape.

§ II. King John was succeeded by his Son Charles V. ^{Charles the Wise.} named *the Wise*, who prudently made amends for the rashness of his Grand-father and Father, by never engaging himself in Battles with the *English*, but protracting the War, and by secret Intrigues endeavouring to tire out their Courage. The disbanded Soldiers had mutiny'd, and were become so Insolent in their depredations, that no body durst oppose them. These he sent into *Spain*, where *Peter*, surnamed *the Cruel*, and *Henry I.* contended then for the Crown of *Castile*: And their numerous force did so alarm the Pope, that in their March he presented them with 200000 Livres, and a good store of Indulgences, to divert them thereby from taking their way near *Avignon*. *Edward Prince of Wales* embarked also in this War, but got nothing by it but a sickly Body, and great want of Money. Upon which he pretended to lay a Tax upon his Vassals in *Guienne*, to pay off his Soldiers; but they complained thereof to the King of *France*; who having made all necessary preparations, and being inform'd that the Prince languished under a mortal Disease, summon'd him to appear in *Paris*, pretending, that the Peace made at *Bretigny* was of no force, since the *English* had not performed the Conditions, and had since that time committed Hostilities; and with that plea he insisted upon his former Right of Sovereignty over *Aquitain*. And Prince *Edward* having sent him a disdainful Answer, King *Charles* denounced War against the *English*. A great many Fast-days and Processions were kept by the King's Order in *France*; and the Priests made it their business to represent the Justice of the King's Cause, and the Injustice of the *English* to the People. By this way he insinuated himself into the Favour of the *French* that lived under the *English* Jurisdiction, and influenced his own Subjects to raise the larger Sums of Money. The Archbishop of *Tholouse* alone did, by his cunning and eloquent Perswasives, bring over to his Party above fifty Cities and strong Castles. The Constable *Bertrand du Guesclin* did also great mischief to the *English* with small Parties, and not only worsted them in several Rencounters, but beat them out of *Perigord* and *Limousin*: But in *Guienne* especially, the *English* Affairs were in a bad Condition, after the *Spanish* Fleet, which was sent to the assistance of the *French*, by *Henry*, King of *Castile*, had ruin'd the *English* Fleet near *Rochelle*. After which exploit *Poitiers* was taken from them, and *Rochelle* upon very advantageous Conditions, surrender'd it self to the King of *France*. And King *Edward* being detained by contrary Winds, and so unable to bring over timely Relief, *Xanironge*, *Angoumois*, and

He declares
War against
the *English*.

After the
Death of Ed-
ward, Charles
attacks the
English with
Advantage.

Some other places followed the Example of the former. The *English*, not long after, with an Army of 30000 Men, marched from *Calais* cross the Country as far as *Guienne*, ravaging and plundering by the way where-ever they came; yet would *Charles* never hazard a Battle with them, but contented himself to annoy them with Skirmishes, in which he did them considerable Mischief. The Pope, in the mean time labour'd hard to make Peace betwixt these two Crowns, but King *Edward* hapening to die about that time, King *Charles* took hold of this Opportunity, and attacking the *English* with five several Armies at one time, took all from them but *Calais*, *Bordeaux*, and *Bayonne* in *Guienne*; and *Cherburg* in *Normandy*. The *English*, during the Minority of their King, being at the same time pester'd with the Plague, and the War with the *Scots*, were not in a Capacity to send sufficient Relief: Though after all *Charles* miscarried in his Enterprize against *Britany*. In the year 1379, the Emperor *Charles IV.* came to visit him in *Paris*, where he constituted the *Dauphin* a perpetual Vicar of the Empire in *Dauphinee*: And ever since, say the *French*, the German Emperors never did pretend to any thing in *Dauphinee*, or in the Kingdom of *Arelat*. He died in the Year 1380.

Charles VI.

1394.

§ 12. Now we are come to that most unfortunate Reign of *Charles VI.* At the very beginning of which one of the main occasions of Mischief to *France* was, that *Joan*, Queen of *Naples*, standing in fear of *Charles de Duraz*, did adopt *Lewis*, Duke of *Anjou*, declaring him Heir of that Kingdom. The Duke willingly accepting of her Offer, rais'd, on her behalf, an Army of 30000 Horse, applying to that use the Treasure left by *Charles V.* which he had got clandestinely into his Possession. With this Army he made himself Master of *Provence*, which then belong'd to *Joan*. And tho' in the mean time *Charles de Duraz* having kill'd *Joan*, had made himself Master of the Kingdom: the Duke of *Anjou*, nevertheless pursued his intended Expedition; but was by continual Marches, and the cunning of *Charles*, led about and tir'd to that degree, that he died in great Misery, very few of so great an Army having had the good fortune to return into *France*. The People also were generally much dissatisfy'd at the beginning: For those who had the Tuition of the King to curry Favour with the People, had promised an abatement of the heavy Taxes: But presently after the same being renewed, augmented, and devoured by the Courtiers, great Troubles and Insurrections arose, both in *Paris*, and other Places. In the mean

mean while, the *Flemings* had carried themselves insolently towards their Lord, and calling to his Assistance the *French*, they kill'd 40000 *Flemings*, together with their General *Ar-1382.*
teville. The general Dissatisfaction of the People was much increased afterward, when a great Sum of Money was employed upon an Expedition against *England*, which proving fruitless, both the Money and Men were lost. *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, Brother of this King *Charles*, married *Valentina*, the Daughter of *John Galeacius*, Viscount of *Milan*, upon this Condition, that he should receive immediately as a Dowry, not only a great Treasure of Money and Jewels, but also the County of *Ast*; and in case her Father should die without Issue, the whole Country should be devolved on *Valentina* and her Children, which Contract has not only furnished *France* with a pretension to *Milan*, but has likewise been the occasion of great Calamities. After this, another Misfortune happen'd to *France*; for the King, whose Brain was mightily weakened by Debaucheries in his younger Years, as he was travelling in *Britany*, fell into a sudden Distraction, caused partly by the great Heat, which was then in the Month of *August*; partly, because as 'tis reported, a tall black Man appear'd to him, who, stopping his Horse by the Bridle, said, *Stop King, whither will you go? You are betray'd*. Soon after, a Page falling asleep, let the Point of his Lance drop upon the Head-piece of him who rid just before the King, which the King being extremely surpriz'd at, interpreted it as directed against him. And tho' this madness ceased afterwards, yet was his Understanding much impair'd, and the Fits would return by intervals. This unhappy Accident was the occasion of that fatal Contest concerning the Administration of the Kingdom (which the King was incapable of) betwixt *Lewis*, Duke of *Orleans*, the King's Brother, and *Philip*, Duke of *Burgundy*, his Uncle. The first claimed it on the account of Proximity of Blood; the latter on account of his Age and Experience. The latter was most approv'd of by the Estates, who declar'd him Regent; but the Duke of *Orleans*, by forming new Intrigues, still endeavour'd to make himself the Head of the Kingdom, which caused pernicious Factions in the Court. And though the Duke of *Burgundy* died, his Son, *John*, pursuing his Fathers Pretensions, the Hatred so increased betwixt both Parties, that notwithstanding an outside Reconciliation formerly made betwixt them, the Duke of *Burgundy* caus'd the Duke of *Orleans* to be murdered by some Russians at Night, in the Streets of *Paris*. And though the Duke of *Burgundy*, after having made away his Rival, and forc'd a Par-

The first rise
of the French
Pretension
upon Milan;

1389.

The King
falls under an
Alienation of
Mind.

1464.

The Duke of
Orleans assassinated by the
Duke of Bur-
gundy, 1497.

The English
advan-
ced
1418.
1419.

Battle of Agincourt.

1419.
The Duke of
Burgundy
assassinated.

don from the King, was now the only Man in the Court, yet were the Animosities betwixt the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Sons of the murder'd Duke of *Orleans*, not extinguish'd thereby, which divided the whole Kingdom into two Factions, one siding with the *Burgundian*, the other with the Family of *Orleans*; and occasion'd barbarous Murthers, Devastations, and such other Calamities, which are the common Products of Civil Commotions. At last, the *Burgundian* Faction was brought very low by the King and his Party. But the *English* having a watchful Eye upon the intestine Divisions in *France*, landed in *Normandy* with a great Army, and took *Harfluer*: But being extreemly weaken'd, both in the Siege, and by Sickness, retir'd towards *Calais*. In the mean while the *French* had got together an Army, four times stronger than the *English*, which met them near *Agincourt*, a Village in the County of *St. Poll*, where a Battle being fought betwixt them, 6000 *French* were kill'd upon the Spot, and a great number taken Prisoners, among whom were a great many Persons of Quality. (The *English* Historians make this Defeat much greater; it being rarely to be observ'd, that the Historians of two Nations, who are at Enmity, agree in their Relations.) Yet the *English* being extreemly fatigued could not pursue the Victory. However, the Invasion made by a Foreign Enemy did in no ways diminish the Intestine Divisions, but rather augmented them: For the Duke of *Burgundy* perceiving his Party in *France* to decline, began to favour the *English*, who, in the Year next following, landed again in *Normandy*, and had great Success. At last the Queen who had hitherto had a share in the Government, added fuel to the Fire: For the Constable d'*Armagnac* having now the sole Administration of Affairs, and being only balanc'd by the Authority of the Queen, took an opportunity, by the free Conversation of the Queen, to put such a Jealousie in the King's Head, that with the consent of *Charles* the Dauphine, she was banish'd the Court. Which so incens'd the Queen, that conceiving an implacable Hatred against her Son, she sided with the Duke of *Burgundy*, whose Party was thereby greatly strengthen'd. Thus commenc'd the Intestine Wars, wherein both Parties were so exasperated against one another, that they had little regard to the great Success of the *English*, who, in the mean time conquer'd all *Normandy*, and *Roan* itself. The Dauphine intending at one Blow to root out the Evil of these Intestine Commotions, cunningly invited the Duke of *Burgundy* to come to an Agreement with him; and in their second Interview at *Montereau*, caus'd him to be kill'd. But this Stroke had a quite contrary

Effect

trary effect: For the generality of the Nation abominated the Fact, and the Queen took from hence an opportunity totally to ruin her Son, and to exclude him from the Succession. With this view, entering into a League with the murder'd Duke's Son, *Philip*, She concluded a peace with *Henry V.* King of *England*, by vertue of which, he was to marry *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Charles VI.* and during his Life to be Regent of *France*, and after his Death, to be put into the full Possession of the Crown of *France*; so that both the Crowns of *France* and *England* were to be united; only each Kingdom was to be ruled according to its own Laws. Besides this, a Sentence was pronounc'd against the *Dauphine* in *Paris*, that by reason of the Murder committed by him upon the Duke of *Burgundy*, he was declared incapable of the Crown, and that he should be banish'd the Kingdom for ever. He appeal'd from this Sentence to God and his Sword, and set his Court up at *Poitiers*, so that at that time there were in *France* two Governments and two Courts; but the Affairs of the *Dauphine* were in a very ill Condition, very few of the Provinces siding with him; those that did, were *Anjou*, *Poitou*, *Tours*, *Auvergne*, *Berry*, and *Languedock*, but all of them mightily exhausted of Money. But it was happy for him, that the brave King *Henry V.* died in the very Flower of his Age and good Fortune, as likewise did, not long after, *Charles VI.* whose Life (by the Infirmities of his Mind, being incapable of governing) had¹⁴²² greatly obstructed the Welfare of the Kingdom.

§ 13. *Charles VII.* whom we have hitherto call'd the *Dauphine*, caused himself immediately after his Father's Death, to be proclaim'd King, with the Assistance of the bravest among the *French*, tho' indeed his Affairs at the beginning were under very ill Circumstances: For the Duke of *Bedford*, who was constituted Regent in *France*, having caused young *Henry VI.* of *England*, to be proclaim'd King of *France* in *Paris*, did *Henry VI.* of *England*, proclaim'd King of *France*, in Conjunction with the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Britany*, try all ways to expel him quite out of *France*. His Forces were several times miserably beaten by the *English*; the greatest part of the Cities abandon'd him. He was at last become so poor, that he rarely could dine in Publick, and it was observ'd, that one time he had nothing for Dinner, but a piece of roasted Mutton, and a couple of Fowls. Besides this, most of the great Men about him being dissatisfy'd with the ambitious Proceedings of the Constable *Richmond*, had left the Court, and were driving on their own Intrigues. The only Comfort left to *Charles*, was, that there was a Misunderstanding

Misunder-
standing be-
twixt the
English and
the Duke of
Burgundy,
the only ad-
vantage
Charles had
left,

standing betwixt the *English* and the Duke of *Burgundy*; else if they had with their joyn't Forces vigorously attack'd *Charles*; he, in all probability could not have held out against them. The occasion of the Misunderstanding happen'd thus; *Jaquesline*, Countess of *Hennegau*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friesland*, being divorc'd from her Husband, *John*, Duke of *Brabant*, a Cousin of the Duke of *Burgundy*, was married again to the Duke of *Gloucester*, Brother of *Henry V.* The Duke of *Burgundy* taking his Cousin's part, it caus'd great Heart-burning betwixt him and the Duke of *Gloucester*. And tho' the Duke of *Bedford* endeavour'd to appease them, yet from that time the Duke of *Burgundy* entertain'd a Grudge against the *English*; which encreas'd afterwards, when the *English* refus'd to put the City of *Orleans* into his Hands. This City being besieg'd by the *English*, was reduc'd to the utmost Extremity; the *French* that attack'd a Convoy which was going to the *English* Camp having been entirely beaten: Which Engagement is call'd *la journée des Haras*, or, *the Battle of the Herrings*. *Charles's* Affairs were then become so desperate, that he had resolv'd to retire into *Dauphinee*, when upon a sudden an unlook'd for help was sent him: For a Country Maid, born in *Lorraine*, whose Name was *Joan*, did in that juncture pretend that she was sent from God to relieve *Orleans*, and to see the King crown'd at *Rheims*. Both which she effected, striking thereby great Terror into the *English*; whereas, on the other side, the *French* being greatly encourag'd by this Success, saw their Affairs from henceforward mend every day. But this poor Wench following the Wars longer, as it seems, than she had in Commission, was taken Prisoner making a Sally out of *Champagne*, and being deliver'd to the *English*, was with great dishonour burnt as a Witch at *Roan*. The *English* perceiving their Affairs not to go forward as formerly, resolv'd to give them new Life and Vigour, by bringing over the young King *Henry*, and having him crown'd in *Paris*: And to keep fair with the Duke of *Burgundy*, they gave him the Counties of *Brie* and *Champagne*; yet all this prov'd insufficient. So that the War being thus carried on for several Years only with light Skirmishes, and both Parties being tired out, a Treaty was at last propos'd by Mediation of the Pope at *Arras*; but the *English* rigorously insisting upon their Pretensions, which were very hard, they were deserted by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who made a separate Peace with *Charles* upon very advantageous Conditions. At the same time the *English* suffer'd an additional Misfortune in the Death of the Duke of *Bedford*, who hitherto had administr'd their Affairs in France with

The Maid 'of
Orleans.

1431.

The *English*
Power de-
clines in
France.

1435.

with great Prudence. After this, the Cities of *France* surren-
der'd one after another to *Charles*; and among the rest the Ci-
ty of *Paris*. But in regard the *English* had made miserable Havock throughout *France*, and the *French* Soldiers them-
selves being ill paid, had committed great Depredations, with-
out any Order or Discipline, a great Famine ensu'd, and after-
wards a violent Plague. It is related that the Wolves snatch'd
the Children off the Streets of the Suburbs of *St. Anthony* in
Paris. The War having been thus protracted for a consider-
able time, a Truce was concluded for some Years. The King
to be rid of the Soldiers, sent them into *Alsace*, under pre-
tence to disturb the Council at *Basil*. They killed at once 4000
Swiss; but having lost double the number, soon after return-
ed home again. In the mean time, the *English* were degener-
ated from their former Valour, their Forces were extremly
diminish'd in *France*, and the Soldiers for want of Pay had
given themselves over to Plunder and Robbery. They want-
ed good Officers, their Places of strength had but sorry Go-
vernors; and the *French* grew weary of the *English* Yoke. At
home *England* labour'd under intestine commotions and the
heat of faction; and withal suffer'd extremly in being twice
defeated by the *Scots*. *Charles* therefore having met with this
Opportunity, resolv'd to beat the *English* at once out of
France. He took, for a pretence of the War, that they had bro-
ken the Truce in invading *Britany*, and the *Scots*; and attack-
ing them with great Vigour in several places at once, he drove
them, within the space of thirteen Months, out of *Normandy*.
The next Year after he master'd *Aquitain*; and the Year af-
ter *Bayonne*, the last place of all, surrender'd itself; so that
the *English* had nothing left on the Continent of *France*, but
Calais and the County of *Guines*. Soon after *Bordeaux* revol-
ted from the *French*, and sought for Aid of the *English*, but
the brave *Talbot* being kill'd in an Engagement, it was retak-
en and reunited to the *French* Crown, after it had been 300
Years in the Possession of the *English*. Thus did this King re-
unite the mangled Kingdom, expelling the *English* out of its
Bowels. Nevertheless he did not entirely enjoy the Fruits of
his good Fortune, for he liv'd at variance with his Son, who
for the space of thirteen Years came not to Court. And be-
ing at last perswaded, that a Design was formed against his
Life, it so disturb'd him, that for fear of being poisoned, he
starved himself.

1436.

He drives the
English out of
France, 1449;
1451.

1453.

1461.

§ 14. To him succeeded his Son, *Lewis XI.* a cunning, re-
solute, and malicious Prince, who laid the first Foundation
of

Lewi XI.

He reduces
the excessive
Power of the
Nobility.
A League a-
gainst him.

The King's
politic Me-
thod.

The Original
of selling the
Offices of
France.

Duke of Bur-
gundy slain.
1477.

of the absolute Power since exercised by the Kings of France, whereas formerly the Royal Power was kept under by the Authority of the Great Men of the Kingdom. He began with reforming his Court and Ministers according to his Pleasure: Of which the Great Men foreseeing the Consequence, enter'd into a League, which they call'd, *La Ligu du bien public, the League for the publick good*; by which they pretend to guard the Publick against the King's Arbitrary Proceedings. Among these were the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Britany*, who endeavour'd by all means to keep the King within Bounds. In the Year 1465, *Charles*, the young Duke of *Burgundy*, enter'd France with an Army, and fought a Battle with the King near *Montleberry*, wherein the Advantage was near equal; but, because the King retreated a little backwards, the Night following, the Duke of *Burgundy* pretended to have gained the Victory, which put him upon those Enterprizes which afterwards cost him his Life. The King extricated himself with a great deal of Cunning out of this danger, for he released the Taxes, and with great Promises and fine Words appeas'd the People, all which, as soon as the danger was pass'd, he revok'd at pleasure. To dissolve this Faction, he made Divisions betwixt the most powerful; the bravest he brought over to his side by giving them particular Advantages; the rest he ruin'd by his Policy, especially by bribing their Friends and Servants. And being in great want of Money, he borrow'd great Sums of his Servants; and such as refused to lend, were put out of their Employments: Which, 'tis said, gave the first occasion of the Sale of Offices and Honours in France. But the Duke of *Burgundy* persisted in his Opposition, and in the Year 1468. hem'd him in at *Peronne*; and tho' *Lewis* with much ado got clear of the imminent danger, his conduct that upon other occasions had been very Politick was loudly censured. At last *Lewis* was rid of this his troublesome Enemy, who was kill'd by the *Swiss* near *Nancy*. *Lewis* taking advantage of the great Confusion, which was occasioned by the Death of the Duke in his Country, took Possession of the Dukedom of *Burgundy*, under pretext that the same was an Appanage, and brought over to his side the Cities situated on the River *Soam*, which had been under the jurisdiction of *Charles*. It was generally believ'd, that *Lewis*, by way of Marriage, might easily have annexed the whole Inheritance of this Duke unto France, if he had not conceiv'd such an implacable hatred against this House, that he was resolv'd to ruin it. Two Years before the Death of the Duke of *Burgundy*, King *Edward IV.* of England landed with

a great Army in France, whom Lewis with Presents and fair Promises persuaded to return home again: He united to the Crown *Provence, Anjou, and Mons*, having obtained the same by the last Will and Testament of *Charles d'Anjou*, Count de *Maine*, who was the last Male-Heir of the House of *Anjou*; notwithstanding that, *Rene*, Duke of *Lorraine*, Son of *Toland d'Anjou*, pretended a Right to the same by his Mothers side. In his latter days he lived miserably, and grew ridiculous, being in continual fear of Death. He died in the Year 1483.

§ 15. His Son *Charles VIII.* had at the beginning of his *Charles VIII.* Reign, his Hands full with the Duke of *Britany*, and was marching with an Army to unite that Province by main force to the Crown. But understanding that *Maximilian of Austria*, had got *Anna*, the only Heiress of this Dukedom, betroth'd to himself; the French King thought it no ways adviseable to let such a delicious Moriel fall to the share of the House of *Austria*; and accordingly obliged the Bride, partly by force, partly by fair words, to throw off *Maximilian*, and to be married to himself, whereby this Country was united to France. And tho' *Henry VII.* King of *England*, did not look with a favourable Eye upon the growing Power of France, *Britany* untill 1492. and accordingly with a great Army besieged *Boulogne*, yet in consideration of a good Sum of Money, he was prevailed upon to return home again; especially, since *Maximilian* (who had received a double Affront from *Charles*, in not only taking his Bride from him, but likewise sending home his Daughter *Margaret*, that had been his contracted Bride) did not join his Forces with him according to Agreement. *Maximilian* took *Arras* and *St. Omer*, but being not able to go further, he consented that his Son *Philip*, Lord of the *Netherlands*, should make a Truce with *Charles*. On the other side, *Charles* gave to *Ferdinand the Catholick*, the Counties of *Roussillon* and *Cerdagne*, some say, to engage him thereby not to oppose his intended Expedition against *Naples*. Others say, that *Ferdinand* corrupted *Charles's* Confessor, to persuade him, to restore that Country to its lawful Sovereign. France being thus by the Union with *Britany* become an entire Kingdom, it began to contrive how to obtain the Sovereignty over *Italy*. *Charles* had a Pretension to it, in regard the Right and Title of the Family of *Anjou* and *Naples*, had by the Death of the last Duke of *Anjou* and Earl of *Provence*, devolv'd to *Lewis XI.* and consequently to himself. But this young and fiery King received the greatest Encouragement from *Lewis*, surnamed *Murderer*, or the Black, Duke of *Milan*, who, having Tuition of

An Expedition
on to Naples,
and the Pre-
tensions of it.

1494.

Charles conquer'd Naples.

1495.

The League of Italy against the French.

He lefeth Naples.

1498.

of his Nephew, *John Galeas*, the true Heir of this Dukedom, but a weak Prince, had under that pretence made himself Master of the same. This Duke fearing that he might be put out of Possession by *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, whose Son *Alphonso's* Daughter *Isabella* was married to *John Galeas*, endeavour'd to give *Ferdinand* his Hands full, that he might not be at leisure to think of him; knowing that *Ferdinand* and his Son *Alphonfus* were much hated by their Subjects for their Tyranny and Impiety: Thereupon an Expedition was undertaken against *Naples*, which prov'd the occasion of continual Miseries to *Italy* for the space of forty Years. It seem'd to be fatal to *Italy*, that the wife *Italianse* either could or would not prevent this Expedition, which had been projected two Years before. *Charles* had at the beginning all the Success imaginable, for the *Italian* Troops were in a very ill Condition, and there being no body who durst oppose him, *Florence* and the Pope sided with him, the latter declaring *Charles* King of *Naples*. King *Alphonfus* stirr'd up by his own Conscience, abdicated himself, transferring all his Right and Title upon his Son *Ferdinand*: But his Forces being soon beaten and dispers'd, *Charles* made his solemn Entry into *Naples* with loud Acclamations. Immediately the whole Kingdom submitted to him, except the Isle of *Ischia*, and the Cities of *Brundisi* and *Gallipoli*. The Conquest of so fair a Kingdom, and that within five Months time, struck a Terror into the *Turkish* Emperor himself, at *Constantinople*, and even *Greece* was ready to Rebel as soon as the *French* should Land on that side. But the Face of Affairs was quickly changed; for the *French*, by their ill conduct, quickly lost the Favour of the *Neapolitans*: Besides, it was look'd upon as a thing of such Consequence by the rest of the Princes of *Europe*, that the Emperor, the Pope, King *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, *Venice*, and *Milan*, enter'd into a Confederacy, to drive the *French* out of *Italy*; *Charles* therefore fearing lest his Retreat might be cut off, took his way by Land into *France*, having left things but in an indifferent state of Defence in *Naples*. In his March he was met by the Confederate Army, near the River of *Taro*, where a Battle was fought, and tho' there were more kill'd on the Confederate side than of the *French*, yet he marched forward with such Precipitation, as if he had lost the Battle. *Charles* was no sooner returned into *France*, but *Ferdinand* retook, without great Trouble, the Kingdom of *Naples*, to the great Dishonour of the *French*, who were not able to maintain themselves there a whole Year, and of whom very few return'd alive into *France*. Not long after *Charles* died without Issue.

§ 16. To

§ 16. To him succeeded *Lewis XII.* formerly Duke of Or-^{*Lewis XII.*}
leans, who, not to lose *Britany*, married *Anna*, Widow of the
late King. He made War soon after on *Milan*, pretending a
Right to that Dukedom by his Grand-mother's side, and
having conquer'd the same within 21 days, *Lewis the Black*
was forc'd to fly with his Children and all his Treasure into
Germany. But the Inhabitants of *Milan* grew quickly weary of
the *French*, their Free Conversation with the Women being
above all intolerable to them, and therefore recall'd their
Duke, who having got together an Army of *Swiss*, was joy-
fully receiv'd, and regain'd the whole Country, except the
Castle of *Milan*, and the City of *Novara*. But *Lewis* sending
timely Relief, the Duke's-*Swiss* Soldiers refus'd to fight a-
gainst the *French*, so that the Duke endeavouring to save him-
self by flight in a common Soldiers Habit, was taken Prison-
er, and kept ten Years in Prison at *Loches*, where he died.
Thus the *French* got *Milan* again, and the City of *Genova*. Af-
ter so great Success, *Lewis* began to think of the Kingdom
of *Naples*: To obtain which, he made a League with *Ferdin-*^{He conquers}
and the Catholic, wherein it was agreed, that they should ^{*Milan.*}
divide the Kingdom betwixt them, so that the *French* should
have for their share *Naples*, *Terra di Lavoro*, and *Abruzze*; and
the *Spaniards*, *La Puglia* and *Calabria*. Each of them got his
share without any great trouble; *Frederick*, King of *Naples*
surrendering himself to King *Lewis*, who allow'd him a yearly
Pension of 30000 Crowns. But soon after new Differences
arose betwixt these two haughty Nations concerning the Li-
mits; for the *French* pretended that the Country of *Capitanate*
(which is very considerable for its Taxes paid for Sheep, which
are there very numerous) did belong to *Abruzze*, whereas the
Spaniards would have it belong to *Poville*. The *French*, at first,
had somewhat the better; but as soon as *Gonsalvus de Cordova*,
that cunning *Spaniard*, had broke their first Fury, and *Lewis*
did not send sufficient Relief, they were as shamefully beaten
again out of the Kingdom, as they had been before. *Lewis*
endeavour'd to revenge himself upon the *Spaniards* the next
Year, but though he attack'd them with four several Armies,
yet he could not gain any thing upon them: Wherefore he
made a Peace with *Ferdinand*, and enter'd into an Alliance
with him against *Philip*, Son in Law to *Ferdinand*, who ha-
ving after the Death of *Isabella*, taken from him the Kingdom
of *Castile*, was upheld by his Father *Maximilian*, and back'd
by *Henry* King of *England*, whose Son had married his Wife's
Sister. In the Year 1507. the City of *Genova* rebell'd against
Lewis,

The Venetian
War,

Lewis joins
in the League
against them,
1508.

1509]

'A League a-
gainst Lewis,

1512.

Lewis, but was soon reduc'd to her former Obedience. Then the War began afresh in *Italy* with the *Venetians*, who being too much addic'ted to Self-interest, had drawn upon themselves the hatred of all their Neighbours, having encroached upon every one of them; and *Lewis* especially attributed to them his loss of the Kingdom of *Naples*. To humble this proud State, a League was concluded at *Cambray*, betwixt the Emperor, the Pope, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain*. *Lewis* by entering into a Confederacy with his mortal Enemies, had more regard to his Passion than to his Interest, it being certain that he might upon all occasions have trusted to the Friendship of the *Venetians*. But now he was the first that fell upon them, and defeated them in a bloody Battle near *Giera d'Adua*, which caused such a Terror among them, that they left all what they had on the Continent, within 20 Days; and if *Lewis* had pursued his Victory whilst they were under this first Consternation, he might doubtless have put a period to their Greatness. But in the mean time that he marched backwards towards *Milen*, they got leisure to recover themselves; especially since the Emperor *Maximilian*, was not in earnest against them, and Pope *Julius II.* was reconciled to them. Nay, in the Year 1510, the Pope, *Ferdinand*, *Henry VIII.* and the *Swiss Cantons*, declar'd War against *Lewis*. For the Pope could not look with a good Eye upon the growing Power of *France* in *Italy*, *Ferdinand* feared lest *Lewis* might attack *Naples*; *Henry* being come lately to the Crown, was for making himself famous by so great an Undertaking; and the *Swiss* were set against *France*, for that *Lewis* had not paid them their old Arrears, and had refused to encrease their Pension, not because their Demands were extravagant, but because he would not be out-brav'd by them. In this War the French General, *Castro de Foix*, behaved himself very gallantly; for he relieved *Bononia*, beat the *Venetian* Army, killed 8000 of them in *Brescia*, and obtained a glorious Victory over the Confederate Army near *Ravenna*; in which Battle, nevertheless, this brave General being too hot in pursuing the Enemy, was unfortunately Slain. With his Death the French Affairs began to decline, and they were again forced to leave *Italy*. *Maximilian*, Son of *Lewis the Black*, was restor'd to his Dutchy of *Milan* by the help of the *Swiss*: The *Genouese* revolted, and made *Janus Fergusus* their Duke. *Ferdinand* and the *Catholick* took from King *John* the Kingdom of *Navarre*, which the French in vain endeavour'd to regain from the *Spaniards*. But

But *Lewis* being extremely desirous to regain *Milan*, enter'd into a League with *Venice*, and retook most places of that Dukedom, and the City of *Genoua*. He besieg'd Duke *Maximilian* in the Castle of *Novara*, but the *Swiss* coming to the Assistance of the Duke, attack'd the French with incredible Fury in their Camp, and drove them quite out of the Dukedom, which was thus twice taken in one Month. Then *Lewis* was at once attack'd by the Emperor, *England*, and the *Swiss*; and if the *English* and the *Swiss* had join'd, *France* would have run a great Risque: But King *Henry*, instead of entering into the Heart of *France*, amus'd himself with the Siege of *Tremouane*, where he defeated the *French*, that were come to its Relief, near *Guinegast*; this Battel was call'd, *The the Battel of the Spurs*, because the *French* made better use of their Spurs than their Swords. In short, after he had taken *Tournay*, he returned into *England*. The *Swiss*, who kept the Duke of *Tremovile* besieg'd in *Dijon* Castle, were bought off with 600000 Crowns, which were promised to them by the Duke without the King's Order, stipulating withal, that he should dismiss the Council of *Pisa*, and quit his Pretensions to the Dukedom of *Milan*. Which shameful Agreement the King refused to Ratify; and if the *Swiss* had not been more fond of the Ransom offer'd for the Hostages than their Blood, they had pay'd with their Lives for it. In the next ensuing Year, *Lewis* made a Peace with the King of *England*, who gave him his Sister *Mary* in Marriage; and this young Lady, 'tis thought hasten'd the Death of the old King, which ensu'd in the beginning of the Year 1515. This King was so well belov'd by his People, that he was generally call'd, *The Father of the People*.

§. 17. His Nephew, *Francis I.* succeeded him, who having made a League with *England*, the Arch-Duke *Charles*, and *Venice*, on a sudden invaded *Italy*, and took *Genoua*, and some other Places without great Opposition; but being encamp'd at *Marignano*, within a League of *Milan*, the *Swiss* unexpectedly fell upon him, and a bloody Fight ensu'd. The *Swiss* were at last repuls'd, and found that they could be beaten, having lost above 10000; but on the other hand, the *French* left 4000 of their best Men upon the Spot. After this Duke *Maximilian* surrender'd himself, and the whole Country, to

N

the

He conquers Milan again.

1513.

He is attack'd by several Princes at once.

*He aspires to
the Empire.*

*In a few Days,
he takes and
loses the King-
dom of Na-
varre.*

1521.

*A War kind-
led in Italy.*

*The French
driven out of
Milan 1521.*

the King, on the Condition of an Annual Pension of 30000 Ducates to be paid him. Soon after the King treated with the *Swiss*, and in Consideration of a good Sum, brought them again into an Alliance with *France*. He made also an Agreement with Pope *Leo X.* by virtue of which the King was to have the Right of naming Bishops and Abbots, but the Pope to keep certain Profits out of the chiefest Church Benefices, in the Year 1518, he redeem'd *Tournay* from the *Englifo* for a good Sum of Money. In the Year next ensuing, after the Death of the Emperor, *Maximilian*, *French* employ'd all his Engines to be exalted to the Imperial Dignity; but the *German* Princes fearing lest the *French* should endeavour to humble them, and for some other Considerations, prefer'd before him *Charles V.* This proved the Occasion of great Jealousies betwixt these two Princes; for *Francis* being very sensible what great Advantages he had gain'd by the Imperial Dignity, put himself into a good Posture, to prevent his becoming Master of him, and all the rest of the Princes in *Europe*. This Jealousy broke at last out into an open War, *Francis* endeavouring to retake *Navarre* from the *Spaniards*, for effecting of which he had a fair Opportunity, whilst the Divisions in *Spain* were on foot. The *French* conquer'd that Kingdom in a few Days time, but being not careful enough to preserve it, as easily lost it again. Soon after the War was kindled in the *Netherlands*, occasion'd by *Robert Van de Marck*, Lord of *Sedan*, whom *Francis* took into his Protection. This *Robert* was so puffed up with the *French* Protection, that he writ a Letter of Defiance to the Emperor, and fell into the Country of *Luxemburg*. But *Charles* quickly chastis'd this petty Enemy; and being persuaded that *Francis* had encouraged his Insolence, he took from him *St. Amand* and *Tournay*. The Business nevertheless might have been compos'd at the beginning, if the *French* had not insisted upon keeping *Fontarabia* which in the mean time had been surpriz'd by them. But the hardest Task was in *Italy*, both the Emperor and Pope being willing to drive *Francis* out of *Milan*, and to restore *Francis Sforza*. And indeed they effected both with good Success, for the *French* Army was not timely supply'd with Money, and being, besides this, beaten near *Bicoque*, the *French* were again dispossest of *Milan* and *Genoua*. And on the other side they also lost *Fontarabia*.

The Duke of
Bourbon re-
volts to the
Emperour.

1524.

Francis de-
feated at the
Battle of Pa-
via, and taken
Prisoner
1525.

He is set at
Liberty on
hard Condi-
tions, which he
did not per-
form.

Fontarabia. But what happen'd very ill to *Francis*, was, That the Constable, *Charles of Bourbon*, went over to the Emperor, the Reason of which was, That he had been for a while mightily kept under by the Queen Mother, the Chancellor *Duprat*, and Admiral *Bonnivet*. The first had commenc'd a Suit at Law against him, about the Dukedom of *Bourbon*, which he despaired to be able to maintain against so strong a Party, as believing that the King was under-hand concern'd in the Matter. The Duke of *Bourbon* therefore had agreed with the Emperor and the King of *England*, That they should divide the Kingdom of *France* betwixt them; the Kingdom of *Arrelas*, and the Emperor's Sister being stipulated to the Duke of *Bourbon*. But the Design being discover'd, the Duke of *Bourbon* was forc'd to fly into *Italy*. Notwithstanding the *English* made an Inroad into *Picardy*, *Francis* sent again an Army into the *Milanese*, under the Command of Admiral *Bonnivet*, which was beaten back with considerable loss by the Duke of *Bourbon*. This *Bonnivet* perswaded the King to go in Person into *Italy*, with this Prospect, That if Things succeeded well he should have the Glory of having been the Adviser, but if they succeeded ill, the Misfortune would be covered by the King's Person. *Francis* therefore went with a good Resolution into *Italy*, because he saw the Duke of *Bourbon*, who in the mean time having enter'd *Provence*, had besieged *Marseilles*, did retreat before him; and having laid Siege to *Pavia*, he for two Months together harraisd his Army in that Siege. In the mean while the Imperialists drew their Forces together, and march'd against him (who was Encamp'd in the Parks) with an Intention, either to fight him, or to relieve *Pavia*. *Francis* engag'd with them in Battle, but was defeated and taken Prisoner. And thus the *French* were again driven out of *Italy*. *Francis* was carry'd into *Spain*, and us'd very hardly, so that he fell Sick for Grief; which hastened his Liberty, it being fear'd that he might die through Vexation. Upon this, *England* and the *Italian* Princes enter'd into a Confederacy to hinder the growing Power of *Charles*. The Conditions upon which he obtain'd his Liberty, we have touch'd upon in another place; but besides these, *Francis* gave his Parole of Honour, if the said Conditions were not fulfill'd, That he would return a Prisoner. But the wiser Sort did sufficiently foresee, that

Francis would not perform the Agreement; and with that view *Gattinara*, the Chancellor, refused to Sign the Treaty, alledging, That *Charles* could get nothing else by this Treaty, but the implacable hatred of the *French*, and to be ridicul'd by every body, that he had been bubbled and disappointed in his coverous Designs. And *Francis* having obtain'd his Liberty after 13 Months Imprisonment, pretended, That what had been done was done in Prison, and contrary to his Coronation-Oath which he had taken at *Rheims*; That the Kingdom was not in his disposal; he having only the use of it for Life. The same was alledged by the Estates, and especially by the *Burgundians*, who would in no ways consent to be separated from the Crown of *France*. If *Charles* was so much for having *Burgundy*, he ought to have taken care to have been put into Possession of the same, before he set *Francis* at Liberty. As soon as *Francis* had got his Liberty, he made it his first Business to renew the League with *England* and the *Italian States*. And the new Treaty having proved fruitless, which was set on foot with the Emperor, both Kings denounced War against him. *Charles* afterwards accusing *Francis* of not having kept his Parole, the latter gave the first the Lye, sending him withal a Challenge, which Conduct was look'd upon by the World as very unbecoming the Grandeur of such Princes. *Francis* sent, after this, an Army into *Italy* under the Command of *Odet de Foix Lautree*, which having made considerable Progresses in the *Milaneze*, enter'd the Kingdom of *Naples*, and having taken a great many Places there, laid Siege to the Capital City it self. But the *French Affairs* received the first Shock there, when *Andrew Doria*, the Admiral, leaving the *French* side, went over to the Emperor, as being dissatisfy'd that the King had refus'd to confer upon him the Government of his Native City, *Genoua*, and to restore to the *Genouese*, *Savona*. This *Doria* is deservedly praised, for that, when he might have been Lord of his Native Country, he chose rather to procure its Liberty, which it enjoys to this Day. But *Doria* leaving the *French* side, was the occasion that the City of *Naples* could not be cut off of their Communication by Sea. And the Plague began to reign in the Army during this long Siege, which devoured the greatest part of it, and the General himself. Upon which the Remnants of the Army were miserably treated, the Officers being

He with the
King of Eng-
land declare
War against
the Emperor.

He sends an
Army into
Italy.

being made Prisoners, and the Common Soldiers disarmed; and thereupon the *French* were also obliged to quit *Milan* and *Genoua*. At last, the Emperor having obtained his Aim, and *Francis* being very desirous to see his Children at Liberty again, a Peace was concluded between them at *Cambray*, by Vertue of which, *Francis* pay'd two Millions of Ducats, as a Ransom for his Sons, and renounced the Sovereignty over *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Milan*, and *Naples*. And this was all the Benefit which this King and his Predecessors reapt from the *Italian* Wars. Nevertheless, some Years after the War began afresh, at which time *Francis* found a new way to make himself Master of the *Milanese*, by first securing to himself the Dukedom of *Savoy*. With this Prospect he made Pretensions upon *Charles*, Duke of *Savoy*, about the Inheritance of his Mother, descended from the House of *Savoy*, fell upon him, and took most of his strong Holds. In the mean time died *Francis Sforza*, Duke of *Milan*, upon which the Emperor resolv'd to annex this Country to his House; but *Francis* could by no means digest the loss of it. Then *Charles* enter'd *Provence* in Person with an Army of 40000 Foot, and 16000 Horse, ransack'd *Aix*, and besieged *Marseilles*, which however he could not take, a third part of his Army being in a Months time swept off by Sicknels. An Army of 30000 Men also enter'd *Picardy* from the *Neibterlands*, which took *Guise*, but was beaten from before *Peronne*; tho' it afterwards took *S. Pol* and *Monstreuil*. *Francis* summon'd the Emperor before him, as his Vassal, upon the score of *Flanders* and *Artois*, alledging, That the Sovereignty of these Provinces was inseparable from the Crown, and made an Alliance with the *Turks*. At last, by the Mediation of the Pope, the Truce which was the Year before made at *Nissa* in *Provence*, was prolong'd for nine Years, and these two great Rivals gave afterward one another a Visit at *Aigues Mortes*. And, when, in the Year next following the City of *Ghent* rebell'd, *Charles* had such a confidence in *Francis*, that he took his Journey through *France*, tho' *Charles* in the mean while had cunningly given *Francis* some Hopes of the Recovery of *Milan*; which however afterwards he would not acknowledge, for upon the Persuasions of the Constable, *Montmorency*, the King had not taken from him any Security under his Hand during his stay in *Paris*; which some alledge to

Peace made at
Cambray,
1529.

1535.
The War
breaks out
afresh.

The Truce
prolong'd for
nine Years.

Francis breaks
the Truce,
1542.

be one Reason why *Montmorency* afterwards fell into Dis-
grace. But the Truce was broken again, under pretence,
That the Governour of *Milan* had caused to be kill'd,
Cesar Fregosus and *Anthony Rinco*, the Ambassadors of
Francis, as they were going along the River *Po* in their
way to *Venice*, the first of whom was to have gone from
thence to *Constantinople*. *Francis* thought to have met
now with a fair Opportunity, because *Charles* had suffered
a considerable loss before *Algiers*. He therefore attack'd
the Emperor with five several Armies at once. But the
strongest of all, which lay before *Perpignan*, did nothing;
the second took some Places in the Country of *Luxem-
burgh*. The Emperor, *Solyman*, also made a great Diver-
sion in *Hungary*, taking *Gran*, and some other Places.
The great Pirate *Barbarossa*, arriv'd in *Provence* with his
Fleet, but did more mischief than good to *France*. But
Charles, on the other hand, made an Alliance with *Hen-
ry VIII.* who was dissatisfy'd with *Francis*, because he
had taken part with the *Scots*, and would not renounce
his Obedience to the Pope: And after he had beat the
Duke of *Cleves*, who depended on the *French*, besieg'd
Landrecy with a great Army, but to no purpose. In the
mean time the *French* had obtain'd a most signal Victory
over the Imperial Forces near *Cerifolles* in *Piedmont*. But
the King could not prosecute his Victory, being oblig'd
to recal his Troops, because the Emperor and *Henry*,
King of *England*, had concerted to fall into *France*, with
an Army of 80000 Foot and 22000 Horse; the first by
the Way of *Champagne*, the second by the Way of *Picar-
dy*. The Emperor took by the way *Luxemburgh*, lay six
Weeks before *Disier*, got abundance of Provision in *Es-
pagnay* and *Chasteau-Thierry*, which put the whole City of
Paris into a great Consternation, and no small Danger
seem'd to threaten that City, if King *Henry* had joyned
his Forces in time, according to his Promise: But he los-
ing his time in the Sieges of *Boulogne* and *Monstreuil*,
Charles hearkened to a Peace, which was concluded at
Cressy. By virtue of this Peace all the Places were re-
stored, and the Emperor promised to the Duke of *Orle-
ans*, the second Son of the King, either his or his Bro-
ther's Daughter in Marriage, and to give for her Dowry
either *Milan* or the *Netherlands*; which was not perform-
ed, because the said Duke died the next Year. At the
same time *Francis* made a Peace with *England*, stipulating,
that

Peace conclu-
ded at Cressy,
1544.

that he should have liberty to redeem *Boulogne* for a certain Sum of Money. He died in the Year 1547. 1546.

§. 18. To him succeeded his Son *Henry II.* to whom fell the Marquisate of *Saluzzæ*, as a Fief of *Dauphinée*, *Henry II.* the last Marquis, *Gabriel*, dying without Issue. He severely chastiz'd the City of *Bordeaux*, which had rebell'd against him. In the Year next following he redeem'd *Boulogne* for a certain Sum of Money from the *Englifo*. 1548.
1549.
1550.
In the Year 1551, the Emperor being engag'd in a War against the *Turks*, and the *German Princes* being very jealous of his Greatness, *Henry* thought that a fit Opportunity to break with him. He began therefore in the *Netherlands* and *Piedmont*; and having made an Alliance with *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxony*, he marched with all his Army towards the *Rhine*, and surpriz'd by the way the Cities of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, and would have done the same with *Strasburgh*, if they had not been upon their Guard there. But the Elector of *Saxony* having made a Peace with the Emperor without including the King, and some Princes entreating him not to advance farther into the Empire, he marched back into the Country of *Luxemburgh*, where he took some places. The Emperor then besieged *Metz* with an Army of 100000 Men, but the Duke of *Guise* defended himself so bravely, that the Emperor was oblig'd to raise the Siege with great loss. To revenge this Affront, he attack'd *Terouene* in *Artois* with great Fury, and rais'd to the Ground that Fortrefs, which had proved hitherto so troublesome to the *Netherlands*. The same he did to *Hesdin*; both the Garrisons being put to the Sword. On the other side the *French* took *Siena* in *Italy*, and several places in the Island of *Corfica*, but were again beaten out of *Siena*, after they had been maul'd near *Marciano*. In the Year 1556, a Truce was concluded at *Vaucelles* near *Cambray*, the Emperor being desirous to leave the Kingdom to his Son (to whom he had resign'd the same) in Peace. But the Truce was scarce confirm'd by Oath, when the *French* broke it again, upon the Instigation of Pope *Paul IV.* who having some Differences with *Spain*, perswaded *Henry* to take his part. The Duke of *Guise* was thereupon sent into *Italy* with an Army, but did nothing worth mentioning. In the mean time King *Philip* had gathered an Army of 50000 Men, and having drawn *England* into

His Expedition
into Germany, 1552.

1555.

A Truce
between
Charles V.
and Henry II.

1557.

A Project to
unite Scot-
land with
France mis-
carried.

the War, he besieged *St. Quintin*, into which place the Admiral *Gasper Coligny*, had thrown himself. The Constable, *Montmorency*, advanced with an Army to the Relief of the Place, but he retreating again in sight of the Enemies, they fell upon him, and gave him a terrible Defeat. France had been then in the uttermost danger, if this Victorious Army had march'd directly towards *Paris*, and if the Enemies design upon *Lyons* had not miscarried. But King *Philip* feared lest the Duke of *Savoy*, who commanded his Army, might take this Opportunity to reconcile himself to France upon some advantageous Conditions; upon which apprehension he would not let him March on far into the Country, but took *St. Quintin* by Storm, and lost his Time in the taking of *Han*, *Castelet*, and *Noyon*. This gave leisure to the French to recollect themselves, upon which having recall'd the Duke of *Guise* out of *Italy*, they retook *Calais*, and those few other places which remained under the English thereabout, as likewise *Thionville* in the Year 1559. In the same Year a Project was set on foot, to unite the Kingdom of *Scotland* with France, by a Marriage betwixt Queen *Mary* and the Dauphine, *Francis*; but the Project miscarried, no Children being born of them. The *Mareschal de Termes*, who made an Inroad into *Flanders*, was soundly beaten near *Gravelingen*. At last a Peace was concluded at *Chasteau en Cambresis*, which prov'd very pernicious for France; because, for the Castle of *Chambray*, the Cities of *Han*, *Castelet*, and *St. Quintin*, there were not only 198 Places re-deliver'd to *Spain* and the Duke of *Savoy* restor'd; but also this Peace was partly the occasion of those Intestine Wars, which afterwards miserably tore in Pieces the Kingdom of France. It was then resolv'd in France not to intermeddle any more in the Italian Affairs, and to dissolve the Alliance with the *Turks*. After this Peace was concluded, *Henry* was kill'd in a Turnament, a Splinter of a broken Lance having got into his Eye; for the King had challeng'd the Earl of *Montgomery* to run against him with an open Vizor, and as soon as he was wounded he lost both his Senses and Speech, and died within 11 Days. By this Accident, the Wedding which he celebrated for his Sister *Margaret*, who was married to *Childebert Emanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*, was very mournfully consummated.

§. 19. He was succeeded by his Son *Francis II.* under whose Reign the *French* Divisions began to break out with Fury in their own Bowels, which continued near 40 Years, whereas formerly the violent Heat of this Nation had been quell'd, partly by the Wars with the *English*, partly by the several Expeditions undertaken against *Italy*. With reference to the Causes of these intestine Wars, it is to be observ'd, That after the House of *Valois* came to the Crown, the next in Blood were those of the House of *Bourbon*, which House had grown so Potent by the Riches, Power, and Authority of a great many brave Persons, which descended from it, that the Preceding Kings were grown extremely jealous of it. And tho' *Francis I.* at the beginning of his Reign did constitute the Duke of *Bourbon* Constable; yet being soon after convinced of the Reasons which had induc'd his Ancestors to keep under this House, he us'd all his Endeavours to humble the said *Charles* of *Bourbon*, who thereupon deserted to the Emperor, and was slain in the Storming of *Rome*. By his Death the House of *Bourbon* receiv'd a great blow, those who were left being look'd upon with a very ill Eye, tho' they kept themselves very quiet to extinguish the Suspicion and Hatred conceiv'd against them. The House of *Bourbon* being thus brought very low, the two Houses of *Montmorency* and *Guise* held up their Heads under the Reign of *Francis I.* The first was one of the most Ancient in *France*; the latter was a Branch of the House of *Lorraine*. The Head of the first was *Annas Montmorency*, Constable of *France*; of the latter, *Claude* Duke of *Guise*. Both of them were in great Favour and Authority with *Francis I.* but both fell into Disgrace at the latter end of his Reign, being banish'd the Court. It is related of *Francis*, that just before his Death he advis'd his Son, *Henry*, to consult with neither of them in his Affairs, since too great and too able Ministers proved often dangerous. Yet notwithstanding this, *Henry II.* received both *Annas Montmorency* and *Francis de Guise*, the Son of *Claude*, into his particular Favour; who quickly grew jealous of one another, the first taking much upon him because of his Experience in State Affairs, and Gravity: and the latter being puff'd up with the Glory of Martial Exploits, and the Applause of the People. The Authority of the Duke of *Guise* had receiv'd a mighty addition upon his repulsing *Charles V.* from

Francis II.

The Causes of
the intestine
Wars of
France.

1527.

The House of
Guise rises,
and that of
Bourbon declines.

from before Metz, and taking Calais; whereas the unfortunate Battle fought near St. Quintin, and the ensuing dishonourable Peace, was very prejudicial to *Montmorency*. But the House of *Guise* got the greatest Advantage, when *Francis II.* married *Mary*, Queen of Scotland, whose Mother was Sister to the Duke of *Guise*: So that during the Reign of *Francis II.* the Duke of *Guise*, and the Cardinal, his Brother, were the Men that bore the greatest sway in the Kingdom; which extremely exasperated *Montmorency*, and the two Brothers of *Bourbon*, viz. *Anthony*, King of *Navarre*, and the Prince of *Conde*, who would not bear to see themselves thus neglected. And tho' *Anthony*, was of a very modest Behaviour, watching only an Opportunity to regain his Kingdom of *Navarre* from the *Spaniards*, and having a sufficient Revenue out of his Country of *Bearn*, wherewithal to maintain himself; the Prince of *Conde* was ambitious, poor, and of a turbulent Spirit, as not being able to maintain his Grandeur without some considerable Employment. Besides this, he was continually stirr'd up by the Admiral *Gasper Coligny*, an ambitious, cunning, and sly Man; who, as his Enemies will have it, was very forward to Fish in troubled Waters; his Brother, *d'Andelot*, also being of a very wild and turbulent Spirit. These three only watch'd an Opportunity to raise Commotions in the Kingdom. Thus the great Men of the Kingdom were divided into these several Factions, at the Time when *Francis II.* began his Reign, a Prince scarce 16 Years old, weak both in Body and Mind, and therefore incapable to Rule the Kingdom by himself. Several therefore pretended to have a Right to the Administration of the Government; those of *Bourbon*, as being the next Princes of the Blood; the House of *Guise*, as being nearly related to the Queen; and the Queen-Mother, *Catharine de Medicis*, the very Pattern of an aspiring and cunning Woman, hoped, That whilst the Princes were in Contest about the Administration of the Government, it would fall to her share with which view she always fomented the Divisions, by keeping up the Balance betwixt them. This *Catharine* first sided with the House of *Guise*, dividing the Administration of Affairs with them, so that she was to have the Supream Administration, the Duke of *Guise* was to manage the Military Affairs, and his Brother, the Cardinal, the Finances. This Agreement

Divisions about the Administration of the Government.

Agreement being made betwixt them, the Constable, under pretence of his old Age, was dismiss'd from Court, and the Prince of *Conde* sent as Ambassador into *Spain*. Those, who were thus excluded, had a meeting, to consider which way they might free themselves from these Oppressions, where it was resolv'd that the King of *Navarre* should intercede for them at Court; but he being put off with fair Words and empty Promises, set himself at rest. Thereupon *Conde* resolv'd to try his Fortune by force; but having not a sufficient Interest, *Coligny* advised him, he should side with the *Huguenots* (so they called in *France* those who profess'd the Protestant Religion) who laboured then under a severe Persecution, and wanted a Head, under whose Conduct they might obtain the free Exercise of their Religion: Besides that, they mortally hated the House of *Guise*, whom they supposed to be the Authors of their Persecution. The Business was thus concerted; That the *Huguenots* should assemble in private, and some of them by a humble Petition should request the free Exercise of their Religion at Court; which, if it should be refused, the rest should be at hand, to kill the *Guise* party, and to force the King to receive the Prince of *Conde* for his Chief Minister of State. The Execution of this Design was undertaken by a certain Gentleman, called *Renaudie*; but the Enterprize being deferr'd for some time, because the Court went from *Blois* to *Amboise*, it was discover'd, and thereby render'd impracticable, above 1200 that were taken, paying with their Lives for it; *Conde* was also sent to Prison, and was just upon the point of receiving Sentence of Death, when *Francis II.* after a very short Reign, died suddenly of an Ulcer in the Head, which caused great Alterations in the Affairs of the Kingdom.

1560

§. 20. His Successor was his Brother, *Charles IX.* then Charles IX. scarce 11 Years old, whose Tuition his Mother *Catharine* took immediately upon her self, hoping to enjoy it quietly, whilst the Houses of *Bourbon* and *Guise* were engag'd in mutual Quarrels; and for that end she was very careful to uphold these Jealousies betwixt them. To find an Opportunity to set up the Prince of *Conde* and his Party thereby to balance the House of *Guise*, she pretended to be no Enemy to the Protestant Religion, by which means it became much in request at Court. To suppress the Reformed

The Conference
of Poissy.

1562.

The first Hu-
guenot War.

1563.

Reformed Religion, *Montmorency*, the House of *Guise*, and the Marechal of *St Andrew*, join'd in a Confederacy, who calling themselves the *Triumvirate*, drew also the King of *Navarre* into their Party. After this, a Conference and Dispute was held betwixt some Divines of both Religions at *Poissy*, upon which the Royal Protection was by a Publick Edict, promis'd to the Protestant Religion: which from the Month is call'd, *The Edict of January*. This extremely exasperated the *Triumvirate*, insomuch that in the very same Year the War commenc'd. The first occasion of it was given by some retaining to the *Guise* Faction, who in a small Town call'd *Vassy*, disturb'd the Protestants in the Exercise of their Religion; and a Quarrel arising thereupon, kill'd near threescore of them: Which was the first Blood shed in this Civil War; and from this time things went very strangely in *France*. In the first War the King of *Navarre* died of a Wound, which he received in the Siege of *Roan*. Near *Dreux* a bloody Battle was fought, where *Conde* at first had the Advantage, but his Soldiers falling to plundering, he was beat back again; and himself being made a Prisoner, and the Marechal *St. Andrew* being kill'd by a Shot, 8000 Men were slain upon the Spot, and the Loss near equal on both sides. The Duke of *Guise* kept the Field; but was afterwards at the Siege of *Orleans*, treacherously murder'd by one *Poltrot*, with a Pistol-shot, who was supposed to have committed the Fact by Instigation of *Coligny*. Soon after a Peace was made. It is related, that above 50000 *Huguenots* were slain in this War; on the other side, they took the Church-plate and Ornaments, which they turn'd into Money, and so it came to pass Silver was after this War more currant in *France* than before. However *Catharine* had persuaded her self, that both Parties were reduc'd to that Condition, that she could now handle them at pleasure. After the Peace was concluded, the *English* were presently dispossest of *Havre de Grace*, which the *Huguenots* had given them as an Acknowledgment for their Assistance. This Peace lasted no longer than till the Year 1576, when the *Huguenots* were persuaded, that at the Interview betwixt *Catharine* and the Duke of *Alva* at *Bayonne*, a League was set on foot for rooting out the Hereticks: And in effect, they were immediately after more severely dealt with, and, as it was reported, the Prince of *Conde* and *Coligny* were to be secur'd.

secur'd. Upon this Apprehension the *Huguenots* began the Second War, during which, the Constable *Annas Montmorency*, being mortally wounded in an Engagement, he told a Monk, who at his last Hour was very troublesome to him; *He should let him be at quiet, since during the Time of 80 Years that he had liv'd, he had learn'd how to employ one quarter of an Hour in dying.* The *Huguenots* got great Reputation for Valour in this Engagement, they being much Inferiour to the other in Number. About the same time the City of *Rochelle* declar'd for the *Huguenots*, which afterwards for 60 Years together serv'd them for a secure Retreat. Then a second Peace was concluded, not with an Intention to keep it, but that each Party might find a better Opportunity to take Advantage of one another; nor were the Conditions ever fulfill'd. The War therefore was renew'd in the same Year, during which the Prince of *Conde* was kill'd by a Shot in a Battle near *Jarnack*. After his Death, the *Huguenots* declar'd *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, the Son of *Anthony*, who afterwards was King of *France*, their Head, tho' in effect *Coligny* had the chief Management of Affairs. He in vain besieged *Poitiers*, in the Defence of which Place the young Duke of *Guise* gave the first Proofs of his Valour; he was also soundly beaten near *Moncontour*, where he lost 9000 Foot. He lost nevertheless nothing of his former Reputation, for he quickly recollected his broken Troops, and got together a great Army, being assisted by Queen *Elizabeth* with Money, and by the Counts *Palatine* with Soldiers. He directed his March towards *Paris*, whereupon a Peace was concluded to the great Advantage of the *Huguenots*, the four strong Cities, of *Rochelle*, *Montauban*, *Cognac*, and *Charite*, being given them for their Security: But the main design of this Peace was, that the King perceiving, that the *Huguenots* could not be suppress'd by Force, hop'd he might win them by Policy, and therefore endeavour'd by fair Words and great Promises to make them secure. The Admiral was carel'd at Court, and consulted withal about an Expedition to be undertaken against the *Spaniards* in the *Netherlands*. A Marriage was also concluded betwixt *Henry*, King of *Navarre*, and *Margaret*, the King's Sister, to which Wedding they invited the Chief of the *Huguenots*, with a Design to cut their Throats in *Paris*. And first of all the Admiral *Coligny*, as he was going

The Second War.

1568.

The third War

The Prince of Conde being slain, the King of Navarre is declar'd Head of the Huguenots.

1570.

The Parisian Massacre.

The Fourth
War.

1573.

The fifth War.

going home from Court, was by some Villains, who were suborn'd by the Duke of *Guise*, shot with two Bullets through the Arm. Then it was agreed, That in the Year 1571, on the 24th of *August*, early in the Morning, when the Bells were ringing to Prayers, all the *Huguenots* should be massacred, except the King of *Navarre* and the young Prince of *Conde*: The Execution of this Enterprize the Duke of *Guise* had taken upon himself. The beginning of the Massacre was made with *Coligny*, who was ill of his Wounds; then it fell promiscuously upon the rest, the Fury of the Mob not ceasing till after seven Days slaughter. A great many other Cities of *France* follow'd the Example of *Paris*, so that within few Days near 30000 were miserably massacred. The King of *Navarre* and Prince of *Conde*, were forc'd to abjure the Reformed Religion. This was the so much celebrated *Parisian* Wedding, which *Gabriel Naude* would fain represent as a State's Trick, but that is, in my Opinion, a very gross way of arguing. Nevertheless the *Huguenots* did quickly recollect themselves, after the first Consternation was over, renewing the War with great Animosity and Revenge. During this War the King's Army besieged *Rochelle* near eight Months together, and having lost 12000 Men before it, News was brought, that the Duke of *Anjou* was elected King of *Poland*. Hence an Opportunity was taken to raise the Siege with some Reputation, and to make a Peace the fourth time with the *Huguenots*; by virtue of which, the Cities of *Rochelle*, *Montauban*, and *Nismes*, were given them for their Security. But soon after, in the next Year, the fifth War commenc'd; at which time a third Faction arose in *France*, which was call'd, *That of the Politicians*; they pretended, without having any regard to the Religious Differences, to seek the Publick Welfare, to have the Queen remov'd from the Administration of the Government, and the *Italians*, and the Family of *Guise* to be banish'd the Kingdom of *France*. The Heads of this Faction were the House of *Montmorency*, who intended, during these Troubles, to play their own Game: Though they were afterwards very instrumental in helping *Henry IV.* to the Crown. During these Troubles *Charles IX.* died, leaving no legitimate Issue behind him.

§. 21. After the Death of *Charles IX.* the Crown fell to *Henry III.* who was at that time in *Poland*, during whose absence his Mother *Catharine* govern'd the Kingdom, which was in a very confus'd Estate. He left *Poland* privately, and taking his way by *Vienna* and *Venice*, arriv'd safely in *France*. But after he had taken upon him the Administration of Affairs, he deceiv'd every body in those Hopes which were conceiv'd of him before. For being addict'd only to his Pleasures and Idleness, he was led away by his Favourites, leaving the Chief Administration of the Kingdom to his Mother. The *Huguenots* Power encreas'd remarkably after the Duke of *Alençon*, the King's Brother sided with them, and *Conde* and the *Paltzgrave*, *John Casimir*, led an Army out of *Germany* into *France*; besides that, the King of *Navarre* found means to make his escape out of Prison. The fifth Peace was therefore concluded with the *Huguenots*, whereby they obtain'd very advantageous Conditions. About the same time a new Faction was set up, from the coalition of a great many small ones; this was call'd, *The Holy Union*, or *League*, which reduc'd *France* to the most miserable Condition that could be. The chief Promoter of it was *Henry Duke of Guise*, who, perceiving, that the great Authority which he had among the People, made him to be hated by the King, endeavour'd to make a Party of his own. He made use especially of the Priests and Common People of *Paris*; among whom the Name of the *Guises* was in great Veneration. He was encourag'd to undertake this Design, because the King was despised by all, and the Women by their Intrigues rul'd at Court. Besides this, he pretended, to be descended from the Race of *Charles the Great* which was excluded unjustly from the Crown by *Hugh Capet*. The Pretence of this League was the Catholick Religion; and there was a Draught made of it, which contain'd chiefly three things, viz. *The Defence of the Catholick Religion: The Establishment of Henry III. in the Throne: And the maintaining the Liberty of the Kingdom, and the Assembly of the States.* Those who enter'd into the League, promis'd to be obedient to such a Head or General as should be chosen for the Defence of it, all which was confirm'd by Oath. At the first setting up of the League the King conniv'd at it, hoping thereby the sooner to subdue the *Huguenots*; nay, he himself sign'd it at the Diet at *Blois*, declaring himself the

*The Holy
League.*

1577.
The sixth War.

Spain enters
the League.

The Seventh
War.

the Head of the League. Then the sixth War broke out against the *Huguenots*, but the King made Peace with them the same Year, notwithstanding that they were in a very ill Condition, neither was any thing done worth mentioning in this War. The War being ended, the King returning to his Pleasures, confounded great Sums of Money, and therefore laid new and heavy Impositions upon the People, and his Favourites grew very Insolent, which increas'd the Hatred against him, and at the same time the Respect and Love of the People to the Duke of *Guise*. At the same time, the Duke of *Alençon*, the King's Brother, declaring himself Lord of the *Netherlands*, *Philip*, King of *Spain*, was provok'd to revenge himself of the *French*, and uphold the League. In the Year 1579. the Seventh War was begun against the *Huguenots*, wherein also they succeeded very ill. Notwithstanding this the King made a Peace with them the next ensuing Year, as being unwilling they should be quite rooted out, for fear the League might prove too strong for himself. The *German* Horse were also much fear'd, and the Duke of *Alençon* was very forward to have the Peace concluded, that he might be at leisure to employ his Forces in the *Netherlands*. This Peace lasted five Years, during which time the Hatred against the King increas'd daily, because of the heavy Taxes which were devour'd by his Favourites. He further enlarg'd the contempt of the People by playing too much the Hypocrite, and affecting the severity of a Monastick Life. The *French* Glory was also much eclips'd, when the Duke of *Alençon* behav'd himself so ill in the *Netherlands*, and the *French* Fleet, which was sent to the Assistance of *Anthony the Bastard*, was totally ruin'd near *Tercera*. But the League grew very strong after the Death of the Duke of *Alençon*, the King's younger Brother, the King having no hopes of any Issue of his Body: Then it was that the Duke of *Guise* propos'd to himself no less than the Crown, tho' for a Colour he set up the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, in order to exclude the King of *Navarre*. And because it was suspected that the King favour'd the King of *Navarre*, the Priests began to thunder in the Pulpits, and to make horrid Exclamations, that the Catholick Religion was lost: the Duke of *Guise* enter'd into a Confederacy with *Philip*, who was to furnish great Sums of Money under pretext of maintaining the Catholick Religion, and to assist the Cardinal

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Cardinal of *Bourbon* in obtaining the Crown ; but in effect, this Intention was to uphold the Divisions in *France*, and so disable it to assist the *Netherlands*. Then the Leaguers began to break out into an open War ; and having taken a great many Towns, oblig'd the King, in pursuance of their Demands, to forbid the Exercise of the Protestant Religion in *France*. And so began the Eighth War against the *Huguenots*, and if the King had been in earnest bent to ruin them, they would have been in a very ill Condition : For tho' the King of *Navarre* beat the Duke of *Joyeuse* near *Courtras*, yet did he not prosecute his Victory. And about the same time the Duke of *Guise* dispers'd the German and Swiss Forces, which under the Command of *Fabian de Dona* were marching to the Assistance of the *Huguenots*. This Army, being destitute of a good Commander was miserably maul'd, and the rest sent home in a very shameful Condition. This Victory acquired the Duke of *Guise* great Applause and Favour among the People, and still less'n'd the Value of the King's Person ; so that the Priests now did not stick to exclaim against the King in their Sermons, calling him a *Tyrant*. Thereupon the King having resolv'd with himself to punish the Heads of the League in *Paris*, they broke out into open Rebellion, and having sent for the Duke of *Guise* as their Protector, the King was oblig'd to leave *Paris* by Night : But the King perceiving that more Cities sided daily with the League, and despairing to overcome them by Force, took another Course to obtain his Ends, and made an Agreement with the Duke of *Guise*, with great Advantages on the Duke's and the Leaguers side : He pretended also to have forgotten all past injuries, on purpose to inveigle the Duke of *Guise*. And under those specious Preences he got him to appear at the Assembly of the Estates at *Blois*. In the mean time the Duke of *Savoy* had taken from the *French* the Marquisate of *Saluzzæ*, the only Province left them in *Italy* : But the Estates, who were most of them Creatures of the Duke of *Guise*, being very urgent in their Demands, to have the King of *Navarre* declared incapable of the Crown, and the Duke of *Guise* to be made Constable, the King caus'd the Duke of *Guise* and his Brother the Cardinal, to be murder'd. This put the Members of the League into a Rage, and with the Assistance of the Priests, the King was in

1585.

The Eighth War.

1587.

The League force the King from Paris.

1588.

The Duke and Cardinal of Guise, assassinated by the King's Order at Blois.

O

Paris

The King
makes use of
the Hugue-
nots against
the League.

Paris publickly declar'd to have forfeited the Crown. Most of the great Cities of *France* being stirr'd up by the Example of the *Parisians* did the same, declaring the Duke de *Maine*, Brother to the Duke of *Guise*, Lieutenant-General of the State and Crown of *France*, and Supream Head of the League; who endeavour'd, but in vain, to surprize the King in *Tours*. The King being then overpower'd by the League; and at the same time, excommunicated by the Pope, was oblig'd to make an Agreement with the King of *Navarre*, and to make use of the *Huguenots*, and having got together a great Army, he march'd towards *Paris*, with a Resolution to reduce that City to Obedience by Force of Arms: But the day before the general Attack was to be made, one *James Clement* a *Dominican* Monk, brought a Letter out of the City directed to the King, which whilst he deliver'd, pretending to Whisper the King, he thrust a Knife into his Bowels, of which Wound he died the day following:

Aug. 2. 1589

The last of the House of *Valois*.

Henry IV.

§. 22. *Henry IV.* whom we have hitherto call'd *The King of Navarre*, and, who was the first of the House of *Bourbon*, did at the beginning of his Reign, meet with no less Difficulties than he had met with before. For tho' he was Lawful Heir to the Crown, yet the Protestant Religion, which he profess'd, was no small Obstacle, for as long as he was addicted to that, the League, the Pope, and *Spain*, would questionless oppose him with all their might: On the other hand, if he chang'd his Religion he was in danger of losing the Assistance of the *Huguenots*, who had been steady to him: And besides it would have been very unbecoming, to have so publickly accommodated his Religion to his Interest. Notwithstanding this, immediately after the Death of *Henry III.* all the Great Men of the Army assembled together, promised him Obedience after several Contests, upon Condition that within six Months he would suffer himself to be instructed in the Catholick Religion. But because *Henry* would not be bound to any certain time, but only gave them some Hopes in general Terms, it was agreed, That the *Huguenots* should enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, but that the Catholick Religion should be re-establish'd in all Cities, and the Revenues restor'd to the Clergy. But, the Members of the League,

His Difficul-
ties on the ac-
count of his
Religion.

League, because the Duke of *Maine* at that time durst not take upon him the Title of King, proclaim'd the Cardinal of *Bourbon*, an antient decrepit Man, Uncle to King *Henry*, and who was then in Custody, their King, declaring the Duke of *Maine* Lieutenant-General of the Crown. The Leaguers made the strongest Party, having on their side the Common People, most of the great Cities, all the Parliaments, except that of *Rennes* and *Bordeaux*, almost all the Clergy, *Spain*, the Pope, and the rest of the Catholick States, except *Venice* and *Florence*. But the Heads were not very unanimous, and the Duke of *Maine* had not Authority enough to keep them in Unity. On the King's side were almost all the Nobility, the whole Court of the deceas'd King, all the Protestant Princes and States, the old *Huguenot* Troops, who had done great Service to *Henry*, and would still have done more, if they had not mistrusted him, that he would Change his Religion. Each Parry watch'd an Opportunity of surprizing one another, The Duke of *Maine* endeavouring to surprize the King near *Diep*, was bravely repuls'd which seem'd to be ominous to the League. On the other hand, the King could not master *Paris*, tho' he had taken the Suburbs, But *Henry* was not only pester'd by the League, but also, for want of Money, was oblig'd to keep up his Party with fair Words and Promises. The *Spaniards* also began to intermeddle publicly in the Affairs of *France*, in hopes in this Juncture either to conquer the Kingdom, or to Divide it, or at least to Weaken it. But the Duke of *Maine* did under-hand oppose these Designs, being unwilling, that in case he could not be King himself, *France* should fall under the Subjection of *Spain*. In the Year 1590, *Henry* obtained a glorious Victory over the Duke of *Maine*, who had double the Number, near *Ivry*. Then he block'd up *Paris*, which was reduc'd to the greatest Extremity by Famine, but reliev'd by the Duke of *Parma*, Governour of the *Netherlands*. In the Year 1591. there arose a third Faction, the young Cardinal *Bourbon* making Pretensions to the Crown, but was very fortunately disappointed in his Aim by the King. Then Pope Gregory XIV. excommunicated *Henry*, exhorting all his Subjects to discontinue their Obedience, which Difficulty *Henry* did not surmount without great Troubles. The *Spaniards* also declared themselves more openly, *Philip* offering

The Pope Excommunicat
Henry;

ring his Daughter, *Isabella Clara Eugenia*, to be made Queen of *France*; which Proposal was mightily encouraged by the young Duke of *Guise*, he being then just escap'd out of Custody, as 'twas supposed, by connivance of the King, who presum'd, that thereby that Party might be divided, since he would certainly endeavour to oppose the designs of the Duke of *Maine*, his Uncle. After the Duke of *Parma* had rais'd the Siege of *Roan*, the *Spaniards* urg'd more and more, that the *French* would come to a Resolution concerning the setting up of another King. And in the Assembly of the Estates in *Paris*, which was held for that purpose, it was proposed, that *Isabella*, the Daughter of *Philip*, being born of a *French* Mother, should be declar'd Queen of *France*, and that she should have for her Husband, *Ernest*, Arch-Duke of *Austria*. But the *French* refusing to accept of a Foreigner for their King, *Charles*, Duke of *Guise*, was proposed as a Husband to *Isabella*. This Proposition relish'd very ill with the Duke of *Maine*, who thought himself so well deserving, that no body ought to be preferr'd before him; wherefore if he could not have the Crown, he was resolv'd the other should not have it, and accordingly employed all his Cunning, so that there was nothing determined in the Assembly, concerning this Proposition. The King however, plainly perceiv'd, That if he did not Change his Religion, his Affairs must needs grow worse, especially, since those Catholicks who hitherto had been of his Party did threaten to leave him, if he did not perform his Promise. He called therefore the Bishops together who instructed him in the Catholick Faith, and having received Absolution, he went to *St. Denys's* Chapel to Mass. And that the People might taste the sweetness of Peace, and desire it, he made a Truce of three Months, which proved very successful, especially, since the fundamental Pretence, Namely, *Henry's* being a Heretick, was now removed. *Vitry* and the City of *Meaux* were the first, that surrendered to the King in the same Year, upon very advantageous Conditions; *Aix*, *Lyons*, *Orleans*, *Bourges*, and other Cities, soon followed their Example. And to encourage the rest to do the same, the King caus'd himself to be Crowned and Anointed in *Chartres*, *Rheims*, being as yet in the Hands of the League. Not long after *Paris* was also surrendred by the Governour *Brissac*; and here the King was receiv'd with such joyful acclamations of

Proposals about setting up another King.

1593.

The King Changes his Religion.

1593.

Several Cities surrendered to him.

of the People as if they had never been his Enemies, the *Spanish* Garrison being turn'd out with Ignominy, and the hissing of the Common People. Then all the rest of the Cities and Governours surrendred themselves to the King on very advantageous Conditions, which the King was willing to grant them, that he might once be put in quiet Possession of the Crown, and drive the *Spaniards* out of *France*. The young Duke of *Guise* submitted himself being made governour of *Provence*. Then *Henry* denounced War against *Spain*, not only to revenge himself for what Troubles they had created to him before, but also to please the *Huguenots*, and to root out of the People their Affection for the *Spaniards*. These were the Fruits *Philip* reapt for so many Millions, which he had bestowed in supporting the League. In the beginning of the same Year, a Knife was by a certain desperate *Russian*, called *John Castle*, thrust into the King's Mouth, whereby he lost one of his Teeth. It was the King's good Fortune that he just bowed himself, this Villain's Aim having been at his Throat: And because it was found out, that the *Jesuits* had been tampering with him, whose Principles withal were thought very dangerous, they were banish'd out of *France*, but some Years after restored again. Afterwards the Duke of *Nevers* being sent to *Rome* to obtain Absolution for King *Henry*, the same was granted by the Pope, who had been very averse hitherto to *Henry*; but perceiving that he would maintain his Crown in spite of him, was now for ingratiating himself with the King. Then the Dukes of *Maine*, and *Essex*, and *Marcellus*, were received again into the King's Favour. But the War against *Spain* did not succeed to his wish. For tho' the King got some advantages over them in the *Franch Compté*, and beat the *Spaniards* out of *Han* in *Picardy*; yet on the other side, these took *Dourans* and *Cambray*, the latter of which had been hitherto in the Possession of *Balagny* under *French* Protection; and in the Year 1596, they took *Calais* and *Ardres*. And tho' the King took from the *Spaniards* *Fere*, yet was that a very slender Compensation of his Losses. But there happened another great Misfortune; for the *Spaniards* in the Year after that took the City of *Amiens* by surprize, which was not retaken without great pains. In the Year 1598, the Duke of *Merceur*, who hitherto had stood out absolutely in *Bretany*, did at last submit himself, hoping thereby

1595.

The King assaulted and wounded by a Russian.

The Jesuits banish'd.

The Edict of
Nantz.

The Peace of
Vervins.

He takes from
the Duke of
Savoy, all
that he posses-
sed on this side
the Alpes.

1600.

The Conspiracy
of the Marshal
de Biron.

1602.

He introduces
Manufactu-
ries.

thereby to obtain the said Dukedom. And to set the *Hu-
guenots* at rest, the King published for their Security that
famous Edict of *Nantz*, as it is called, by virtue of which
they have hitherto enjoyed the free Exercise of Religi-
on. At last a peace was concluded betwixt *Henry* and
the *Spaniards* at *Vervins*, stipulating that such places as
were taken since the Year 1559, should be restored on
both sides. A Peace being thus concluded, *Henry* resol-
ved to be even with the Duke of *Savoy*, who under his
Predecessors Reign had taken *Saluzzze*, and during the
Intestine Wars had raised great Troubles in *Dauphinee*
and *Provence*, and though the Duke came in Person into
France and promised to the King to give him some other
Places in exchange of the former, yet was he not in ear-
nest, in hopes to be upheld by *Spain*, or that the Mar-
shal *de Biron*, with whom he kept private Intelligence,
should renew the Civil Commotions. But the King fell
upon him, and took from the Duke all what he was pos-
sels'd of on this side the *Alpes*. At last, by Mediation of
the Pope, an Agreement was made; that the Duke should
give to *France*, in exchange for *Saluzzze*, *La Bresse*, *Bugey*,
Valromay and *Gex*. The *Italian* Princes were very ill satis-
fied with this Peace, since there being no Door left for
France to enter *Italy*, *Italy* was left to the Discretion of
the *Spaniard*. But *Henry* being tired with so long and te-
dious a War, was resolved at last to enjoy the sweet
Fruits of Peace after so many years Troubles. But soon
after, a dangerous Conspiracy was discovered, contrived
by the Marshal *de Biron*, who intended with the Assis-
tance of the *Spaniards* to depose the King, and dismem-
ber the Kingdom, by setting up a great many Petty Prin-
cipalities; having agreed with the rest, to have for his
share the Dukedom of *Burgundy*. And refusing to accept
of the King's Mercy, which he was willing to grant him
in consideration of his great Deserts, he was condemn'd
and his Head cut off. The King being now at Peace,
employed all his Thoughts how *France* might recover it
self after such tedious Wars, and that good Constitutions
might be established, but especially that his Revenues
might be encreased; He established for this purpose all
sorts of Manufacturies, and especially that of *Silk*, (which
afterwards drew great Riches into that Kingdom.) But
even in the midst of Peace he was continually troubled
with his Queen, who was enrag'd at his Mistresses; and
the

the *Spaniards* were always plotting both against his Person and Crown. On the other hand, *Henry* had a design to oppose the growing Power of the House of *Austria*, by keeping it within the Bounds of *Spain*, and the Hereditary Countries in *Germany*. And 'tis said, that for that purpose he concerted Measures with the Northern Crowns, with *Holland*, with the Protestant Princes of *Germany*, with the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the *Swiss*; and even the Pope himself. To put this Design in execution, he took the opportunity of the Differences which were then on foot concerning the Succession to the Country of *Fuliers*, which, that it might not be devour'd by the House of *Austria*, he was resolv'd to prevent with all his might. This is certain, that his Preparations were greater than seem'd to be requisite only for the business of *Fuliers*; for he had got 120000 Men of his own and auxiliary Troops together, and prodigious Sums of Money. The House of *Austria* on the other hand did not make the least Preparations, just as if it had fore-known the fatal Blow, which happen'd soon after. The Army was marching towards the *Netherlands*, and the King ready to follow in a few days, having caus'd the Queen to be Crowned and constituted her Regent during his Absence; When the King going along the Street in *Paris* in his Coach, which was fain to stop by reason of the great Crowd of People, was by a desperate Ruffian, whose name was *Francis Ravillac*, stabb'd with a Knife in his Belly, so that without uttering one Word he died immediately. There are some, who make no question of it, but that this Villain was suborn'd to commit this Fact, and that it was not done without the knowledge of the *Spaniards*, and the Queen her self. And so fell this Great Hero by the Hands of a profligate Wretch, after he had surmounted great Difficulties in ascending the Throne, and had got clear of above fifty several Conspiracies; which being, most of them contriv'd by the Priests against his Life, were all timely discovered. His Death prov'd very pernicious to the Kingdom, for that, during the Minority of his Son, the Power and interest of the Great Men, grew to a great height, and the *Huguenots* grew stiffer and more violent.

His design to put a stop to the growth of the House of Austria.

He is Assassinated by Ravillac. May 14. 1610.

§. 23. His Son, *Lewis XIII.* succeeded him, being scarce nine Years of Age, and under the Tuition of his Mother

Mother *Mary de Medicis*, who endeavoured to preserve Peace abroad by Alliance, and at home by Clemency and Liberality towards the great Men of the Kingdom, who nevertheless several times raised Disturbances, whereby they made their own advantage, the Queen-Regent being not powerful enough to keep them in Obedience by force. As soon as the King had taken upon himself the Management of Affairs, he caused *Cocchini*, Marshal d'*Ancre*, who was born a *Florentine*, to be kill'd, he having been in great Power during the Queen's Regency, and by his Pride, Riches, and Power, drawn upon himself the hatred of the Subjects; so that by his Death the King hoped to appease the dissatisfied Multitude. The Queen-Mother was sent away from the Court to *Blois*, from whence she was carried off and set at Liberty by the Duke de *Espernon*. But these Commotions were at last appeased by bestowing liberal Presents among the Great Men. About the same time *Richelieu*, afterwards made a Cardinal, began to be in great Esteem at Court, who advised the King to establish his Authority, by extirpating the intestine Evils of *France*. He laid this down as a Fundamental Principle, that he should take from the *Huguenots* the Power of doing him any mischief, considering that such as were dissatisfied at any time, or that were of a Turbulent Spirit took always refuge, and were assisted by them. The first beginning was made in the King's Patrimonial Province of *Bearn*, where he caused the Catholick Religion to be re-established. The *Huguenots* being greatly dissatisfied thereat, began to break out into Violence, whence the King took an opportunity to recover several Places from them, but sustained a considerable Loss in the Siege of *Montauban*, till at last Peace was made with the *Huguenots*, under Condition that they should demolish all their new Fortifications, except those of *Montauban* and *Rochelle*. In the Year 1623, Cardinal *Richelieu* was made Chief Minister of *France*, about which time also the second War with the *Huguenots* was ended: but this Peace did not last long, because the Citizens of *Rochelle* would not bear, that the Fortress called *Fort Lewis*, should be built just under their Noses. Thereupon *Richelieu* having taken a Resolution at once to put an end to this War by the taking of *Rochelle*, besieged it so close both by Sea and Land, that the *English* who had very ill Success in the Isle of *Rhee*, where they Landed, could bring

Richelieu
comes in play.

Made Chief
Minister of
State.

bring no Succours into the place. The Obstinacy of the besieged was at last over-come by Famine, there being nor above 5000 left out of 18000 Citizens, for they had lived without Bread for thirteen Weeks. With this stroke the Strength of the *Huguenots* was broken, *Montauban* upon the Persuasion of the Cardinal having demolished its Works. At last the cunning Duke of *Roan* also made his Peace, after he had been sufficiently troublesome to the King in *Languedoc*, upon Condition that the Cities of *Nismes* and *Montpellier* should demolish their Fortifications, but enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion. And thus the Ulcer, which had settled it self in the very Entrails of *France*, was happily healed up. It is related by some that these Civil Wars devoured above a Million of People; that 150 Millions were employed in paying of the Soldiers; that 9 Cities, 400 Villages, 20000 Churches, 2000 Monasteries, 10000 Houses, were burnt or laid level with the Ground. Then *France* applied all their care towards Foreign Affairs. The King assisted the Duke of *Nevers*, in obtaining the Dukedom of *Mantua*, which belonged to him by Right of Succession, but whom the *Spaniards* endeavoured to exclude from the same, as being a *French-Man*. In this War the Siege of *Casal* is most famous, in the defence of which place, the *French* gave incredible Proofs of their Bravery. At last the Business was through the wise Management of the Popish Nuncio, *Mazarini*, (who then laid the first Foundation of his Future Greatness in *France*) composed, and the Duke of *Nevers* afterwards by the Treaty made at *Chierasco*, establish'd in the Dukedoms of *Maniua* and *Montferrat*. At the same time the King bought *Pignerol* of the Duke of *Savoy*, that so the *French* might not want a Door into *Italy*. *France* had also before taken part with the *Grisons* against the Inhabitants of the *Valtelline*, who had revolted, being assisted by the *Spaniards*; whereby he prevented this Country from falling into the Hands of the *Spaniards*, and so Matters were restored to their former State. In the Year 1631. *France* made an Alliance with *Sweden*, allowing to that King a yearly Pension, to assist him in opposing the Greatness of the House of *Austria*. But when King *Gustavus Adolphus* began to be formidable on the *Rhine*, he took the Elector of *Treves* into his Protection, putting a Garrison into *Hermanstein*, (which nevertheless in the Year 1636, was forced to a surrender by Famine.) In the

Rochelle taken.

The Effects of the Civil Wars.

A War in Italy.

1628.

The first Occasion of Mazarini's Greatness.

How Pignerol came into the hands of the French.

The Queen-Mother raises Trembles.

The King takes Lorrain from that Duke.

1634.

the mean time the Queen-Mother and the King's Brother, the Duke of Orleans, envying the Greatness of Richelieu had raised some Tumults. With them also sided Montmorency, who paid for it with his Head, and put an inglorious end to his Noble Family, which boasted to have been the first noble Family that embrac'd the Christian Religion in France. And though this business was afterwards Compos'd, the Queen-Mother being received into Favour again, yet was she so dissatisfied, because she could not Act according to her own will, that she retired into Flanders, and from thence into England, where she made some stay, and at last died in a very low Condition in Cologne. In the Year 1633. the King took from the Duke of Lorrain his Country, because he had declared himself for the Emperor. And when after the Battle fought near Nordlingen, the Swedish Affairs were in a very low Condition, and the House of Austria began to hold up its Head again, France broke out into open War with Spain, to balance the growing Power of the House of Austria. Alledging that the Spaniards had surprized the City of Treves, and taken the Elector Prisoner who was under French Protection. And then the War began in Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, and Roussilion, where in the French got the better. The first Attack which the French made in the Netherlands did not succeed very well they being forced to raise the Siege of Lovain with great Loss. In the Year 1636, Piccolomini marched into Picardy, and Galias into Burgundy, but did nothing of Moment. On the other hand, the French raised the Siege of Leucate in Roussilion, and the brave Duke Barnhard of Saxen-Weimar, took the strong Fortrefs of Brisac. And after the Death of this Duke, which happened not long after, the King of France got possession of that Fortrefs and gain'd his Army with Money. Yet the French miscarried in the same Year before St. Omar and Fontarabia, before the last of which Places the Prince of Conde sustained a considerable Loss. In the same Year, on the 5th of September, Lewis XIV. was almost by a Miracle born of a Marriage, which had proved unfruitful for 20 Years before. In the Year 1639, the French were beaten before Thionville. In the Year 1640, they took Arras, and in the same Year Catalonia, revolting from Spain, threw it self under the French Protection. In the Year 1641, a great Misfortune hung over Richelieu's Head, the Count de Soissons

de Soissons having rais'd a dangerous Rebellion; but, he being killed in an Engagement wherein otherwise his Party had the better, his death established the Cardinal's Authority, and the Quiet of France. In the Year 1642, *Perpignan* was taken, at which Siege the King and *Richelieu* were both present. Monsieur *Cinqmars* did about that time first insinuate himself into the King's Favour, hoping thereby to undermine *Richelieu*. And the better to balance the Cardinal, he made some under-hand Intrigues with Spain. But the Cardinal having discover'd the Business, caused his Head to be cut off; as also *de Thou* the younger's, because he had been privy to the Business; tho' he had advised against it, but had not discover'd it. From the Duke of *Bouillon*, who had been also of the Cabal, he took for a Punishment, his strong Hold, *Sedan*. In the same Year *Richelieu* died; to his great good Fortune, the King being grown quite weary of him, notwithstanding he had laid the first Foundation of the Greatness of France, which is now so formidable to Europe. The King also died not long after.

May 1643.

§. 24. *Lewis XIV.* was but five Years of Age when he came to the Crown: his Mother, 'tis true, bore the Name of Regent of France; but in effect, the Cardinal *Julius Mazarini* had the chief Management of the Kingdom, which was then in a very flourishing Condition; but every body was for enriching himself out of the King's Purse during his Minority; and *Mazarini* was very liberal, thereby endeavouring to make them in love with his Government. But the Treasury being exhausted, there was a Necessity of laying new Taxes upon the People, which caus'd a great Dissatisfaction against the Government. Nevertheless for the first five Years every thing was pretty quiet at home, and War carried on abroad. At the beginning of this new Government the Duke of *Anguen* obtained a signal Victory against the Spaniards near *Rocroy*; after which he took *Thionville*; and *Gaston*, the King's Uncle took *Gravelin*. *Anguen* revenged the Loss which the French had sustain'd the Year before near *Dutlingen*, by beating the *Bavarians* near *Friburgh*, and taking *Philipsburg*. In the Year 1646. he beat the *Bavarian* Troops near *Nordlingen*, and afterwards took *Dunkirk*. But in the Year next following, he in vain besieged the City of *Lerida*. In the Year 1648

Lewis XIV.

Mazarini's Ministry.

1644.

Peace of
Munster.

The Intefine
Commotions.

1648.

The Slingers.

The King for-
ced to leave
Paris, 1649.

A Peace was concluded at *Munster* in *Westphalia* be-
twixt the Emperor and *France*, by virtue of which the
latter got the two Fortresses of *Brisac* and *Philipsburg*, the
Country of *Putsgau*, and part of the *Upper Alsacia*. But
as *France* by this Peace was freed from one Enemy, so on
the other hand the intestine Commotions put a stop to its
great Progresses. The chief Reason of these Troubles was
that some envying *Mazarini* as being a Foreigner, they
would by all means have him removed from the Helm;
and this they fought with the greater Importunity, be-
cause they stood in no awe of the King, who was but a
Child; nor of his Mother, she being an outlandish Wo-
man. Some of the great Men also were for fishing in
troubled Waters: but above all the rest the Prince of
Conde would fain have been Master. The Cardinal was
for bringing him over to his Party by a Marriage;
but the Prince of *Conde* perceiving that the Cardinal was
for maintaining his old Post, and would not depend on
him, rejected the Offer, as unbecoming the Grandure of
his House. There were also some Women of a restless
Spirit concern'd in these Intrigues, among whom was
Madam *de Longueville*, Sister of the Prince of *Conde*; Ma-
dam *Chevreuse*, *Mombazon*, and others. The first begin-
ning was by slanderous Papers and Libels, which were
daily dispers'd in *Paris*. There was also a certain Facti-
on set up, who called themselves *The Slingers*, because
they openly undertook to knock down the Cardinal, as
David struck down the Giant *Goliath*, by the help of
his Sling. The Heads of this Faction were the Duke of
Beaufort, and *Guadi* the Archbishop of *Paris*, afterwards
call'd the Cardinal *de Retz*. With this Party sided the Par-
liament of *Paris*, which did pretend to have a great Au-
thority in opposition to the Cardinal's Administration at
that time. The first Insurrection was made in *Paris*, oc-
casion'd by the taking into Custody of one *Braussel*, a
Member of the Parliament; whereupon the King left
the City. Yet the business was compos'd for that time,
some Concessions being made to the mutinous Party.
But the Faction of the *Slingers* renewing their former
Disturbances, the King left the City a second time. The
Parliament having then publickly condemn'd the Cardi-
nal, grew every day stronger, *Turenne*, who then com-
manded the *French Army* in *Germany*, having declar'd
for that side; but he was fain to leave the Army, which
was

was kept in Duty by the help of a good Sum of Money. And tho' Matters were afterwards reconcil'd a second time at *St. Germain's*, yet the Design against *Mazarini* was not laid aside; the Prince of *Conde*, who had brought over the *Slingers* to his Party, not ceasing to stir them up against him. But forasmuch as they had a different Aim, for the *Slingers* were for totally pulling down of the Cardinal, but the Prince of *Conde* would only have humbled him, the Cardinal cunningly rais'd a Misunderstanding betwixt them, by setting the Prince of *Conde* against the *Slingers*. Whereupon the *Slingers* were reconcil'd with the Cardinal. The Cardinal taking hold of this Opportunity, caus'd the Prince of *Conde*, and his Brother, the Prince of *Conti*, and their Brother-in-law, the Duke of *Longueville*, to be taken into Custody. This was adding Fuel to the Fire, every body being dissatisfied at the Imprisonment of the Princes. The City of *Bordeaux* openly rebell'd. The *Spaniards* upon this Occasion took from the *French*, *Piombino* and *Porto Longone* in *Italy*. The Arch-duke *Leopold* struck Terror into the City of *Paris* it self, on the side of the *Netherlands*. And tho' the Cardinal beat *Turenne* near *Rethel*, he being gone over to the *Spaniards*, yet the Hatred against him encreas'd daily, and the Faction of the *Slingers*, the Parliament and the Duke of *Orleans* were absolutely for having the Princes set at liberty. The Cardinal therefore perceiving that nothing was to be done by open Violence, resolv'd to avoid the Storm, by setting the Princes at Liberty. And he himself retired to *Brue*, the Court of the then Elector of *Cullen*. Then he was by a Decree of the Parliament for ever banish'd the Kingdom of *France*. *Mazarini* being thus remov'd, the Prince of *Conde* began to disturb the publick Quiet with more freedom: Having engag'd himself with the *Spaniards*, and being gone to *Bordeaux*, he began to make open War against the Government. And the *Spaniards* taking hold of this Opportunity, recover'd all *Catalonia*. Then the Queen recall'd the Cardinal, who having strengthen'd the King's Army by such Troops as he had got together, fought several times very briskly with the Prince of *Conde*. But perceiving that the Hatred which the Faction of the *Slingers* and the Parliament had conceived against him, did not diminish, he publickly declar'd, he was willing to leave the Kingdom, to re-establish the publick Quiet. Hoping by so doing,

The Imprisonment of the Princes.

1651.

The Cardinal banish'd France.

The Queen calls him.

- doing, to lay the Blame of the intestine Divisions upon the Prince of *Conde* : which Design prov'd successful ; for thereby the Eyes of the People were opened, who now plainly perceiv'd, that the Cardinal sought the Good of the King and Kingdom, but the Prince of *Conde* his own Interest, *Dunkirk* and *Graveling* being lost in the Fray. The Prince of *Conde* therefore perceiving that he had lost the Favour of the People, retired with his Troops into the *Spanish Netherlands*. Then the Cardinal return'd to Court and ever after had the Administration of the chiefest Affairs of the Kingdom till his Death, without any farther Opposition. The City of *Paris* return'd to its due Obedience, the Faction of the *Slingers* was dissolv'd, the Duke of *Orleans* left the Court, *Retz* was taken into Custody, and *Bordeaux* forc'd to submit. In the Year next following, the *French* began again to make War on the *Spaniards* ; they took *Mommedy* with great difficulty and loss of Men, and fortunately reliev'd *Arras* : but they were beaten with great Slaughter from before *Valencien*nes and *Cambray*. France having just made an Alliance with *Cromwel*, the joint Forces of *France* and *England* besieg'd *Dunkirk* under the Command of *Turenne* : And the Duke *John d' Austria* and Prince *de Conde*, who came with an Army to relieve it, being repulsed with great Loss, the City was taken and delivered to the *English*, from whom the King afterwards redeem'd it for four Millions. About the same time *Graveling* was also retaken. At last a peace was concluded between *France* and *Spain* near the *Pyrenean Mountains* by the two chief Ministers of State, on both sides, viz. by *Mazarini* and *Don Lewis de Haro* ; by vertue of which, *France* was to keep *Roussillon*, and the greatest part of the Places which were taken in the *Netherlands* ; *Mary Theresa*, the Daughter of *Philip IV.* was to be married to the King, and the Prince of *Conde* to be receiv'd into Favour again. In the Year next following died *Mazarini*, who, as 'tis said, left the King, among others, this Lesson, *That he should govern himself, and not trust entirely to any Favourite*. The first thing of moment which the King undertook, was to settle his Revenues in a good order. He began with the Lord High Treasurer *Fouquet*, whom he took into Custody, and made a strict Inquisition against all such as having had hitherto the Management of his Revenues, had enriched themselves therewith : which brought an incre-

1662.
The Pyrenean
Peace 1659.

The Death of
Mazarini.

1661.

incredible Treasure into the King's Coffers. In the Year 1661. a Difference arose betwixt the *French* and *Spanish* Embassadors in *London*, about the Precedency at the solemn Entry made by Count *Nile Brake* the *Swedish* Embassador, where the *French* Embassador's Coach was put back by Violence. This might easily have prov'd the Occasion of a War, if the *Spaniards* had not given Satisfaction to the *French*, and agreed, *That where-ever there were any French Embassadors Resident, the Spanish should not appear upon any publick Occasions*: Which the *French* do interpret, as if the *Spanish* Ministers were always to give next to the *French* of the same Character. In the Year 1662, the King made an Agreement with the Duke of *Lorraine*, according to which he was to exchange his Dukedom for an Equivalent in *France*, and his Family to be the next in Right of Succession, if the Family of *Bourbon* should happen to fail: Which Agreement the Duke would fain have annull'd afterwards; but the King, who did not understand Jestings in such a point, forc'd him to surrender to him *Marsal*. In the same Year the Duke *de Crequi*, the *French* Embassador at *Rome*, was grossly affronted there by the *Corfi*-Guards, which the King resent'd so ill, that he took from the Pope the City of *Avignon*: But the Difference was compos'd by the Mediation of the grand Duke of *Tuscany* at *Pisa*, and the Pope was fain to send a splendid Embassy to give Satisfaction to the King. About the same time the *French* would have got footing at *Gigeri* on the Coast of *Barbary*, but were repuls'd with considerable Loss by the *Moors*. The King also sent some Troops to the Assistance of the Emperor against the *Turks*, who behaved themselves bravely in the Battle fought near *St. Gothard*, and contributed much to the Victory. Notwithstanding which, the Emperor clapt up a Peace with the *Turks*, fearing lest the King of *France* might make use of this Opportunity to fall into the *Netherlands*. But those Forces which were sent to the Assistance of the *Venetians* in *Candie*, did not acquire so much Glory as being too forward and hot in the first Onset, where they lost the Duke of *Beaufort*. In the Year 1665, the King of *France* kindled a War betwixt the *English* and *Dutch*, thereby to weaken their Naval Force, which was so formidable to him, and in the mean while to get leisure to conquer the *Netherlands*. In the Year 1667, he enter'd the *Netherlands* in Person, and took

A Dispute about Precedency between the French and Spanish Embassadors.

A Treaty with the Duke of Lorraine.

A Difference with the Pope

1664.

He attacks Flanders.

Peace made at
Aix la Cha-
pelle, 1668

1667.

He invades
Flanders,
1672.

took Charleroy, Lisle, Tournay, Down, Courtray, Oudenarde, and some other Places, pretending, that the Netherlands did belong to him in right of his Queen, by virtue of the *Right of Devolution*, in *Brabant*, notwithstanding that in the Marriage Contract she had renounc'd all her Title to it. He also conquer'd the Country of *Burgundy*, (*Franche Comte*) but after having demolish'd the Fortifications he restor'd it again, but kept those places which he had taken in the Netherlands, by virtue of the Peace concluded at *Aix la Chapelle*. The Triple Alliance, as it is call'd, made berwixt Sweden, England, and Holland, which was intended for the Preservation of the Netherlands, did greatly hasten this Peace; tho' France afterwards found out a way to draw the *English* Court from this Alliance, and to make them join with him in humbling the *Hollanders*, who were too proud. For tho' France, all along had been in the Interest of Holland, yet the King took it very ill, that the *Dutch* had made a Peace at *Munster* without including France, and that they had been so bold, as to undertake the Preservation of the Netherlands; and when afterwards the King put strong Garrisons into the conquer'd Places, they sent a Fleet upon his Coasts, as it were to brave him. The tripple Alliance also was displeasing to him, and some are of Opinion that the King of England, who had not forgot the Business at *Chatam*, and that the Peace concluded at *Breda* was not according to his Wishes, had engag'd himself in this Alliance, only to draw in the *Dutch* thereby, and so to exasperate the King of France against them. At last France, in Conjunction with England, made War on Holland, with prodigious Success at first; for he took three Provinces, viz. *Guelderland*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Utrecht*; besides that, he had already possess'd himself of some Passes leading into Holland: But his Confederate the Bishop of *Munster*, had not the same Success in the Siege of *Groningen*, and afterwards lost *Coeverden* again. And the *Dutch* had better success at Sea where they behaved themselves bravely in four several Engagements, whereas the *French* Fleet, as the *English* say, did not engage heartily: Besides England grew jealous of the great Success of the *French*, which was one Reason why the Parliament did in a manner oblige the King to make a separate Peace with Holland, fearing that France, after England and Holland had destroy'd one another at Sea, might at last fall upon them.

The

The Emperor and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* endeavour'd, immediately at the beginning of the War, to give a Diversion to *France*, but to no great purpose, since they did nothing but ruine several Provinces in *Germany*, and drew *Turenne* with his Army thither, who ravag'd the Country, but especially *Westphalia*. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* made a Peace with *France* at *Vossem*, whereby he got the Restitution of his Strong-holds in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, but as soon as he got them into his Possession, he minded the Peace but little. In the Year next ensuing, *France* took the strong City of *Maestricht*, where the *French* shew'd both their Bravery and Dexterity in attacking of Places. On the other hand, the Imperialists had good Success against *Turenne*, who pretended to oppose their March; for they trick'd him, and having marched to the *Lower Rhine*, in Conjunction with the *Spaniards* and Prince of *Orange*, took *Bon*: This, and the Loss of *Narden*, which the *Dutch* took, caus'd the *French* to leave *Utrecht*, and all the other Places in the *United Provinces*, except *Grave* and *Maestricht*: For it seem'd very difficult to maintain so many Garrisons, and at the same time to have a sufficient Army in the Field to oppose the Enemy; since it might easily have happen'd, that all Correspondency with these places in the *United Provinces* might have been cut off by the Enemy. Afterwards *Spain* and the whole *German Empire* declar'd against *France*, and a great many were of Opinion, that the joint Power of *Spain*, *Holland*, and *Germany*, would be sufficient to curb the *French* and to carry the Seat of the War into *France* it self; but this could not be effected: 'Tis true, the *Germans* did take from the *French*, *Philipsburg*; and beat them out of *Treves*, where *Marschal de Crequi* receiv'd a Defeat. But on the other hand, the *Germans* were several times, especially near *Sintsoeim*, and in *Alsace*, worsted by the *French*, and oblig'd to repass the *Rhine*. And in the Year 1675, there was a great Probability that it would not have gone very well with them on this side of the *Rhine*, if the brave *Turenne* had not been kill'd by an accidental Shot which oblig'd the *French*, who were ignorant of his Design, after a sharp Engagement, to retire on the other side of the *Rhine*. Upon the whole, *Spain* lost most by this War; for the *French* Compté was taken from them, *Messina* receiv'd voluntarily a *French* Garrison, and the *Dutch Fleet* which was

Maestricht
taken by the
French,

The Death of
Turenne.

The Losses of
the *Spaniards*
in this War.

sent to the Assistance of the *Spaniards* in *Sicily*, got nothing but Blows, the brave Admiral *de Ruyter* being there slain; though afterwards the *French* quitted *Messina* on their own accord. Besides, the *French* took from them these Strong-holds; *Limburgh*, *Conde*, *Valenciennes*, *Cambray*, *Yper*, *St. Omer*, *Aire*, and several others. The Prince of *Orange* retook *Graves*, but in the Battle of *Senef* and *St. Omer* he was worsted and sustained a considerable Loss before *Maestricht*. At last, *France* ended this War very gloriously for it self, restoring to *Holland* what it had taken from those *Provinces*, but keeping *Burgundy*, and a great many strong Places in the *Spanish Netherlands*. In *Germany*, in lieu of *Philipsburgh* it got *Friburgh*; and for the rest the *Westphalian* and *Copenhagen* Treaties were renewed, by vertue of which *Sweden* was restored to its own again.

Treaty at Nimwegen,
1679.

The French Nation.

§. 25. To consider the *French Nation*, whose History we have briefly related, it must be observ'd, That it is swarming (if I may so speak) with People, and sow'd thick with Cities and Towns. Under the Reign of *Charles IX.* it is related, That above 20000000 of People paid the Poll Tax. Some say that *Richelieu* affirm'd, that, by Computation, *France* could bring into the Field 600000 Foot and 150000 Horse, provided every Man that was able to bear Arms did go into the Field. This Nation also has been always warlike: nevertheless, in former times it has been objected to them, That they were very brave at the first Onset; but after their first Fury was a little cool'd, their Courage us'd to slacken, if they met with a stout and brave Resistance: wherefore they us'd to make great Conquests, but seldom kept them very long. And after they had good Success, they us'd to grow careless, insult over the conquer'd, and put them to great Hardships under their Government. But in our late Wars they have shewn sufficiently, that they as little want Constancy at last, as Heat and Fury at first. There is a great number of Nobles in *France*, who make Profession of the Sword, and make no difficulty to expose themselves to any Hazards to gain Glory. In former times, the *French* Infantry was good for nothing, wherefore they always us'd to employ *Swiss* and *Scotch*; but now a-days, their Foot are very good, and in attacking of a Place, they are to be preferr'd before all other

Full of Nobility.

ther Nations. This Nation hath always a great Veneration and Love for their King; and as long as he is able to maintain his Authority, is ready to sacrifice Life and Fortune for his Glory. The *French* are also brisk, forward, of a merry Constitution: as to their outward Appearance in their Apparel and Behaviour, they are generally very comely; and some other Nations, whose Temper is more inclined to Gravity, in attempting to imitate them, appear often very ridiculous, there being a vast Difference in these Matters, betwixt what is natural and what is affected. They are of a Genius fit to undertake any thing, whether it be in Learning, Trade, or Manufactures; especially in those things which depend more on Ingenuity and Dexterity than hard Labour. On the other side, the Levity and Inconstancy of the *French* is generally blam'd, which is easily to be perceiv'd in such of them as are young and unpolish'd.

Their Natural Qualities,

§. 26. The Country which is possess'd by this potent Nation, is very conveniently situat'd, almost in the very midst of the Christian World; so that this King may conveniently keep Correspondence with them all, and prevent *Europe* from falling into the Hands of any one Prince. On the one side it has the *Mediterranean*, on the other the Ocean, and on both sides a great many good Harbours, and is well water'd with Rivers, besides that great Chancel with twelve Sluces, by which the present King has join'd the Rivers of *Garonne* and the *Aude*, and consequently the *Mediterranean* with the Ocean; which proves very beneficial for Trade. It is also very near of a circular Figure, and well compacted, so that one Province may easily assist another: On the side of *Spain*, the *Pyrenean* Mountains; and on the *Italian* side the *Alps* are like a Bulwark to the Kingdom; but on the side towards *Germany* and the *Netherlands*, it lies somewhat open: For from the *Netherlands*, *Paris* it self has often been hard put to it. And this is the Reason why the *French* have been so eager in getting a good part of these into their Possession, in which they have been successful in the last War, and thereby have mightily strengthened their Frontiers; and for the same reason, they have made themselves Masters of *Lorrain*, to fortify themselves on the side of *Germany*; and by degrees to become Masters of the *Rhine*, the ancient Boundary of *Gaul*; which seems

The Nature of the Country,

Its Situation,

Its Fertility.

the only thing wanting to the Perfection of *France*. Farther, *France* may be one of the most happy and most fruitful Countries, not only for the equal Temperature of its Climate, betwixt an immoderate Heat and an excessive Cold; but also, because it produces every thing which seems to be requisite for the Sustainance and Conveniency of Mankind. And its Product is not only sufficient for its Inhabitants, but also plentiful enough to be exported into Foreign Parts. The Commodities exported out of *France*, are chiefly Wine, Brandy, Vinegar, Salt, innumerable Sorts of Silks and Woollen Stuffs, and Manufactures, Hemp, Canvas, Linen, Paper, Glass, Saffron, Almonds, Olives, Capers, Prunello's, Chestnuts, Soap, and the like. Yet in *Normandy* and *Picardy* grow no Vines, but the common People drink Cyder. Scarce any Metals are to be found in *France*, and no Gold or Silver Mines. But this Want is supplied by the Ingenuity of the *French*, and the Folly of Foreigners: For, the *French* Commodities have drawn Fleets of their Money into *France*, especially since *Henry IV.* set up the Silk-Manufactory there. There are some who have computed, that *France* sells Stuffs *A-la-mode* yearly to Foreigners only, to the Value of 40000000 of Livres, Wine 15000000, Brandy 5000000, Salt 10000000; and so proportionably of other Commodities. Mr. *Forcy*, an *Englishtman*, says, That about the Year 1669, the Commodities which were brought from *France* into *England*, exceeded what were carried from *England* to *France*, in Value 1600000 *lib. Sterl.* And it is notorious, that by help of such Commodities as they send into *Spain*, they get a great part of their *West-India* Plate-Fleet. But after all, Navigation does not flourish so much in *France* as it might. The reason seems to be, that the *French* Nation is not so much addicted to the Sea, and that other Nations have been before-hand with them in the *East* and *West-Indies*. Which is the reason, that the King, tho' he has above a 100 Capital Ships, yet cannot set out so great a Fleet hither-
as the *Englisht* and *Dutch*. *France* has very few Plantations abroad, except what are in the *Caribby Islands*, the Isles called *Tartuges*, and on the North side of *Hispaniola*. They apply themselves also to fishing upon the great Sand-bank before *Newfound Land*, and catch in *Canada* and *New France* good store of Bevers. They have set several Projects on foot for carrying on the *East-India*

Its Plantations.

India Trade, but without any great Success hitherto; the *Dutch*, who are so powerful, there, opposing them with all their Might. Lastly, the great Strength of *France* may be judg'd of by this, that the Revenue of the Clergy, which is possess'd of two fifth parts, as it is said, of the Kingdom, amounts to 104 Millions and 500000 Crowns yearly. The King's Revenues are computed to amount now to 150 Millions of Livres, whereas in the last Age it did not amount to above 9 or 10 Millions; at the time of *Henry IV.* to 16 Millions, and in the Year 1639 to 77 Millions; which vast Difference is in part to be ascribed to the different Value of Money since those times, and the great Taxes which were imposed upon the Subjects: but without question the chief Reason is, that *France* since that time has found out new Ways to draw Money out of other Countries.

§. 27. As to the Form of Government of *France*, it is to be observ'd, That anciently there were very potent Dukes, Earls, and Lords, in *France*, who tho' they were Vassals of the King, yet they us'd to pay no farther Obedience to him than was consistent with their own Interest, except the Kings were in a Condition to oblige them to it: But all these in process of Time, were set aside, and their Countries united to the Crown. Now-a-days the Dukedoms and Earldoms of *France* are nothing else but bare Titles annex'd to some considerable Estate without any Sovereignty or Jurisdiction. And whereas formerly certain Countries used to be assign'd to the King's Sons, whereof they bore the Title; now-a-days only a certain yearly Revenue is allotted them, with the Title of a certain Dukedom or Country, wherein perhaps they have not a foot of Ground. Indeed after the ancient Sovereign Dukedoms and Earldoms were abolish'd, some of the Great Men of the Kingdom took upon themselves great Authority in the Kingdom, but by the Policy of *Richelieu* and *Mazarini*, they were reduc'd to such a Condition, that now they dare not utter a Word against the King. The Assembly of the Estates (there being three of them, viz. The Clergy, Nobility, and the Citizens, these making up the third Estate) were also formerly in great Veneration, whereby the King's Power was much limited. But they having not been assembled since the Year 1614, their Authority is quite suppress'd.

The Govern-
ment of
France.

press'd. Those of the Reform'd Religion prov'd likewise very troublesome to the Kings of *France* as long as they were in a Condition to take up Arms, but with the loss of *Rochelle* they lost the Power of giving their Kings any Disturbance for the future. And tho' the King hitherto does not force their Consciences, yet he draws off a great many from that Party, by hopes of his Royal Favour and Preferments. Heretofore the Parliament of *Paris* us'd to oppose the King's Designs, under pretence that it had such a Right, that the King could not do any thing of great moment without its Consent; but this King hath taught it only to intermeddle with Judicial Business, and some other Concerns, which the King now and then is pleas'd to leave to its Decision. The *Gallick* Church also boasts of a particular Prerogative in regard of the Court of *Rome*, as having always disputed with the Pope some part of his Authority over her; and the King has the Nomination of the Bishops and Abbots; all which contributes much to the Strength and Increase of this Kingdom, if a wise and good King sits upon the Throne:

*The Strength
of France
with regard to
England.*

To Spain:

To Italy:

To Holland:

§. 28. When we duly weigh the Power of *France* in comparison with its Neighbours, it is easily perceiv'd that there is not any State in Christendom which *France* doth not equal, if not exceed, in Power: 'Tis true, in former Ages the *English* reduc'd the *French*, but at that time they were possess'd of a great part of it themselves; there werethen several Demi-Sovereign Princes; the *French* Infantry was then inconsiderable, and the *English* Bows were terrible to them. In the last Age *Spain* prov'd very troublesome to *France*, the *French* being not able to defend themselves against it, and being several times oblig'd to make Peace upon disadvantageous Conditions: But besides that, at that time the *French* Infantry was good for little, and the *Spanish* Nation was then at its height, whereas now the *Spanish* Nobility is more for Debauchery, Gaming, and such like Intrigues, than for acquiring Glory in War; they were then in full possession of all the *Netherlands*, and *Charles V.* had a great Advantage by being Emperor. *Italy* is neither willing nor powerful enough to hurt *France*; but these Princes are well satisfy'd if *France* does not pass the *Alps*, and disturb their Repose. The *French* are not powerful enough for the *Dutch* at Sea, if they have an Opportunity to make use of all their Naval

Naval Strength ; yet the *French* Privateers may do them considerable Mischief ; wherefore I cannot see what Benefit *Holland* can reap from a War with *France*, without an absolute Necessity : For the *Dutch* Land-Forces gather'd out of all Nations, are not likely to do any great Feats against it. The *Swiss* also, neither can nor will hurt *France*, as being well satisfy'd if they can get *French* Money : Wherefore the *French* need not fear any thing from them, except they should make them desperate ; in which Case, they might in Confederacy with others prove very troublesome. *Germany* seems to be the only Country, which alone might be able to balance *France* ; for if these Princes were well united, they are able to bring more numerous Armies into the Field, and that in no ways inferior in Goodness to the *French* ; and perhaps they might be able to hold it out with *France*. But considering the present State of *Germany*, it seems next to an Impossibility, that all the Members of the Empire should unanimously and resolutely engage themselves in a long War, and prosecute the same with Vigour : For it is not to be imagined that all of them should have an equal Interest in the War, and some of them must expect to be ruin'd, tho' the War in the main should prove successful ; but if it should succeed otherwise, they must all be great Losers by it, without reprieve.

To the Swiss.

To Germany.

§. 29. But if it should be suppos'd, that *France* may be attack'd by a great many at once ; it is to be consider'd, that it is absolutely against the Interest of some States to join themselves against *France*. For, as Affairs now stand, *Portugal* is not likely to join with *Spain*, *Sweden* with *Denmark*, *Poland* with the House of *Austria*, against *France*. Neither is it probable that the *Italian* Princes will be desirous to assist the Emperor and *Spain* in subduing *France*, except we suppose them to be willing to promote their own Ruin.

The Strength of France, in regard of a Confederacy.

C H A P. VI.

Of the United Provinces.

*The Ancient
State of the
United Pro-
vinces.*

§ T. **T**HAT Country which is commonly call'd the *Netherlands*, or the *Lower Germany*, was anciently comprehended, partly under *Gaul*, partly under *Germany*, according as they were situated; either on this or the other side of the *Rhine*, which was the ancient Boundary of these two vast Countries. That part which was situated on this side of the *Rhine*, was by *Julius Caesar*, together with the rest of *Gaul*, reduc'd under the Obedience of the *Roman Empire*. Afterwards the *Batavi* and the *Zealanders* did also submit to the *Romans*; yet so, that they were rather esteemed *Allies* than *Subjects*. And when in the fifth Century, after the Birth of Christ, the *Franks* established a new Kingdom in *France*, these Provinces were at first united to it. But at the same time, when *Germany* was separated from *France*, most of them fell to *Germany*, few remaining with *France*. The Governors of these Provinces did, in process of time, under the Names of *Dukes* and *Earls*, make themselves *Demi-Sovereigns*, as did also other Princes of *Germany* and *France*; yet so, that it was a general Maxim among them, To Rule the People with Mildness. And for the Security of their Liberty, they us'd to grant them great Privileges, in the maintaining of which this Nation was always very forward. The Estates also, which consisted of the Clergy, Nobility, and Citizens, were always in great Authority, and would not easily suffer that any new Impositions should be laid upon the People without their Consent. These Provinces according to the common Computation, are Seventeen in number; viz. Four Dukedoms, viz. *Brabant*, *Limburgh*, *Luxenburgh*, and *Guelderland*: Seven Earldoms, viz. *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Namur*, and *Zutphen*: Five Lordships, namely *Friesland*, *Malines*, *Utrecht*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Groningen*. *Antwerp* has the Title of a Marquisate of the *Roman Empire*. These Provinces were anciently ruled each by its Prince or Lord; but afterwards several of them were either by Inheritance, Marriages, or Contracts, united together, till most of them fell to the share of the House of *Burgundy*.

*The Division
of the Seven-
teen Provin-
ces.*

gundy, from whence they came to the House of *Austria*, by the Marriage of *Maximilian I.* who had marry'd *Mary*, the only Daughter of *Charles*, surnamed *The Hardy*; and were afterwards all united under *Charles V.* who govern'd them in Peace and Prosperity. 'Tis related, that he had once taken a Resolution to make them one Kingdom, which however he could not effect, their Laws and Privileges being so different, and they so jealous of one another, that none of them would remit any thing of their Pretences in favour of the rest. But the Reign of *Charles V.* over the *Netherlands*, proved so very fortunate, because he bore an extraordinary Affection to them, and they to him: For *Charles* was born at *Ghent*, educated amongst them, and liv'd a considerable time there. His Humour suited very well with theirs, he conversed with them in a friendly manner without Haughtiness, employing the *Netherlanders* frequently in his Affairs, whereby this Nation was in great esteem at his Court. But under the Reign of his Son, *Philip II.* these Provinces were torn in pieces by Intestine Commotions and Civil Wars, which occasion'd the Rise of a potent Commonwealth in *Europe*. This Republick having prov'd the Occasion of great Alterations, it is worth our while to enquire both into the Cause of these Commotions, and the Origin of this new Commonwealth.

*The Union of
the Seventeen
Provinces.*

*Their Condition
under
Charles V.*

§. 2. In the first place, 'tis manifest that *Philip II.* was much to be blam'd, as being partly himself the Cause of these Civil Troubles; for he being born in *Spain*, and educated after the *Spanish* Fashion, favour'd only the *Spaniards*, acting in every Step of his Conduct the part of a supercilious haughty *Spaniard*; which mightily alienated the Minds of the *Netherlanders*, especially after he resided altogether in *Spain*, and did not so much as honour the *Netherlands* with his Presence; thinking it perhaps below his Grandeur, that he who was Master of so great a Kingdom, and had such great Projects in his Head, should trouble himself much about the Affairs of the *Netherlands*. Tho', in all probability, these might have been kept in Obedience by his Presence: For his Father, the sooner to appease a Tumult which was only risen in the City of *Ghent*, did venture to take his Journey through *France*, and the Territories of King *Francis*, who was but lately reconcil'd to him. Moreover, *William* Prince of *Orange*,

*The Cause of
the Wars in
the Netherlands
under
Philip II.*

William
Prince of
Orange.

Discontents
of the Nobility
and Clergy.

Change of
Religion.

Orange, a crafty, through-pac'd, and ambitious Man, did not a little foment these Divisions: For when *Philip* had taken a Resolution to go into *Spain*, and to commit the Administration of the *Netherlands* to a Governour, this Prince was contriving how *Christina*, Dutchess of *Lorraine*, might be constituted Regent of the *Netherlands*, and how he, by marrying her Daughter, might bear the greatest Sway in the Government: But he miscarrying in both, because *Philip* constituted *Margaret* of *Parma*, Natural Daughter of *Charles V.* Regent of the *Netherlands*, and refus'd to give his Consent to the Match, was so dissatisfy'd thereat, that he resolv'd to shew what Strength he was Master of, when urged to Revenge. At the same time the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* were very much dissatisfy'd, as also a great many others, who being in great Esteem with the People, were all very jealous of the *Spaniards*. Besides, a great many of the Nobility were for a Change, partly out of Hatred to the *Spaniards*, partly because they were naturally of a turbulent Spirit, and were become Poor, and over Head and Ears in Debt, as having endeavour'd to outvie the *Spaniards* in Splendor at Court, and thereby spent more than their Incomes would allow of. The Clergy withal, was somewhat discontented, because *Philip*, having created several new Episcopall Sees, would have employ'd the Revenues of several Abbies for the Maintenance of them; which did not only dissatisfie such as were in present Possession of these Abbies, but others also, who were in hopes of them for the future: for the Abbots were chosen by a free Election of the Monks in each Monastery, but the Bishops were nominated by the King. But all this could not have furnish'd sufficient Fuel for so great a Flame, if Religion had not been an Ingredient, which proves most efficacious in disturbing the Minds of the Common People, and always serves for a specious Pretence to such as are for Alterations in a State. There were great numbers in the *Netherlands*, who had relinquish'd the Roman Catholick Religion, some of them professing the *Augsburgh* Confession, some the Doctrine of the *Huguenots*, others falling into the Errors of the *Anabaptists*. Now *Charles V.* had by severe Proclamations and Punishments been very hard upon them, which had serv'd for nothing else than to exasperate the Minds of the People, and to promote the Itch after Religious Novelties. Where-

Wherefore it was the Opinion of *Mary*, Queen of Hungary, the Sister of *Charles V.* and then Regent of the Netherlands, That they ought rather to be treated more mildly: But *Philip* had taken a Resolution to root out by force this Heresie, as he call'd it; either out of a Zeal for the Roman Catholick Religion, or because he hop'd thereby to oblige the Pope, whose Favour he stood in need of at that time. In pursuance of this Resolution, he renewed his Father's Proclamation, and that with more Severity against these Hereticks; and to put them in Execution, he was for setting up a Court of Judicature, according to the Model of the *Spanish Inquisition*, the very Name of which was terrible to every body: And, in effect, this Inquisition is a very cruel Constitution, whereby the Life, Estate, and good Name of every Subject, is put into the Hands of unmerciful Priests, whose chief Glory is to be inhumane and rigorous in their Proceedings; and who have a Power to take up and punish any Person upon Suspicion only; and tho' a Man is wrongfully accus'd, he is not to know either his Accuser or Crime; nay, tho' he makes his Innocence appear, yet he seldom escapes without some Punishment. The *Netherlanders* were the more frightned, not only because in this Court, no Privileges, no Favour of the King, nor Intercessions, did avail; but also, because they knew themselves to be free-spoken, carrying, as it were their Hearts upon their Tongues, and that by way of Trade, they were oblig'd to be conversant with those of other Religions; whereas, on the other hand, it was natural and easie for an *Italian* or *Spaniard* to keep his Thoughts within himself. Some are of Opinion, That the *Spaniards* were glad to see that the *Netherlanders* began the Fray, hoping thereby to get an Opportunity to force them to Obedience, and by suppressing their Liberty and Privileges to Rule over them at pleasure. They hoped that this Country might serve them one day for a Magazine, from whence they might conveniently attack *France*, *England*, and the Northern Kingdoms. However, 'tis most certain, that some Foreign Princes did administer Fuel to nourish and augment the Flame; especially *Elizabeth*, Queen of *England*, whose Intention was, by this means, to cut out so much Work for the *Spaniard*, that he might not be at leisure to think of Conquering others, his great Power being at that time become terrible to all *Europe*.

Spanish Inquisition.

Elizabeth fomented their Revolt.

§. 3. Thus the Seeds of Civil Commotions were sown in the Minds of the *Netherlanders*, about the time that 1559. *Philip II.* went into *Spain*; having so constituted the Government, that the supream Administration of Affairs should be in the Hands of the Regent and the Council of State; of which Council, besides the Prince of *Orange*, the Earl of *Egmont*, and others, was Cardinal *Granville*, a *Burgundian*, a wise Man, and much rely'd on by the King, who had given secret Instructions to the Regent to rule according to his Advice: but the *Netherlandish* Lords quickly perceiving that the whole Government was manag'd according to the Councils of the Cardinal, did sufficiently shew their Discontent in opposing what he mov'd; especially when the Cardinal press'd hard to execute the King's Commands concerning the Establishment of the Bishops, and rooting out of the new Religions, the *Netherlandish* Lords advising a Toleration of the same, and to deal more gently with the People. This rais'd a general Hatred against the Cardinal; whereupon the Prince of *Orange*, and the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* writ to the King, *That if he was not remov'd, it would be impossible to preserve the Peace of the Netherlands*: neither did they rest satisfy'd till *Philip* comply'd with their Demands. But in regard the Regent was, after the Removal of the Cardinal, sway'd by the President *Vigilius*, and the Earl of *Barlemont*, who in every respect follow'd the Footsteps of the Cardinal, this Satisfaction did not last long; for the old Discontents being renew'd, it was said, *That the Body of the Cardinal was remov'd from the Council, but his Spirit remain'd in it*. Thus the Divisions continu'd in the Council of State, nor could the Proclamations against the new Religion be put in Execution, because the People began more and more to oppose them. It was therefore with Consent of the Regent and Senate, agreed upon to send the Earl of *Egmont* into *Spain*, who was to give an Account to the King of the whole State of Affairs, and to see whether the King could find out another Remedy. The King receiv'd him very courteously as to his Person, but would not remit any thing from his Severity as to Religion. And imagining that the Cause why this Evil had taken so deep root, was the Mildness of the Regent, he caus'd his Proclamation to be renew'd, commanding withal, *That the Council of Trent should be introduc'd in the Netherlands*. Besides these Severities,

The Cardinal
Granville.

1564.

Count Eg-
mont sent in-
to Spain.

ties, a Rumour was spread abroad, that *Philip* had agreed with *Charles IX.* at *Bayonne*, by all means and ways to root out the Hereticks; which was the Cause why it was resolv'd to oppose the King's Intentions. Some of the Nobility made the first Beginning, who enter'd into an Association (which they called, *The Compromise*) whereby they engag'd themselves to oppose the Inquisition, and to stand by one another, if any one should be molested for his Religion; but solemnly protested, That they had no other Aim by so doing, but the Glory of God, the Grandeur of the King, and the Peace of their Native Country. This Association was drawn up by *Philip Marnix*, Lord of *Aldegonde*, and subscrib'd by 400 Persons of Quality, among whom, the chiefest were *Henry of Brederode*, *Lewis Earl of Nassau*, Brother of the Prince of *Orange*, the Earls of *Culenburgh* and *Bergh*. These met at *Brussels*, and deliver'd a Petition to the Regent, wherein they desir'd, That the Proclamations issu'd forth touching Religion might be annull'd. The Regent answer'd them in courteous but general Terms, but promis'd nothing more than *That she would know the King's Pleasure in the Matter*. 'Tis said, that the Earl of *Barlemon*, who stood then near the Regent, did tell her, *That they were no ways to be fear'd, because they were only Geusen or Beggars*; which render'd the Name of the *Geusen* very famous afterwards, a Beggar's Pouch being made the Coat of Arms of that Confederacy. In the mean while abundance of Pamphlets were spread abroad, which did more and more exasperate the People. And because *Philip* had given but a very indifferent Reception to those Deputies which were sent into *Spain* to pray for a Mitigation of these Proclamations, and had refus'd to comply in the least with the Sentiments of the People, it came to an open Insurrection. So that the new Religion was not only publicly profess'd and taught in a great Concourse of People, but the Rabble also fell to plundering of Churches, and pulling down of Images. And tho' the Prince of *Orange*, and the Earl of *Egmont*, did what they could to appease this Tumult, yet the King conceiv'd a shrewd Suspicion, as if they had been at the bottom of it; which put them upon consulting their own Safety, but they could not, as yet come to any Resolution. In the mean time the Regent having rais'd some Troops, and endeavour'd either by Fear or fair Words, or any other Ways, to reduce

An Association
of the Nobility.

1566.

Breaking of
Images.

duce the dissatisfy'd Party to Obedience, some of whom did by Submission and other Services endeavour to be reconcil'd to the King. And this Design succeeded so well, that without any great Trouble, and the Punishment of a very few, the Country was restor'd to its Tranquillity: Nevertheless because it was rumor'd abroad, that a great Army was marching from *Spain* against them, a great many of the Inhabitants, and especially of the Handycraft Trades, retired into the neighbouring Countries; nay, the Prince of *Orange* himself disliking this Calm, retir'd into *Germany*.

The Duke of
Alva.

1568.

§. 4. It was then the Advice of the Regent, that the King should come in Person, without any great Force, into the *Netherlands*, and by his Presence and Clemency endeavour entirely to heal the ulcerated Minds of the People. But he follow'd the Advice of the Duke of *Alva*, who advis'd to make use of this opportunity to bring the *Netherlands* under the Yoak, and to strike terror into others. This Duke d' *Alva* march'd with a brave Army through *Savoy* and *Burgundy* into the *Netherlands*, and having immediately taken into Custody the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn*, whom he pretended to have been under hand the Authors of these Troubles, declared all those guilty of High-Treason that had any hand in the Association, the Petition, and pulling down of the Images. And a Court was erected of twelve Judges, from which no Appeal was to be allow'd, where Judgment was to be given concerning these Matters. This Court was commonly call'd, *The Bloody Council*: Before this Court, the Prince of *Orange*, and some other Lords, who were fled, were summon'd to appear; and upon Non-appearance they were declar'd guilty of High-Treason, and their Estates confiscated. The same Severity was us'd against others of less note. This caus'd such a Terror among the Inhabitants that they left their Habitations in Troops. He caus'd also Citadels to be built in several great Cities, among which one of the chiefest was that of *Antwerp*. In the mean time, the Prince of *Orange* had drawn together considerable Forces in *Germany*, some of which, under the Command of *Lewis* his Brother, falling into *Friesland*, beat the Count of *Aremburgh*, the Governour of that Province. But soon after the Duke of *Alva*, having first caus'd the Earls of *Egmont* and *Hoorn* to be

The Earls of
Egmont and
Hoorn be-
headed.

be beheaded, march'd against him in Person. Not long after the Prince of *Orange* fell with a great Army into *Brabant*, but was beaten back by the Duke of *Alva*, and his Forces dispers'd. The Duke of *Alva*, puff'd up with this great Success did not only cause a most magnificent Statue to be erected at *Antwerp*, in memory of what Glory he had acquir'd; but having also form'd a Design to Conquer the *Netherlands* with their own Money, he impos'd a Tax upon them, of the hundredth Penny, to be paid of the whole Value of all Estates; and besides this, the twentieth Penny to be paid of all Immoveables, and the tenth of all Moveables as often as they were sold. This did exasperate the *Netherlands* to the utmost degree. And whilst the Duke of *Alva*, being in great want of Money, was busie in squeezing out these Taxes, and was upon the point of forcing the Inhabitants of *Brussels*, who refus'd to pay it, News was brought, That the banish'd *Netherlanders*, call'd *Sea-Geusen*, who were turn'd Privateers, and had about 24 Ships of indifferent Strength, had, under the Conduct of the Earl of *March*, taken the City of *Briel* in *Holland*; then most Cities of *Holland* out of a Hatred to the *Spaniards*, and the tenth Penny revolted from the *Spaniards*, except *Amsterdam* and *Schoonhoven*, which remain'd for some time under the Obedience of *Spain*. It was a grand Mistake in the Duke of *Alva*, that during his Regency of four Years, he had not secur'd the Sea-Coasts. The revolted Places chose for their Governour the Prince of *Orange*, swearing to him Allegiance as the King's Stadtholder, as if they had only revolted from the Duke of *Alva*, and not the King. A great many Privateers then join'd from *France* and *England*, who within the space of four Months made up a Fleet of 150 Ships, who had their Rendezvouz at *Flussing*, and prov'd afterwards the greatest Annoyance that the *Spaniards* had. The Duke of *Alva* was not in a Condition to make timely Resistance to this Storm, because the Earl of *Bergh* had not only at the same time taken a great many Places in *Guelderland*, *Friesland*, and *Over-Issel*; but also *Lewis*, Earl of *Nassaw*, had, with the Assistance of the *French*, surpriz'd *Mons*: Which City the Duke of *Alva* endeavour'd to recover by Force of Arms; and the Prince of *Orange*, who with an Army newly rais'd in *Germany*, had made prodigious Havock in *Brabant*, endeavouring in vain to relieve it, retired into *Holland*: So that this City was

Briel taken
April 1. 1577;

was surrender'd upon Articles to the Duke of *Alva*. He then try'd all ways to reduce the revolted Places to Obedience by Force, and among others pillag'd *Mech'in* and *Zurphen*, quite destroy'd *Naerden*, and took *Haerlem* after a tedious Siege, the Inhabitants of which City were most barbarously treated.

Duke of Alva recall'd,
Lewis Requesenes Governor.
 §. 5. The Affairs of the *Spaniards* in the *Netherlands* being by the rigorous Proceedings of the Duke of *Alva* (who us'd to bragg, that during his Regency of six Years he had caus'd 18000 to be executed by the Hangman) put into Confusion, he was recalled in the Year 1573. *Lewis Requesenes* succeeded him, a Man of somewhat a milder Temper, but who had a very ill beginning of his Regency, the Fleet, which he had sent out to relieve *Middleburgh* being destroy'd before his Eyes, and the City surrender'd to the Prince of *Orange*: Yet the Prince also received a great Blow; for his Brother *Lewis*, who led an Army to his Assistance out of *Germany*, was routed near *Grave* upon the *Mockerhyde*, where he and his Brother *Henry* were slain in the Field. After this Victory, the *Spanish* Soldiers mutiny'd for want of Pay, and liv'd upon free Quarters in *Antwerp* till all was paid. Then the Siege of *Leyden* was undertaken, which was reduc'd to the utmost Extremity by Famine, till a Duke of the *Maese* was cut through, by which means and the help of a *North-West* Wind at Spring-Tide, the Country round about being put under Water, the *Spaniards*; after a great Loss sustained, were forc'd to leave it. In the Year next ensuing, the Emperor endeavour'd by his Mediation to compose these Troubles, and a Meeting was held for that purpose betwixt the Deputies of both Parties at *Breda*, which prov'd fruitless. Then the *Spaniards* took *Zirickzee*, after a Siege of nine Months; but before the Place was taken, *Lewis Requesenes* died. After his Death the Council of State took the Administration of the Government into their Hands, which was approved by the King.

§. 6. In the mean time the Hatred of the *Netherlands* against the *Spaniards* was more and more inflam'd, especially after the Soldiers were grown so mutinous for want of Pay, and committed such great Outrages, that the Council of State declared them Enemies, giving leave to

to the Inhabitants to take up Arms against them. During which Disturbances, *Maestricht* and *Antwerp* were plunder'd by the *Spaniards*: Which dispos'd the rest to enter upon a Treaty with the Prince of *Orange* at *Ghent*, which contain'd, That the Provinces should be at Peace betwixt themselves; That the Proclamations issued forth during the Regency of the Duke of *Alva* should be annull'd, and the *Spaniards* sent out of the Country: Which Contract, tho' it was ratify'd by the King, yet he had taken a Resolution quickly to disunite them again. For this purpose, he constituted *Don John d' Austria*, his natural Brother, Governor of the *Netherlands*. The Prince of *Orange* forewarn'd the *Netherlanders*, That he ought not to be trusted; notwithstanding which, he was receiv'd by Plurality of Voices, but withal oblig'd to subscribe the Contract made at *Ghent*, and to send away the *Spanish* Soldiers. But the Prince of *Orange*, and the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, were not well satisfy'd with this Agreement; and the rest also quickly began to mistrust him. He gave them sufficient occasion to believe that their Jealousie was not ill ground- ed, when by Surprise, he made himself Master of the Castle of *Namur*, under Pretence to secure his Person against any Attempts; which so disturb'd the *Netherlanders*, that they took up Arms to drive him out of *Namur*. They also took all the Strong-holds, where any *German* Garrison was left, and demolish'd the Castles. And sending for the Prince of *Orange* to come to *Brussels* they constituted him Grand Bayliff of *Brabant*. This encrease of the House of *Orange* made some great Men envious, who form'd a Party to balance it; among whom one of the chiefest was the Duke of *Arshot*. Those called in *Matthieu*, Arch-duke of *Austria*, whom they made Governor of the *Netherlands*, who coming with all speed, was likewise receiv'd by the Party of the Prince of *Orange*, under Condition that the Prince should be his Lieutenant, and he not do any thing without the consent of the Estates. On the other hand, *Alexander*, Duke of *Parma*, came with an Army out of *Italy*, to the Assistance of *Don John d' Austria*, who bringing with him a good number of old *Spanish* Troops, beat the Army of the Estates near *Gemblours*, and took *Louvain*, *Philippeville*, *Limburgh*, and several other Places. The Estates then finding themselves alone not strong enough, offer'd to put themselves under

The Treaty of
Ghent.

Don John de
Austria made
Governor.

Arch-duke
Matthieu,

1577.
Alexander
Duke of Parma.

the Protection of *Henry III. King of France*; and he having refus'd to accept it, the same Offer was made to the Duke of *Alençon*, his Brother, who having accepted of it, came into the *Netherlands*: But could do nothing of moment, the Princes and great Men being so divided among themselves, that no body knew who was Matter. There arose also a new Division among the Estates, when upon Request of those of the Reformed Religion, Liberty of Conscience was allow'd in the *Netherlands*; which was willingly consented to by those of *Ghent*, and others; but *Artois*, *Haynault*, and some other *Walloon* Cities, that were very zealous for the Catholick Religion, did oppose it with great Violence; and having by degrees separated themselves from the rest, set up a new Faction, who were call'd *The Male-Contents*. During these Troubles, *Don John d' Austria* died, leaving the Government to the Duke of *Parma*, who was confirmed in his Place by *Philip*. He began his Regency with the taking of *Mastricht*, and bringing over the *Walloon* Provinces, viz. *Artois*, *Haynault*, and the *Walloon-Flanders*, to the King's Party, by Capitulation.

Male-Contents.

The Duke of Parma.

The Union of Utrecht the Foundation of the Commonwealth.

1579.

§. 7. The Prince of *Orange* therefore perceiving that the Treaty of *Ghent* was quite broke, and that the great Men who envied one another, and the several Provinces, that were of a different Religion, were scarce ever to be United; and at the same time being desirous to secure himself, and to establish the Protestant Religion; he got the Estates of the Province of *Guelderland*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Friesland*, and *Utrecht*, to meet. Here it was agreed, That they would defend one another as one Body; that they would consult concerning Peace and War, Taxes, and the like, with common Consent; and, that they would maintain Liberty of Conscience. This Union, made at *Utrecht*, (wherein afterwards *Over-Issel* and *Groningen* were included) is the Foundation of the Commonwealth of the *United Netherlands*. At that time their Affairs were in so low a Condition, that they coined a Medal, wherein their State was represented by a Ship without Sails or Rudder, left to the Mercy of the Waves with this Inscription, *Incertum quo fata ferant*. The Fortune of the Prince of *Orange* absolutely depending now on this Union, he made it his business to hinder the Conclusion of the Treaty of a General Peace, which by the Mediation

diation of the Emperor was set on foot at Cologne, because a General Peace might easily have dissolved this Particular Union. And, because the Affairs of the Netherlands grew worse and worse every day, the Spaniards having taken one after another, the Cities of *Bois le Duc*, *Breda*, *Tournay*, *Valenciennes*, *Méchin*, and others, and many of the great Men being gone over to the Spanish Party; the Prince of Orange on the other hand being well assured, that the Spaniards, one time or another, would revenge themselves upon Him and his Friends; and finding himself not in a Capacity to maintain the Cause against them, he persuaded the Estates of the Netherlands to renounce all Obedience to *Philip*, who had violated their Privileges confirm'd to them by Oath, and to make the Duke of *Alençon* their Sovereign, with whom he had under-hand made an Agreement, That the United Provinces should fall to his share. And, in effect, the Estates of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Utrecht*, were then for making the Prince of Orange their Sovereign, except the Cities of *Amsterdam* and *Gouda*; and questionless it would have been done afterwards, if his unexpected Death had not prevented it.

§. 8. The Duke of *Alençon* having obtained the Sovereignty, rais'd the Siege of *Cambrai*, which was besieged by the Spaniards, and the next Year was at *Antwerp* proclaimed Duke of *Brabant*, and at *Ghent* Earl of *Flanders*. But his Power being confin'd within very narrow Bounds by the Estates, he, by the Advice of his Friends, resolv'd to make himself Absolute. He propos'd to the Estates, That if he should die, without Issue, these Countries might be united with the Crown of *France*; which being denied him, he took a rash unaccountable Resolution, viz. by Surprize to make himself absolute Master of *Antwerp*, and some other Cities. For this purpose, several Thousands of *French* were already got privately into *Antwerp*, but were beaten out by the Citizens with considerable Loss. They made the like Attempts upon several other Places on the same day, which every-where miscarried, except at *Dendermond*, *Dunkirk*, and *Dixmude*. And thus the *French* having lost at once all their Credit, and the Affection of the Netherlands, the Duke of *Alençon*, full of Shame and Confusion, return'd into *France*, where he died soon after. The *French* intermed-

The Duke of
Alençon

1581

dling with the Affairs of the *Netherlands*, had brought with it another Evil; namely, That foreign Soldiers were again brought into the *Netherlands*, which was against the Agreement made with the *Walcons*. Then the Duke

1583. of *Parma* retook *Dunkirk*, *Newport*, *Winoxbergen*, *Menin*, *Alost*, and some other Places in *Flanders*, *Ypres* and *Bruges* did also submit. And in the same Year, the Affairs

1584. of the Estates received a great blow by the Death of *William Prince of Orange*, who was stabb'd in his Palace at *Delft* by a *Burgundian*, whose Name was *Balthazar Gerhard*. By his Death, the *Netherlands*, being without a Head, were left in great Confusion.

Prince of Orange murdered.

His Son, Prince Maurice, made Stadtholder.

§. 9. After the Death of *Prince William*, the Estates made *Maurice*, Son of the deceased, *Stadtholder of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht*; and he being but 18 Years of Age, they constituted the *Earl of Hohenloe*, his Lieutenant. But the Sovereignty they profer'd to the King of *France*, who being at that time involv'd in intestine Wars, was not at leisure to accept of it. The Duke of *Parma*, in the mean while, taking Advantage of this Juncture of Affairs, reduced *Antwerp* by Famine within a Twelve-month's time; as also *Dendermond*, *Ghent*, *Brussels*, *Mechlin*, and *Nimeguen*, by Force. After the loss of *Antwerp*, the Estates, who were for submitting themselves to any body but the *Spaniards*, offered the Sovereignty over them to *Queen Elizabeth*, which she refused to accept of.

The English Confederacy.

However, she enter'd into a more strict Alliance with them, by virtue of which she oblig'd her self to maintain a certain number of Soldiers at her own charge in the *Netherlands*; which, with all the other Forces of the Estates, were to be Commanded by an *English* General. And the Estates did Surrender to the Queen, as a Security for the Charges she was to be at, the Cities of *Flushing*, *Briel*, and *Rammekens*, or *Sceburgh* upon *Walchern*, which were afterwards (*Ann. 1616.*) restored to the Estates for the Sum of One Million of Crowns. The Queen sent

1586.

The Regency of the Earl of Leicester.

Robert Dudley, *Earl of Leicester*, as General into *Holland*; who being arrived there, was made by the Estates their Governor-General, and that with a greater Power than was acceptable to the Queen: but he did no great Feats. For, not only the Duke of *Parma* took *Grave* and *Venlo*, and forced him from before *Zutphen*; but *Leicester* administer'd the Publick Affairs at a strange rate, to the great Dissatisfaction of the Estates, insomuch that they doubt-
ed

History of the NETHERLANDS.

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ed either his Capacity or his Integrity. Their Discontents were much augmented, after *William Stanley*, who was by the Earl of *Leicester* made commander in Chief in *Deventer*, betray'd that City to the *Spaniards*. The next Year the Earl of *Leicester* attempted the Relief of *Sluce* in *Flanders*, but to no purpose; and coming into *Holland*, where he by several unwonted and suspicious Proceedings augmented the Differences betwixt him and the *Ettates*, he returned very ill satisfied into *England*; where, by Command of the Queen, he resign'd his Office of Governor.

§. 10. Hitherto the Affairs of the *United Netherlands* (whom henceforward we will call *Hollanders*) had been in a very ill Condition; but from this time forwards they began to mend a-pace, and became more settled. This was partly occasion'd by the Ruin of the two Provinces of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, which were reconciled to the King, upon Condition, that such as would not profess themselves *Roman Catholics*, should leave the Country within a prefixt time; for a great many of these flocking into *Holland*, made its Cities very populous. Especially all the Traffick of *Antwerp* was transplanted to *Amsterdam*, which render'd that City very rich and potent at Sea. Besides, *Philip*, like those who will hunt two Hares with one Dog, did not only attempt to invade *England* with a great Fleet, but also sent in the very next Year the Duke of *Parma* with an Army to the Assistance of the League in *France*; both which proving fruitless, the *Hollanders*, had in the mean while leisure given them, to put themselves into a good Posture. Whereas the Duke of *Parma* had wisely advis'd the King, that he should with all his Power first subdue the *Hollanders*, before he engaged in another War. For *Maurice*, whom they had after the Departure of the Earl of *Leicester* made their Generalissimo both by Sea and Land, restored their lost Reputation, and did Wonders. His first Attempt was upon *Breda*, which he took by a Stratagem. In the Year next ensuing, he took *Zurphen*, *Deventer*, *Hulst*, and *Nimeguen*. And in the Year 1592. *Steenwyck* and *Coeverden*. In the same Year the Death of the brave Duke of *Parma* proved a great loss to the *Spaniards*. For the *Spanish* Soldiers growing mutinous every where, did not a little advance the Progresses of the *Hollanders*. Ger-

The State of
Affairs in
Holland be-
gins to mend.

1588.

1590.

Q 3

trudenburg

Arch-duke
Albert, Go-
vernour of the
Spanish Ne-
therlands.

1602.

The East India
Company.

Isabella Clara
Eugenia.

trudenberg was taken in the sight of the *Spanish Army*.
1592. In 1592 *Groningen* was reduc'd whereby the *United Pro-*
vinces were made entire, and secured on this side of the
Rhine. In the Year 1596, *Albert*, Arch-duke of *Austria*,
arriv'd as Governor of the *Netherlands*, who began his
Regency with the taking of *Hulst*. And because *Philip*,
being oppress'd with Debts, was fain to shut up his Ex-
chequer; *Albert*, for want of Money, was not in a Ca-
pacity to undertake any thing of Moment the next Year,
but was soundly beaten near *Tougenhout*. And after the
Trade of the *Hollanders* with *Spain* and *Portugal*, whi-
ther they us'd to send their Ships under foreign Flags,
had been quite cut off; whereby the *Spaniards* hoped
the sooner to reduce them to Obedience; Necessity, and
the desire of Lucre, taught them another way to obtain
vast Riches. For by this means, the *Hollanders* were forc-
ed to try whether they could sail themselves into the
East-Indies, and attempt to find out a nearer way thi-
ther by a North Passage. But this Design not succeeding,
they took the common Course about *Africa*; and having
with incredible Pains, in spite of all the Resistance made
by the *Portuguese*, settled a Trade there, a great many
Merchants and others, who knew no better way to em-
ploy their ready Money, erected several Societies to
Trade into the *East-Indies*; All which were by vertue of
a Patent granted by the Estates, formed into one Compa-
ny, which did afterwards prodigiously encrease its Pow-
er in the *East-Indies*, and has conveyed unconceivable
Riches into *Holland*. In the Year 1597. *Maurice* took
Rhinberg, *Meurs*, and all the rest of those Places of Over-
Yssel, which were yet in the Possession of *Spain*.

§. 11. In the Year 1598. the *Spaniards* found out a
nother Decoy for the *Hollanders*. For it being generally
pretended, that they would not live under *Spanish* Sub-
jection, *Philip* found out this Artifice: He married his
Daughter *Isabella Clara Eugenia* to *Albert* Arch-duke of
Austria, giving unto her, as a Dowry, *Burgundy* and the
Netherlands; but with this Condition, That the same
should return to *Spain*, if no Heirs proceeded from this
Match, which the *Spaniards* were very well assured of
the Princess being pretty well in Age; and besides this
having been spoiled before by means of some Medicaments
administred to her to prevent Conception. The

Netherland

Netherlands being then by this means, according to outward Appearance, freed from a foreign Subjection, as having got a Prince of their own it was hoped the *Hollanders* would the easier re-unite themselves with the other Provinces; because a Peace being lately concluded betwixt *France* and *Spain* at *Vervin*, the *Hollanders* had thereby lost their chief Confederate. But the *Hollanders* remained stedfast in their former Resolution, rejecting all Propositions of Peace made by the Emperor and the Arch-duke *Albert*. In the Year 1600, *Maurice* fell into *Flanders*, with an Intention to besiege *Newport*, but was met by *Albert*, where a bloody Battel ensued, and *Maurice* obtained a most glorious Victory, who was otherwise always averse to Field-fights, and would never have resolved at that time to have ventured the whole Fortune of *Holland* upon the Issue of a Battel, if he had not been forced to it: Accordingly without attempting any thing farther, he returned into *Holland*. *Albert* then undertook the Siege of *Ostend*, during which, both sides did their utmost, till *Ambrose Spinola* forc'd the Place, the Besieged having no more room left to make any Retrenchments. 'Tis said, That the *Hollanders* lost within the Town above 70000 Men, and the *Spaniards* without a great many more. But in the mean time the *Spanish* Fleet under the Command of *Frederick Spinola* was destroy'd, and, *Rhinebergh*, *Grave*, and *Sluce*, taken by *Maurice*. In the Year 1605, *Spinola* retook from the *Hollanders*, *Lingen*, *Groll*, and *Rhinebergh*, and *Maurice* sustain'd some Loss before *Antwerp*. The last glorious Action in this War, was that of *James Hemskirke*, who burn'd the *Spanish* Fleet in the Harbor of *Gibraltar*, where he himself was kill'd. The *Spaniards* therefore finding it impossible to reduce *Holland* by Force, which they found increas'd in Strength by the War; and being at the same time jealous of *Henry IV.* and quite out of breath by this tedious War, they resolv'd to make an end of it at any rate. How desirous the *Spaniards* were of Peace, may easily be conjectur'd from hence, That *Albert* himself propos'd the Treaty to be at the *Hague*, and first sent *Spinola* himself thither as Ambassador, whereas the *Hollanders*, carry'd it very high, and were very resolute. The Business met with great difficulty, before it could be brought to the Conclusion of a Truce of 12 Years: The greatest Obstacle was, that the *Hollanders* urg'd it closely,

Battle near
Newport.

Siege of O-
stend, 1604

The Conquests
on both sides.

That *Spain*, without any Exception, should declare them a free People; which the *Spanish* Ambassadors refusing to do, at last this Medium was found out, That *Spain* and the Arch-duke *Albert* did declare, they would treat with the *Netherlanders* as a free Nation. But they being still not satisfied with this, the President *Janin*, who was sent thither in behalf of *France*, answer'd, That the Word *As* could not add much to the Strength of *Spain*, nor diminish theirs; and that it wastheir Business to secure themselves and their State by Arms, and not by Words. So a Truce was concluded by vertue of which, both Parties kept what they were possess'd of, and the *Hollanders* maintain'd their Navigation into the *East-Indies*, which the *Spaniards* would fain have got from them. Now the chief Cause why the *Hollanders* at thattime, when their Affairs were in so good a condition, consented to a Truce, seems to be, that they began to be jealous of *France*, for fear lest that King should snatch *Flanders* away upon a sudden, which must needs have prov'd their Ruine. Besides, being grown very powerful during this War, was likely to be troublesome to their Liberty. And this was the first Step which *Holland* made towards the Establishment of a free Common-wealth.

A Truce of
12 Years.

1609. §. 12. Soon after the Truce was concluded, the *Hollanders* were engaged in the Business concerning the Succession of the Country of *Juliers*; for the Emperor after the Death of the last Duke, being very desirous to annex these Countries unto his House, had sent the Arch-duke *Leopold* to make a Sequestration, who took the strong City of *Juliers*, but was beaten out again by the *Hollanders*, with the Assistance of the *French*. But a Difference arising afterwards betwixt the Elector of *Brandenburgh* and the Duke of *Newburgh*, who had at first made an Agreement betwixt themselves; and the Duke of *Newburgh*, having call'd to his Assistance *Spinola*, who took the City of *Wesel*: The *Hollanders* on the other hand sided with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and put Garrisons into *Rees* and *Emerick*, whereby the Country of *Cleves* was involved in the War of the *Netherlands*.

The Differences between
the Remonstrants and
Contra-Remonstrants.

§. 13. But there arose a more dangerous intestine Division in *Holland* betwixt the *Aminians* or *Remonstrants* and the *Contra-Remonstrants* which Division, was partly occasi-

occasion'd by a State-jealousie, partly by Disputes among the Divines. We have said before, that Prince *William* did endeavour under-hand to be Sovereign over the United Provinces, which was prevented only by a very few Voices. After his Death, his Son *Maurice* pursued the same Design, but was opposed by the chief Men among them; who alledged, That their Labour was very ill bestowed, if in place of a great one, they should be brought under Subjection to a little Prince. Among those, one of the chiefest was *John of Olden Barneveldt*, Pensionary of *Holland*, who had been always for upholding the publick Liberty. However in regard the Authority of the Captain-General was more conspicuous during the War, *Maurice* endeavour'd to set aside the Treaty with *Spain*; and on the other hand, *Barneveldt* did, as much as he could, promote the Truce with *Spain*, knowing that in time of Peace the Authority of the Captain-General wou'd be diminish'd: Which Conduct of *Barneveldt*'s stuck so deep in *Maurice*'s Memory, that after, he took all Opportunities to be revenged. In the mean time *Arminius*, a Professor of Divinity in the University of *Leyden*, had defended several Propositions concerning Predestination, and some other Articles of that nature, with less Rigour than the rest of the Reform'd Churches had hitherto generally taught. His Opinion was, after his Death, oppos'd by one *Francis Gomarus*. This Dissention being spread abroad, most of the Clergy sided with *Gomarus*, but the chief States-men with *Arminius*. But considering the Generality of the People followed the Footsteps of the Clergy, *Maurice*, who after the Death of his elder Brother was become Prince of *Orange*, declar'd himself for the *Gomarists*. And there happening great Tumults in several Places, viz. at *Alkmaer*, *Leyden*, and *Utrecht*, the Prince took this opportunity to displace up and down, such Magistrates as adhered to the *Arminians*. *Barneveldt*, *Hugo Grotius*, and some others, were under the same Pretext taken into Custody: The first, by a Sentence of the States-General, lost his Head in the 72^d Year of his Age; *Grotius* was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment; out of which he afterwards made his Escape, by means of his Wife, who had shut him up in a Chest. And tho' at the Synod of *Dort* the Doctrine of *Arminius* was condemned as erroneous, yet this Violence of the Prince against a Man who had deserved

Afterwards
manag'd by
State-Policy.

deserved so well, was very ill resented by a great many : And these two Factions have ever since taken so firm Root there, that it is not improbable, but at last they may occasion the Ruin or Change of the State.

The Spanish
War renewed
1621.

Prince Mau-
rice dies,
1625.

Prince Frede-
rick Henry 1.

A League of-
fensive be-
tween France
and Holland.
1635.

§. 14. But Dangers from abroad did afterwards appease these inward Dissentions: For, the time of the Truce being expir'd, the War began afresh with Spain. In the Year 1622, *Spinola* took *Juliers*, but was obliged to raise the Siege from before *Bergen-op-Zoom*; because the Count of *Mansfield* and *Christian Duke of Brunswick* having defeated the Spanish Army near *Fleury*, march'd to the Assistance of the *Hollanders*. To revenge this Affront, *Spinola* besieg'd *Breda*; and Prince *Maurice* having in vain endeavour'd to raise the Siege, and besides this, his Attempt upon the Castle of *Antwerp* having proved unsuccessful, he fell into a deep Melancholly, and died; *Breda* being not long after forc'd, by Famine, to surrender it self. To Prince *Maurice* succeeded, in the Stadtholdership, and all the other Offices that had been in his Possession, his Brother *Frederick Henry*, who took *Groll*. In the Year 1626, *Pieter Heyn* took the Spanish Silver-Fleet; and in the Year next ensuing, the Prince took *Bois le Duc*. During this Siege, the Spaniards made an Inroad into the *Velaw*, hoping thereby to give the *Hollanders* a Diversion; and indeed they were put into a great Consternation. But the *Hollanders* on that very Day, surpris'd the City of *Wesel*; which oblig'd the Spaniards to repass the River *Tissel* as fast as they could: And from that time forward the Spaniards despair'd of ever reducing *Holland* under their Obedience. In the Year 1630, the *Hollanders* got first footing in *Brasile*. In the Year 1631, they surpris'd some Thousands of Spaniards near *Bergen-op-Zoom*, who were gone out in Shallops upon some secret Enterprize. In 1632, the Prince took *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Limburg*, and *Maestricht*; and *Pappenheim* endeavouring to relieve the last, was soundly beaten. In the Year 1633, the Prince took *Rhineberg*; but the Year after that, the Spaniards took *Limburgh*. An Offensive Alliance was made betwixt France and Holland, wherein they shar'd the Netherlands betwixt them: But this Alliance prov'd fruitless, the *Hollanders* being very well satisfy'd, that this Design did not succeed, for they were glad not to have the French for their Neighbours on the Land-side. However,

ever, the *Spaniards* surpriz'd *Sbenkenschantz*; which the *Hollanders* retook not without great trouble. In the Year 1637, the Prince retook *Breda*; but the *Spaniards*, *Venlo*, and *Ruremond*. In the Year 1638, the *Hollanders* were soundly beaten near *Callo*; but in the Year 1639, *Martin Tromp* entirely destroy'd the *Spanish* Fleet, which lay in the *Downs*, and was intended to attack *Sweden*, in Conjunction with the *Danes*. In the Year 1644, *Ghent*, and in the Year after that *Huff* was taken by *William II.* who had succeeded his Father: It is thought he might also have taken *Antwerp*, if the Province of *Zealand* and *Amsterdam* had not oppos'd it, as being grown powerful out of its Ruins. At last, a Peace was concluded at *Munster*, betwixt *Spain* and *Holland*, wherein it was declar'd a free Commonwealth, to which *Spain* should, for the future make no Pretensions whatsoever. And though *France* and the Prince opposed this Peace with their utmost Endeavours yet the *Hollanders* consider'd, that the *Spaniards* having granted all that they could desire, the Cause of the War ceas'd: Besides they fear'd that *Spain* might be brought too low, and *France* grow too powerful; and the Province of *Holland* was considerably indebted. Thus *Holland* ended this tedious War with great Reputation, but the *Spaniards* with great Dishonour, having withal quite enervated themselves: Tho' this is observable that as long as the *Hollanders* were engag'd in the War against *Spain*, they were favour'd by every body except the *Spanish* Party; but immediately after the Peace was concluded, both *France* and *England*, by whom they had been hitherto upheld, gave manifest Proofs of their Jealousie of them.

1636.

Prince William II.

Peace concluded at Munster, 1648.

§. 15. But the *Hollanders* could not enjoy Peace very long; for soon after *Brasile* rebell'd against them, submitting it self to the *Portuguese*; which prov'd very disadvantageous for the *West-India* Company: But the *East-India* Company reap'd great Advantage from it; for this having occasion'd a War with *Portugal*, which lasted till the Year 1661, the *Hollanders* took from the *Portuguese* almost all the Places which they were possess'd of in the *East-Indies*. In the Year 1650, a remarkable Dissention arose in *Holland*, which might have prov'd the Cause of great Calamities. For, the War with *Spain* being now at an end, some of the States and especially the Province of *Holland*, were of Opinion, that to ease the

War with Portugal.

Dissention in Holland.

the Publick, their Forces should be diminish'd; which the People oppos'd, under pretence that it would not be advisable to be without an Army, as long as *France* and *Spain* were engaged in a War. And the States being divided concerning this Business, it was agreed upon by the Majority of the States-General, who were great Friends to the Prince, that the Prince should visit in Person the Cities, to try whether he could convince the Magistrates in this point: Against this petition'd some of the Cities in *Holland*, and especially *Amsterdam*, fearing that if the Prince should come in Person to them, he might, by changing the Magistrates, and other Alterations, do something which might prove prejudicial to their Liberty. The Prince, dissatisfy'd at these Proceedings, reply'd, That this was done to affront him and his Officers, and therefore desir'd that Reparation should be made him: but the Cities insisted upon their former Resolution, alledging, that it was according to their Privileges. Then the Prince took into Custody six of the States of *Holland* whom he suppos'd to be chiefly against him (among whom the chiefest was the *Sieur de Witt*, Burgher-master of *Dort*) whom he sent all together Prisoners to the Castle of *Louvestein*. He also privately order'd some Troops to march towards *Amsterdam*, to surprize that City; but some of these Troops having lost their way in the Night-time, the Design was discover'd by the *Hamburgher* Post Boy: And the *Amsterdammers* perceiving that the Prince intended to force them to a Compliance, open'd their Sluces, and put the Country round about it under Water. At last the Business was agreed, and the Prince had this Satisfaction given him, That the *Sieur Bicker* Burgher-master of *Amsterdam* was depos'd, and the Prisoners in the Castle of *Louvestein* were set at liberty, upon condition that they should be discharg'd from their Places. But this Business was likely to have been the occasion of more Troubles, if the Prince had not died soon after. Soon after his Death, viz. in the Year 1650, on the 14th Day of November, his Princefs was brought to Bed of *William III.* In the Year 1651, the United Provinces held a grand Assembly, where they renew'd the Union, being now destitute of a Governour.

De Witt and
others made
Prisoners by
the Prince.

The Birth of:
Prince William
III.

War with the
English
Parliament.

S. 16. Not long after the *Hollanders* were engag'd in a heavy War with the *English* Parliament, which at the begin-

beginning being very ambitious of their Friendship, sent one *Dorislaw* to the *Hague*; who before he had his public Audience, was murder'd by some *Scots* who were all mask'd. And the Parliament having receiv'd no Satisfaction upon this account, began to look with an ill Eye upon them, which they little regarded, till *Cromwel* had reduc'd the *Scots*. And tho' the Parliament sent other Ambassadors to the *Hague*, yet the *Dutch* were not very forward, but were for protracting the Treaty, till the Ambassadors having been affronted by the Rabble, departed dissatisfy'd: Whereupon the Parliament, by way of Reprisal, declar'd, That no Commodities should be transported into *England*, except on *English* Bottoms; and the *English* Privateers began to fall every where upon the *Dutch* Merchant Ships. The *Hollanders*, who were not very unanimous among themselves, resolv'd at last to try first whether the Business might be compounded by fair means, and if that did not succeed, to begin the War in good earnest; and for this purpose Ambassadors were sent into *England*. *Tromp* in the mean while was sent out with a Fleet, to secure their Commerce; and meeting with the *English* Admiral *Blake*, and refusing to strike, a bloody Engagement ensu'd which ended with equal Loss on both Sides. The *Hollanders*, pretended that this had happen'd by Accident; both Parties however, made great Preparations for War, and fought twice, the Advantage remaining on the *English* side, tho' they were afterwards beaten near *Leghorn*. But in the last Engagement the *Hollanders* having lost their Admiral *Tromp*, and seven and twenty Men of War, they were oblig'd to conclude a Peace with *Cromwel*, which was very advantageous and glorious on his side, they being among other Articles oblig'd, for the future, never to make any one of the House of *Orange* their Stadtholder. It was then observ'd, that the *Dutch* Ships were not large enough; which Error the *Hollanders* corrected afterwards. In the next Year the *Hollanders* growing jealous of the great Success of the *Swedes* against *Poland*, and being desirous to prevent the *Swedes* from becoming Masters of *Prussia*, they stirr'd up the King of *Denmark* against them. But the *Danes* being worsted in this War, the *Hollanders* sent a Fleet to relieve *Copenhagen*, which was besieg'd by the *Swedes*: Upon which a bloody Battle was fought in the *Oresound*, betwixt the *Swedish* and *Dutch* Fleets, wherein the *Hollanders*

A Peace;
1654.

Differences
with Sweden;
land.

1660.

ders lost two Admirals, but nevertheless gain'd their point in relieving *Copenhagen*. And in the next Year they also bore their share in the Battle of *Funen*, till at last a Peace was concluded before *Copenhagen*, to the small Satisfaction of the *Danes*, who accused the *Hollanders*, that they had not shewn due Vigour in assisting them against the *Swedes*. But the Truth of the Matter was this; The *Hollanders* were afraid that *England* and *France* might declare for *Sweden*, and under that Pretence fall upon 'em; besides that, they thought it their Interest not to let *Denmark* grow too powerful.

The Second
War with
England, 1
1665.

§. 17. *Holland* was then for a few Years at Peace, till a bloody War broke out betwixt them and the *English*; who could not but think the flourishing Trade and great Power of the *Hollanders* at Sea, to be very prejudicial to them. *France* blew up the Coals, being desirous to see these two mighty States weaken one another's Power. In this War the *English* had the Advantage in the first and third Engagements, but the *Hollanders* in the second: But the *English*, at last being willing to save Charges, resolved only to infest the *Hollanders* by their Privateers, and not to equip a Fleet; which the *Hollanders* taking an Advantage of, ventur'd to enter the River of *Thames*, and landing near *Charbam*, burnt several Ships in the Harbour. This oblig'd *England* to make a Peace with them, which was by Mediation of the Crown of *Sweden* concluded at *Breda*.

England and
France de-
clare War
with *Holland*.

§. 18. At last, in the Year 1672, a prodigious Storm fell upon *Holland*, which at first threatned its Ruin; *France* attacking it by Land, and *England* by Sea. It was surprizing to see how the *French*, in a few days time took the Provinces of *Guelderland*, *Over-Yssel*, and *Utrecht*, which occasion'd so general a Consternation, that some are of Opinion, they might have taken *Amsterdam* it self, if they had immediately gone towards it, whilst the first Consternation lasted. Some lay the Fault upon *Rockford*, who having received Orders to make an Attempt upon that City, tarried two days at *Utrecht* which he bestow'd in receiving of Complements, the *Amsterdammers* getting thereby time to take a Resolution for their Defence. It serv'd also for a great Encouragement to the *Hollanders*, that the Bishop of *Munster* was forc'd to rise from before *Gronin-*

Groningen, he having, together with the Elector of *Cologne*, taken the *French* side. In the Year next ensuing, the *French* took *Maestricht* from the *Hollanders*. But the *Hollanders* having behav'd themselves bravely in four Sea Engagements, and the Parliament of *England* being become very jealous of *France*, a separate Peace was, by the Mediation of *Spain*, concluded betwixt *Holland* and *England*. The Emperor and *Spain* having then declar'd for *Holland*, the *French* King took his Garrisons out of all the conquer'd Places (having first exacted from them great Contributions) except *Naerden* and *Grave*, which were retaken by Force. Thus the *Hollanders* got all their Places again except *Maestricht*; *Rhinberg* which belonged to the Elector of *Cologne* being restor'd to him and the Country of *Cleves* to the Elector of *Brandenburgh*. This War restor'd the Prince of *Orange* to the same Dignity with his Ancestors, and that under better Conditions than when in their Possession: For the common People, who always favour'd the House of *Orange*, being put quite into a Consternation by the prodigious Success of the *French* and being persuaded, that this Misfortune was occasion'd by the Treachery of some who sat at the Helm, and that no body but the Prince could restore the decay'd State; rais'd Tumults in most Cities, which the Prince was forc'd to appease, by deposing the former Magistrates, and putting in their room such as he knew where Favourers of himself. In one of these Tumults *Cornelius* and *John de Witt*, two Brothers were miserably murder'd by the Rabble in the *Hague*; tho' a great many are of Opinion, that both of 'em, especially the last, who had so long sat at the Helm, had deserv'd better of his native Country. Tho' the Prince had been not a little instrumental in appeasing the Commotions, whereby *Holland* was put in a condition to recover it self, yet he was not so successful in his War again *France*; for, he receiv'd a considerable Loss near *Senesse*; he was repuls'd before *Maestricht*; and endeavouring to relieve *St. Omer*, he was defeated by the *French*; and the *Dutch* Fleet which was sent to the Relief of *Sicily* had no great Success. At last their Fear, that through long War their Liberty might be endanger'd by the Prince, influenc'd them to make a separate Peace with *France*, by Virtue of which *Maestricht* was restor'd to the *Hollanders*.

The De Witts
murder'd.

1677.

1676.

1677.

The Constitution.

§. 19. The Seven Provinces of the *United Netherlands* are fill'd with a prodigious number of People; there being some who have computed that in the Province of *Holland*, the Number amounts to two Millions and five hundred Thousand. And unto this vast number of People, is to be attributed their Industry, increase of Trade, and great Riches; for in a Country which is not the most fruitful, and where every thing is very dear, they must else of necessity perish by Famine. Most of the Inhabitants were transplanted thither out of other Countries; out of *France* during the times of the Civil Commotions; out of *England* under the Reign of Queen *Mary*; out of *Germany* during those long Wars there; but chiefly out of the other Provinces of the *Netherlands*, at the time of their revolting from *Spain*. These Strangers were invited into this Country by its convenient Situation, the Liberty of Religion and the Government; by its extraordinary Constitutions and Conveniences for Trade and Correspondence in all Parts; and at last, by the great Reputation which the States gain'd by their wise Management at home, and the Success of their Arms abroad. And in regard every body, who either brings some Means along with him, or has learn'd something to maintain himself withal, finds a good Reception in *Holland*; even those who are persecuted in other Places find a certain Refuge in this Country.

Their Genius. Charles V. us'd to say of the *Netherlands*, That there was not a Nation under the Sun, that did detest more the Name of Slavery, and yet, if you did manage them mildly and with Discretion, did bear it more patiently. But the Rabble here is very bad; it being their common Custom to speak ill and despicably of their Magistrates as often as things do not answer Expectation. The *Hollanders* are very unfit for Land-service, and the *Dutch* Horse-men are strange Creatures; yet those who live in *Guelderland*, and upon the Borders of *Westphalia*, are tolerably good. But at Sea they have done such Exploits that they may be compar'd with any Nation in the World. And the *Zealanders* are esteem'd more Hardy and Venturous than the *Hollanders*. They are also generally very parsimonious, not much addicted to the Belly, it being not the Custom here to spend their yearly income, but to save every Year an Overplus. This saving way of living upholds their Credit, and enables them to bear such heavy Taxes without being ruin'd by them. They are very fit for all sorts of Manufactory,

factory, and very much addicted to Commerce, not refusing to undergo any Labour or Danger, where something is to be got; and those that understand Trade deal very easily with them. They are very punctual in every respect, pondering and ordering a thing very well before they begin it. And there is scarce any Nation in the World so fit for Trade as the *Dutch*, this being very praise-worthy in them, that they always choose rather to get somewhat by their own Industry, than by Violence or Fraud. But above all, the great Liberty which they enjoy, is a great Encouragement for Trade. Their chiefest Vice is Coverousness, which however is not so pernicious among them, because it produces in them Industry and Good-husbandry. There are a great many who have been amaz'd at the great Conduct which has appear'd in the Management of their Affairs, notwithstanding that the *Hollanders* in general are rarely of extraordinary Wit or Merits. For which some alledge this as a Reason, That a cold Temper and Moderation of Passions are the fundamental Qualifications of a good Statesman.

§. 20. The seven *United Provinces* are not very large in Extent as being but one Corner of *Germany*; but they are fill'd up with so considerable a Number of beautiful, large, and populous Cities, that no other Place of the same Bigness is to be compar'd to it. Besides the seven Provinces they are possess'd of some Cities in *Flanders* and *Brabant*, viz. *Hulst*, *Sluce*, *Ardenburgh*, *Bois le Duc*, *Maestricht*, *Breda*, *Bergen-op-Zoom*, *Grave*, and some others. They also keep a Garrison in *Embsden*, thereby to secure the River of *Embs*. The Country in general is more fit for Pasture than Tilling, for it produces scarce so much Corn as is sufficient for the fifth part of its Inhabitants. But this Want is made up by the Industry of the Inhabitants, and the great Conveniency of so many Rivers, and the Seas fit for Fishing and Navigation. The Herring Fishery, and that of Codds, brings in vast Riches to them; and some *English* have computed, That the *Hollanders* sell every Year 79200 Last (which makes 138400 Tuns) of Herrings, which amount to the value of 1372000 *l. Sterl.* not including what is transported into *Spain*, *Italy*, and *France*, and what is consumed at home. But their Shipping and Commerce is of much greater Advantage to them, which flourishes there to that degree,

The Nature of
the Country.

Of their Ship-
ping and Com-
merce.

R.

that

East India
Company.

that some are of Opinion, That in *Holland* are more Ships than in all other Parts of *Europe*. Besides, *Holland's* Situation in the midst of *Europe* makes it very fit for Trade, so that it sends its Ships with great Conveniency into the *East* and *Western* Seas; and the Commodiousness of those vast Rivers of the *Rhine*, *Maese*, *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Embs*, draws the Commodities out of *Germany*, and in exchange for these, vends Manufactures of *Holland*: For *Holland* has in regard, especially of the *Rhine* and the *Maese*, a great Advantage in its Trade before *England*, tho' this, on the other hand, has better Harbours and a deeper Coast: And because *Holland* is at the latter end of the Year commonly overflown with Waters, which makes the Air very thick and foggy, Nature has been kind to this Country, in that about that time the Wind blows much *Easterly*, which disperses the Vapours, refreshes the Air, and renders it wholesome; but from hence it is that their Harbours are often shut up with Ice for three Months together, whereas they are always open in *England*. The *Hollanders* trade almost into every Corner of the World, and have been very careful to erect Fortresses and Colonies in far distant Countries. But above all, their *East-India* Company has vastly encreas'd her Trade and Riches: for this Company has extended her Trade from *Basora*, which is situated near the great Bay of *Persia*, at the very Mouth of the River *Tigris*, all along a prodigious Tract of rich Ground near the Sea-side as far as to the utmost Parts of *Japan*; she stands there in Confederacy with many Kings, and with many of them has made Treaties of Monopolies, and is possess'd of a great many Strong-holds in those parts. The Capital City there is *Batavia* in *Java* Major, where the Governour General keeps a Court like a King, under whose Jurisdiction are the other places. The Company is Sovereign Mistress over all these Countries, the chiefest of which are the Isles of *Molocca* and *Banda*, *Amboina*, *Malacca*, the Coast of the Island of *Zeilon*, *Paliacatta*, *Musulapatan*, *Negapatan* upon the Coast of *Cormandel*, *Cochin*, *Cananor* and *Cranganor* upon the Coast of *Malabar*, and several more. Whether they have a free Trade in the *East-Indies* with *China*, I cannot affirm, tho' it is certain that the *Chinese* drive a great Trade with them in *Batavia*; but in *Japan* they have the whole Trade alone, no *Portugese* being permitted to come there. This Company is able to set

set out a Fleet of betwixt 40 and 50 Capital Ships, and to raise an Army of 30000 Men. The first Funds of this Company did amount to 60 Tuns of Gold, which in the space of 6 Years, deducting all the Charges and Dividends made to the Owners, was encreas'd to 300 Tuns of Gold. The Fund of the *West-India* Company was 80 Tuns of Gold, and flourish'd extreamly at the beginning, but ruin'd it self by making too great Dividends, and not keeping a Fund sufficient for the carrying on of the War against *Spain*. Besides, those concern'd in this Company were more eager after Conquests than Trade; and when *Brasile* revolted they receiv'd a capital Blow: Yet they are possess'd in *Guinea* of the Castle *del Mina*; and, if I am not mistaken, of *Loanda* in *Angola*, and some other Places, as also some of the *Caribby Islands*, and of *New Holland* in the Northern Parts of *America*. They have also lately begun to erect some Colonies in *Guiana*, and on the great River of *Orenoguo*. Some of the most curious have observ'd, that a great many things concur in *Holland* for the promoting of Trade, which are not to be met with all together in any other Country; particularly, the great Quantity of People, the Conveniency and Security of the Country, the small Interest which is paid for Money, which shews the great Superfluity of ready Money; the Severity us'd against Thieves, Cheats, and Bankrupts; the Bank of *Amsterdam*, the great Numbers of Convoys, and moderate Customs: And to this, That they are so exact and regular in their way of Trading; That the Magistrates are generally Merchants, or at least, such as have an Interest in Commerce; That they are Masters in the *East-Indies*; and, That by reason of the Frugality and Industry of the Inhabitants, far more Commodities are Exported than Imported. To this purpose it is observable, That tho' the *Hollanders* are Masters of the Spice in the *Indies*, yet they use them least of all themselves. They have also the greatest share in the Silk-trade in *Persia*, and yet they cloath themselves in Woollen Cloth, generally speaking. Nay, they sell their fine Cloths abroad, and send for coarser out of *England* for their own use. They sell their delicious Butter, and send for other out of the *North of England* and *Ireland* for their own use. *French* Wine and Brandies are the chiefest Commodities which are consumed here; yet even when they make a Debauch, they are not over-lavish.

The West-
India Com-
pany.

Strength and
Weakness of
this Common-
wealth.

§. 21. From what has been said, it is manifest that the Strength of this Commonwealth is founded upon Trade and its Naval Force, which is absolutely necessary to maintain the former: nor is there any Country so stock'd with good Seamen, for the fitting out of a great Fleet. But on the Land-side, where the Country cannot be under Water, it is not near so strong. For tho' they do not want Money to raise an Army of Foreigners, yet it is not always advisable for a Commonwealth to rely only upon such as have no other Tye but their Pay, since they may easily prove unfaithful, or else misled by the General, assist him in over-turning the Liberty of the State. And it has been in regard of this that some have advised that the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand* should separate themselves from the rest, and only endeavour to strengthen themselves betwixt the *Maese*, the *Rhine*, and *South-Sea*; and in case of Necessity, by opening of their Sluces, put the Country under Water; but for the rest, only endeavour to strengthen themselves at Sea: But to examine this Proposition, is not now my Business. There are several Inconveniences that proceed from the very Form of the Government of this State: For, to speak properly, these seven Provinces do not make up one entire Commonwealth, but there are seven Commonwealths, which by the Union at *Utrecht* are join'd into one Confederacy, and have their Deputies constantly residing at the *Hague*; whose Business it is to take care of such Affairs as concern the whole Union; and if any thing of moment is to be decreed, they send to the several Provinces, and according to the Approbation of these they make their Decrees: these Deputies are called the States-General. Nay, it seems that each Province is rather a Confederacy than one City or Commonwealth, because the several Members of each Province do treat with one another like Confederates, and not like one Body, where one is superiour to the other, or the Majority of Votes determines a Business. For even in the Provincial Assemblies a great many things cannot be determined by the Plurality of Votes, but every Member's Consent is required. Which shews, that these Provinces and Cities are not united by so strong a Tye, as those who are govern'd by one Sovereign, except as far as Necessity obliges them to keep together. And the great Cities are fill'd with Rabble; which if once put in motion, uses to make strange work among

Form of "Go-
vernment."

among them. It is therefore the great Care of the Magistrates, that they are kept in constant Employment to get Bread, for Famine would quickly be the occasion of great Tumults here. There is also a Jealousie betwixt *Holland* and the other Provinces; the latter pretending to some Prerogative, as being the most Powerful, and contributing most to the Publick; whereas the others are for maintaining their Liberty and Equality. All the rest of the Cities are especially jealous of *Amsterdam*, because this City draws abundance of Trade from the rest, and puts them in apprehension, as if she were ambitious to domineer over them. But the greatest Irregularity happens in their Constitution, by means of the Prince of *Orange*, Prince of Orange. who having the Favour of the Common People, of the Land-Soldiers and the Clergy, (for the Clergy hate the *Arminians*, who being of the *Barnefeldt* Faction, are Enemies of the Prince) seems to endanger their Liberty. Wherefore the chief Men in the Cities, to whom belongs the Magistracy there, possess their places in continual Fear, except they will be pliable to the Prince of *Orange*; whose Interest is also inconsistent with that of the State, because no Land-War can be advantageous for *Holland*: whereas in time of War, his Authority is much greater than otherwise, especially considering that their Army is foreign and mercenary. And therefore, according to this Form of Government, scarce a firm Peace can be establish'd at home. It may easily happen that the Prince may aspire to be their Sovereign. And when the Province of *Guelderland* did offer to him the Sovereignty, 1675. he gave them to understand, That if all the rest were of the same Opinion they should have no occasion to look for him behind the Wine-pipes, as the *Jews* did for *Saul*; yet the wiser sort are of Opinion, that he would reap no great Benefit from this Sovereignty, since it would be scarce possible to keep so many great Cities in Obedience against their Will: For Citadels and Garrisons would prove the Ruin of Trade, which never flourishes where absolute Power controuls the Subject. Wherefore it seems more adviseable for the Prince to be satisfied with what Power he has, it being certain that if he knows how to manage the Humour of the People he is almost able to do what he pleases. It has been a great Dispute, whether it be for the Advantage of these *Netherlands* to have a Governour-General. Those who are for the Affirma-

*Whether it is
their Advan-
tage to have a
Sovereignty.*

*Other Defects
of the Com-
monwealth.*

tive alledge, That this Country having been from ancient Time under the Jurisdiction of a limited Sovereignty, has been used to that Form of Government ; That it conduces to the outward Splendour of the Common-wealth, and to uphold the Authority of the Magistrates in the Cities ; That thereby Factions and Tumults are kept under and suppressed. That thereby are prevented a great many Inconveniences in executing any Designs of moment, which are incident to an Aristocratical and Democratical State ; viz. Slow and divided Counsels in Consultations, Delays in Executions, and the divulging of secret Designs : all which we will leave undetermin'd here. This is also to be esteem'd one of the Weaknesses of this Commonwealth, that so great a number of Inhabitants cannot be maintain'd by the Product of the Land, but must get their Bread from abroad, and by the help of Foreigners. Wherefore the certain Ruin of this Commonwealth is at hand, whenever its Trade and Navigation should be stop't ; which however is not altogether impossible to happen. The Difference of Religion is commonly reckoned among the Weaknesses of a State. But some make this one of the main Pillars of the flourishing Condition of *Holland*, because it contributes greatly to the Populoufness, Strength, and Encrease of this State. The Reformed Religion is here the Establish'd Religion, all the rest being only tolerated : The *Papists* are conniv'd at ; but at the same time the State keeps a strict Eye over them, for fear the Priests, who all depend on the Pope, should enter into a Correspondency with *Spain*. Yet it is rarely seen in *Holland*, that one Subject hates the other, or persecutes him upon the Score of Religion. It is also very inconvenient for the Inhabitants, that all sorts of Victuals are sold at so excessive a Rate ; the Reason of which is, That the greatest Revenues of *Holland* are raised by way of Excise upon these Commodities ; and it is a common Saying that before you can get a Dish of Fish ready dress'd upon your Table at *Amsterdam*, you have paid above 30 several Taxes for it. And notwithstanding all these heavy Impositions, the State is much in Debr. There are some also who pretend, that the Traffick of the *Dutch* dwindles ; for which they alledge several Reasons ; viz. That since the Peace concluded at *Munster*, other Nations have likewise applied themselves to Trade : That the Price of the *East-India* Commodities falls every Year,

and

and yet the Charges of the Company encrease daily. For whereas formerly five or six *East India* Ships coming home yearly were reckon'd very considerable, now eighteen or twenty return; which so overstocks them with these Commodities, that they are obliged to lay them up in their Warehouses for a considerable time, before they can vent them without Loss. They alledge also, That Corn has been of late Years so abundant in *France, Spain, Italy, and England*, that the *Hollanders* have not sent much of it into these Parts, it being their Custom to fetch Corn from the *East-Sea*, where they vent, in exchange of it, most of their Spices: that the great Addition of Fortifications and sumptuous Buildings to the City of *Amsterdam*, have taken up a great Quantity of Ready-money, which might have been better employ'd in way of Trade; and, that Luxury and Debauchery gains ground dayly in that City. In fine, the Reason why the *Hollanders* had such ill Success in the Beginning of the last War, seems to be, that by their great Eagerness for Gain and Trade, their Martial Heat was almost extinguish'd; and that after the Peace concluded at *Munster*, being not apprehensive of any Invasion by Land, they only applied themselves to strengthen their Power at Sea; and dismissing their best Officers, supplied their Places with their own Relations; whose Motto was *Peace and a good Government*. For in the time of the War with *England* they dismiss'd the *English* veterane Troops; and in the Year 1668, the *French* Troops; both which were the Flower of their Armies, which of necessity must, by this means, have been reduc'd into a very ill Condition, since the Prince of *Orange* had no more concern with them. Besides this, they thought themselves very secure, not imagining that *France* would either dare or be able, to attempt a Conquest over them, as long as they were sure, that the Emperor and *Spain* would side with them: neither did they imagine that the *English* would join with the *French* against them. And at least they hoped they would beat the *English* out of the Sea before *France* should be able to take three or four Places. They relied upon the old way of making War, when a whole Campaign was taken up with the Taking of one Place, and when whole Books were compos'd of the taking of *Groll*, or the War of *Ghent*. It is also believed, that some of the *Hollanders* were not sorry that they had no great Success

1665.

by Land, hoping thereby to bring into Discredit the Conduct, and to diminish the Authority of the Prince, whom they had been obliged to make their Captain-General against their Will.

The Neighbours of Holland.

England.

France.

§. 22. As for the Neighbours of *Holland*, and what it has to fear or to hope from them; it seems that the *English* are the most dangerous Neighbours to the *Hollanders*, as being the only Nation that have been formidable to them hitherto, in opposing their Pretensions to the Dominion of the Seas and Trade; a Nation who are extremely dissatisfied, that this new Commonwealth, which, when it was in a very tottering Condition, was powerfully upheld by them, has now been before-hand with them in the *East-Indies*, and daily spoil their Markets almost every-where. For because an *English-man* is naturally proud, and loves to live well, whereas a *Hollander* minds nothing so much as his Gain, being satisfied with an indifferent share, nor spends any thing idly; a *Hollander* can sell cheaper than an *English-man*, and Strangers will always rather deal with the first than the last. It is therefore, in all probability, the chief Interest of *Holland*, not to irritate *England*, and rather allow them some Ceremonial Prerogatives at Sea, such as Striking, and the like; but withal to strengthen their Power at Sea, that in case *England* should really contest with them for the Trade and Fishing, they may be able to make head against them. The *Hollanders* must also, as much as is possible, endeavour to encourage the same sort of Manufacture, as is in *England*, and either to make these Commodities better, or at least to sell them cheaper, in order to get the Advantage from them. The *Hollanders* ought to stand in great fear of *France* on the Land-side, especially since that King is their great Enemy, having opposed for a considerable time all their Designs. It is therefore very necessary to be in a good posture on the Land-side, and to keep fair with the Princes of *Germany*, who else would permit the *French* to march through their Territories, or else perhaps join with them. They must endeavour the Preservation of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which they ought to consider as their Frontier, and such a Frontier as obliges *Spain* always to side with *Holland* against *France*. They must take care to be provided with good Officers, and to put the Province of *Holland* into a better posture of Defence.

Defence on the side of *Guelderland*. It is not easie to be supplied that *England* and *France* will join again against *Holland*; besides that this may be prevented by the *Hollanders*. It is the Interest of *Holland*, to take care that the Naval Strength of *France* do's not encrease too much, and to prevent, as much as in them lies, that, they do not settle a Trade in the *East-Indies*. And as *France* draws the Riches of all *Europe* to its self by its Manufactures, so the *Hollanders* must try to imitate them, and furnish other Nations with the like. From *Spain*, *Holland* need to fear nothing, either by Sea or Land, since they were so much enervated by the *Belgick* War. Nay, it is their common interest now, that they cultivate a mutual good Understanding, to stop the Progress of the *French* in the *Netherlands*: And the *Spaniards* have scarce any thing left them from which the *Dutch* could have any Prospect of Benefit, as being not in a Capacity to conquer or to maintain the *West-Indies*. And though the *Hollanders* may be very troublesome to the *Spanish* Silver Fleets, yet the *Spanish* Privateers may, on the other hand, do them considerable mischief. *Portugal* has no Pretensions against *Holland*, and it ought most to stand in awe of the *Hollanders*, because these would be glad of an opportunity to take from the *Portuguese*, *Brazil*, and what they have left in the *East-Indies*; and, in effect, they want not Strength to execute such a Design upon occasion given. *Holland* being obliged to fetch their Bread from the *Baltick*, the Coasts of which are (as 'twere) the Granary of *Holland*, they have all along taken care that neither of the *Northern* Kings should be Master alone of the *East-Sea*; which Balance is the easier kept now, since the *Sound* is divided betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark*. And it is notorious enough what Game they have play'd with these two Kings. For the rest, it is the general interest of *Holland* to keep fair with all other Princes, in order to maintain a free Commerce every-where. And in those Places where they cannot Trade alone, it is the Interest of the *Hollanders*, either by Goodness or Cheapness of their Commodities, and an easie Deportment, to endeavour to draw the chief Benefit of Trade to themselves. For this is the easier and less odious way to heap up Riches, than if they should attempt publickly to wrest the Foreign Trade from all other Nations; since it would prove impossible for them alone to maintain a general Monopoly.

C H A P. VII.

Of the S W I T Z E R S.

The first Original of this Commonwealth.

§. I. **T**HE Countries which are possess'd now by the *Switzers* belonged formerly to the *German Empire*; but their uniting in one Commonwealth, was occasion'd thus: The three small Counties of *Ury*, *Switz*, and *Under-Walden*, which commonly are call'd the three *Forest Towns*, enjoy'd very ancient Privileges, which they pretended to have been granted them by the Emperour *Lewis*, surnamed the *Pious*; yet so, that the Emperour used to send thither a Judge or Vicar, who had the supreme Jurisdiction in criminal Affairs. There were also some Monasteries in those Countries, which, tho' they enjoy'd particular Privileges, yet did they not interfere with the Liberty of the People. But there lived a great many Noblemen among them, who by degrees getting the Ascendant over the common People, incroach'd upon their Liberty, especially during the Differences betwixt the Emperors and the Popes, when the Nobility us'd to side with the Pope, but the Commonalty with the Emperor. These Divisions betwixt the Nobility and the People grew very high at the time of the great Interregnum, which happen'd after the Death of the Emperour *Frederick the Second*; and breaking out into an open War, the whole Nobility was driven out of the Country; but by the Emperour *Rodolphus's* Authority, a Reconciliation was made betwixt them, and the Nobles were restored to their Estates. Thus did these Countries enjoy their former Liberty, till the Reign of *Albert I.* who having conceived a Hatred against them, because they had sided with his Rival *Adolphus* of *Nassau*, was very desirous to annex them to his Hereditary Countries; the Monasteries therefore, and a great many of the Nobility, having, upon his Desire, submitted themselves to the Jurisdiction of the House of *Austria*, the same was also propos'd to the three above-mentioned Places; who refusing his Proposition, he set over them imperial Judges or Vicars, who, contrary to the ancient Custom, began to reside in strong Castles, and having first try'd by Persuasives to bring them over to the House of *Austria*, afterwards when they found their labour

hour lost that way, grew very burthensome to the People by their Oppressions; neither were the Petitions made against them by the Commonalty any ways regarded by the Emperor; nay the Judge of *Under-Walden*, whose Name was *Geisler*, was become so extravagant, that he set his Hat upon a Pole in the Market-place of *Altorf*, commanding that every body should pay the same respect to his Hat as to himself; in order to make a tryal of their Obedience. And among others, one *William Tell* having often pass'd by without paying the Respect demanded, he forc'd him to shoot with an Arrow through an Apple, which was placed upon his only Son's Head: However, *Tell* having luckily, and by the kind direction of Providence, hit the Apple without hurting his Son, he was thereupon ordered to Prison; but making his Escape, work'd the People into an implacable Hatred of the Judges.

§. 2. There were at that time three Men of great Authority among them, viz. *Werner Stauffacher* born in *Switz*, *Walter Furst* born in *Ury*, and *Arnold of Melchthal* born in *Under-Walden*: These enter'd into an Association, whereby it was agreed among them to rid themselves of this Tyranny, and to restore their ancient Liberty. A great many more have enter'd afterwards into the same Association, an Agreement was made betwixt them, That in the Year 1308, on the first day of *January*, they should surprize these Judges in their strong Castles, and drive them out of the Country. This Confederacy was made in the Year 1307, on the 17th of *October*; and being afterwards put in execution in the Year 1308, on the first Day of *January*, the three Cities abovementioned entred into a Confederacy for ten Years, for the mutual Defence of their ancient Liberties. In the Year 1315, *Leopold* Arch-duke of *Austria*, Son of *Albert I.* marched with an Army of 20000 Men to force them to Obedience; against whom they marched out with 13000 Men, and whilst the *Austrian* Forces were marching betwixt a Lake and inaccessible Mountains, some of the *Switzers*, by rowling down upon them, and throwing great heaps of Stones among them, put the Enemy in Confusion, whilst the rest fell upon them and entirely defeated them near *Morgarten*. Then these three Places renewed their Confederacy; and having confirmed it by solemn Oaths, they agreed

The first Union of the Switz.

The Battle near Morgarten,

agreed it should continue for ever. This was done at *Brun* in the Year 1320, on the 7th of *December*. And this is the first beginning of that Commonwealth, the Confederates of which us'd to call themselves *Edytsgenossen* (which signifies ally'd by Oath) but Strangers call them in general *Switzers*, from that one Place called *Switz*.

The first design of this Confederacy.

§. 3. Nevertheless the first Intention of this Confederacy was not to separate themselves from the *German Empire*, but only to maintain their ancient Privileges; tho' by degrees they began to administer their own Affairs at home without sending their Deputies to the Dyets of the Empire; and the *Switzers*, were not, till in the Year 1648, viz. in the *Westphalian Peace*, declared quite independent from the *Roman Empire*. The Emperor *Lewis IV.* confirmed the abovementioned Confederacy, and in 1320 sent them a new Imperial Vicar or Judge, unto whom after having receiv'd new Assurances to be maintained in their Privileges, they did Homage in the Name of the Emperor. But the following Emperors gave them full power to choose Judges among themselves, granting them the supreme Jurisdiction both in Civil and Criminal Affairs. In the Year 1332 *Lucern*, and in the Year 1351 *Zurick* entred into this Confederacy. *Lucern* was formerly under the Jurisdiction of the House of *Austria*. *Zurick* which is the chiefest of the Confederacy, was formerly a free Imperial City. Immediately after, *Glaris*, and in the Year 1352, *Zug* and *Bern*, were united with the former. The *Switzers*, after this time, engaged in heavy Wars with the House of *Austria*, and in 1386 slew *Leopold* Arch-duke of *Austria*, with a great many Nobles, in the Battle near *Sempach*. In the Year 1444, the *Switzers* gave another Proof of their Valour; for the *Dauphine of France*, afterward call'd *Lewis XI.* marching with a great Army to disturb the Council then held at *Basil*, was attack'd by 1900 *Switzers* with such fury, that tho' they all fell in the Enterprize, yet did they strike such a Terror into the *French*, that they quickly retreated homewards.

Battle near Sempach.

Wars with Charles Duke of Burgundy.

§. 4. In the Year 1476 the *Switzers* were engag'd in a War against *Charles Duke of Burgundy*, the latter being stirr'd up by *Lewis XI.* who was for keeping his hands full and busily employed. Against him *Rhene Duke of Lorrain*, and the Bishops of *Stratsburgh* and *Basil*, made
an

an Alliance with the *Switzers*. The Emperor *Frederick III.* taking hold of this opportunity to gratifie the implacable Hatred that his Family bore to the *Swiss*, commanded them to fall upon the Duke of *Burgundy*, who then was an Enemy of the Empire: And having afterwards made a Peace with the Duke without including the *Switzers*, hop'd they would be severely chastis'd by this brave Prince: but things happen'd quite contrary to his Expectation; for the *Switzers* defeated the Duke in three great Battels, first near *Granfon*, afterwards near *Murten*, where the Duke had an Army of one hundred thousand Men, and at last near *Nancy* in *Lorrain*, where the Duke himself was killed. By these Victories the *Switzers* gained great Reputation. In the Year 1481, *Friburgh* and *Soluthurn*; in the Year 1501, *Basil* and *Shaftshausen*, and last of all *Appen-Zell*, were united with this Confederacy. The whole Body then of the *Swiss* Confederacy is compos'd of thirteen Commonwealths, called Cantons; among these *Zurick*, *Bern*, *Lucern*, *Zug*, *Basil*, *Friburgh*, *Soluthurn*, and *Shaftshausen*, are Cities; *Uri*, *Switz*, *Underwalden*, *Glaris*, and *Appen-Zell*, are Countries, where a good number of Towns and Villages are to be met withal. The *Switzers* have also some other Confederates, viz. the Abby and City of *St. Gall*, the *Grisons*, the *Vallesins*, the Cities of *Rotweil*, *Munthusen*, *Bienne*, *Biel*, *Geneva*, and *Newburgh*, on the Lake. There are also retaining to them several Cities and some Countries, which are either subject to the whole Confederacy, or to some particular Commonwealths.

Their Allies:

§. 5. The *Switzers* were likewise oblig'd to fight against the Emperor *Maximilian I.* for their Liberty; he having stirr'd up the *Swabian League* against them, hoping by this way to chastise them. But the *Switzers*, for the most part got the better of their Enemies, till, through the Mediation of *Lewis Duke of Milan*, a Peace was made betwixt them. Not to relate here some intestine Commotions among them, they have done great Actions abroad, under the Conduct of other Nations, and more especially under the *French*. For *Lewis XI.* having, whilst he was *Dauphin* sufficiently try'd their Valour in the Engagement near *Basil*, fought by all ways, after he was King, to make use of the *Swiss* in his Wars; wherefore he allowed them a certain yearly Pension; And his Son

Some other Wars of the Switzers.
1499.

Charles

Charles VIII. made use of the *Switzers* with good Success in his Expedition against *Naples*; for the *Italians*, when they saw the *Switzers* make such a prodigious Havock among them by the help of their Battle-Axes and large Back-Swords; they were so surpriz'd at it, that they counted the former Wars nothing in comparison of this, and look'd upon the *Switzers* more like some Monsters than Soldiers. *Lewis XII.* also employed the *Switzers* in his Service in his *Italian Wars*, tho' they lost great part of their Reputation there. For the *Switzers* which were lifted in the Service of *Lewis Maurus* Duke of *Milan*, refusing to fight against their Countrymen that were in the *French Army*, thereby betray'd this Prince into the hands of the *French*.

*The Wars
with France:*

- §. 6. But in the Year 1510, the *Switzers* left the *French* Service; for the time of Agreement with *France* being expired, they demanded a larger Pension, which *Lewis XII.* refused to pay them, thinking it unbecoming the Grandeur of a King to be imposed upon by these Highland Peasants (as he used to call them.) He having therefore dismissed them, took into his Service some of the *Grisons* and *Germans* in their stead. But this proved very disadvantageous to *France*; for they lifted themselves under Pope *Julius II.* and did great Service against *France*. They attack'd the *French*, who were much more numerous, with such Fury, near *Novara*, that after a bloody Fight they not only routed them, but quite beat them out of *Italy*. Afterwards they fell into *Burgundy*, and besieged the City of *Dijon*, where the Duke of *Tremouille* was obliged to make a very dishonourable Agreement with them, and was glad to send them home with fair Promises of great Sums of Money; and if he had not stop'd their Progress, they would certainly have put *France* into the utmost Danger, the King of *England* being at the same time fall'n into *France* on the other side.
1513. The *Switzers* attack'd *Francis I.* in his Camp near *Margnano*; the Fight lasted two Days, and after a great deal of Bloodshed on both sides, the *Switzers* retired in good order. Upon which Consideration *Francis I.* in the Year next following gained their Friendship by a great Sum of Money; whose Example the succeeding Kings have followed ever since. Their ancient Reputation is much diminished of late Years, partly because they

they are not altogether so furious now, partly because other Nations have found out a way to bring their Infantry into a better condition. And besides this, those great Back-Swords which the *Swiss* us'd to handle with so much dexterity by the extraordinary Strength of their Arms, are quite out of use in *Europe*.

§. 7. As to the Nature and Quality of the Countries, The nature of the Soil. which are inhabited by the *Switzers*, they are very indifferent; for in the mountainous parts scarce any thing else but Pasture Grounds are to be met withal; and tho' the Valley and flat Country produces Corn and Wine in considerable Quantities, yet among so vast a number of Inhabitants there appears no great Plenty, for that foreign Commodities cannot be imported without great difficulty; and what is deficient in the native Soil, is not repaired by Traffick and Manufacturies. 'Tis therefore accounted a common Calamity among the *Switzers*, if once in some Years the Plague does not come among them, to rid them of so many superfluous Mouths. Yet they enjoy this Benefit by the Situation of their Country, that, by reason of the high Mountains and narrow Passages, it is almost inaccessible, especially on the *Italian* side, and in the midst of the Country; for some of the outward parts are of a very easie access.

§. 8. The *Switzers* pretend to be downright honest and true to their Word; and indeed, they are generally simple and plain-dealing, without any great Cunning or By-designs; but they are courageous, and soon provoked to Wrath. They are stedfast in their Resolutions, from whence they don't easily recede; their Valour, Constancy, Tallness, and Strength of Body, has so recommended them to a great many Princes, that they choose their Guards among them; and the King of *France* maintains a considerable number of *Swiss* Foot Soldiers. They are very forward to fight but not to undergo any other Hardship or Labour: They expect to have their Pay duly; if that fail, they return home as fast as they can: from whence comes the Proverb, *Mo Money, no Swiss*. They do not love to bear Hunger or Hardship in other Countries, because they have enough of that at home: It is one of the Articles of Agreement made with *France*, That the Crown shall never have less than 6000 at a time in Pay,

Pay, and that these are not to be separated, to the end that in case these Articles should not be perform'd, they may be in capacity to assist one another: They also never will be employ'd in any Sea-Service.

*Their strength
and weakness.*

§. 9. The main Strength of this Confederate Commonwealth consists in the Number of its Inhabitants; for the City of *Bern*, which has the greatest Territories, pretends alone to be able to send into the Field 100000 fighting Men. And it is not to be questioned, but that, if they had been ambitious of making Conquests, at that time when their Glory was at the highest pitch, or had not wanted Conduct, they might easily have brought under their Subjection the *Franche Comtee*, and a great part of *Lombardy*; but the Reason why they did not aim at Conquests, was partly their Inclination, which did not prompt them to encroach upon their Neighbours, partly the Constitution of their Government, which seems to be unfit for great and sudden Enterprizes: for each Canton by it self considered is a Democracy, the highest Power being lodged in the *Guildes*; and it is certain, that such as are of little Understanding and Experience, are always very positive in their Opinions, and suspicious of all Mankind: And the whole Confederacy is altogether adapted for their common Defence, and for the maintaining of a firm Union betwixt themselves. The difference of Religion is also a main Obstacle among them, some of them being Roman Catholicks, but most Protestants, and both Parties great Zealots in their Religion: Wherefore it seems a hard task to make them all truly unanimous, except forc'd by the Necessity of a common Danger. And in this Democratical Government it is not to be supposed, that one Man can have sufficient Authority to sway the rest; and to stir them up to any great and sudden Enterprize. And this slowness of their publick Councils is such a check upon their natural Valour at home, that they can employ it no better than to sell it for a little Money to other Nations.

Their Neighbours.

§. 10. This is the very Reason why the *Switzers* are the best Neighbours in the World; as being never to be feared, and always ready to assist you in case of Necessity, if you pay them for it. On the other hand they need not stand in great fear of their Neighbours. The States

States of *Italy* are not in a capacity to do them any harm; and *Germany* is not willing to hurt them. If the House of *Austria* should attack them they are able to defend themselves; and besides this, they may in such a case be sure to be back'd by *France*. *France* alone seems to be their most dangerous Neighbour; and it has been the wonder of many, why the *Switzers* rely altogether upon the *French* Alliance and Promises, and do not in the least endeavour to secure their Country against the growing Power of *France*; and that in the last War they left the *Franche Comte* to the Mercy of the *French*, which opens the Passage into their Country, and enables the *French* to levy Souldiers on their Frontiers at pleasure. It seems therefore to be the present Interest of *Switzerland*, not to irritate the *French*, and nevertheless to take care that they do not make themselves Masters of their Frontier Places, viz. of *Geneva*, *Newburgh* on the Lake, the four Forest Towns, and *Constance*. They must likewise take care that they do not send too great a number of their Men into the *French* Service, whereby they may exhaust their own Stock of Souldiers; and that such as are sent into the *French* Service, may be engag'd not to be forgetful of their Duty to their native Country, so as to be ready to return home in case of Necessity. On the other hand, *France* seems to have no great reason to attack the *Switzers*, as long as they are quiet, and do not pretend to oppose the *French* Designs; it being evident, that if *France* had once obtained its aim, the *Switzers* would be obliged to submit themselves. And it seems at this time more advantageous for the *French* to make use of the *Switzers* as their Allies, than by conquering them, to make them refractory Subjects, who, by reason of their natural Stubbornness, must be bridled by strong Garrisons, which would scarce be maintained out of the Revenues of so poor a Country.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the GERMAN Empire.

§. 1. **G**ermany was anciently not one Commonwealth, but divided into a great many small States, independant of each other, most of them being Democracies;

The ancient condition of Germany.

Charles the
Great.

Lewis the
Pious.

Lewis King of
Germany.

Caroloman-
nus.

C. Crassus.

Arnulph.
887.

894.

Lewis the
Child.

cies: And tho' some of them had their Kings, yet these had more Authority to Advise than to Command. These several States were at last united under the Government of the *Franks*: For the Kings of the *Merovingean* Family having undertaken several Expeditions into *Germany*, did reduce several of them under their Subjection: And *Charles the Great* reduced all *Germany* under his Jurisdiction, he being at the same time Master of *France*, *Italy*, *Rome*, and a part of *Spain*; all which Provinces he committed to the care of certain Governours who were called *Graves* or *Marc-Graves*. The *Saxons* retained more of their ancient Liberty than the rest; wherefore the better to keep this then barbarous Nation in Obedience, he erected several Episcopal Sees in *Saxony*, hoping by the influence of the Christian Doctrine, to civilize this barbarous People. *Lewis* surnamed the *Pious*, Son of *Charles the Great*, had three Sons; viz. *Lotharius*, *Lewis*, and *Charles*, who divided the Empire of the *Franks* among them. In this Division *Lewis* got for his share all *Germany* as far as it extends on this side of the *Rhine*, and also some Countries on the other side of that River, by reason of the Vineyards, as 'tis said, which are on both sides. All which he was possess'd of as Sovereign, without being any way dependent on his elder Brother, much less the younger, who had *France* for his share: and at that time *Germany* was first made a Kingdom independent of any other.

S. 2. *Carolomannus*, the Son of this *Lewis*, did, after the Death of *Charles the Bald*, who was King of *France*, and had born the Title of Roman Emperor, Conquer *Italy*; and took upon him the Imperial Dignity, notwithstanding that *Lewis*, Son of *Charles the Bald* and King of *France*, had, upon instigation of the Pope, assumed the same Title. After him succeeded his younger Brother *Carolus Crassus*, who maintained both the Kingdom of *Italy* and the Imperial Title. But the great Men in *Germany* having deposed the said *Charles*, they made *Arnulph*, the Son of the abovementioned *Carolomannus*, King of *Germany*; who went into *Italy*, and took upon him the Title of Roman Emperor, which he had contended for a good while with *Berengarius* Duke of *Frioul*, and *Guido* Duke of *Spoleto*. But after the Death of *Arnulph*, his Son *Lewis*, surnamed *the Child*, obtained the Crown of *Germany*,

Germany, under whose Reign the Affairs of Germany were in so ill a condition, that he had no leisure to look into those of Italy: For *Arnulph* had called to his Assistance the *Hungarians* against *Zwentepold* King of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, that had rebell'd against him; and by their Aid reduc'd *Zwentepold* to Obedience: But the *Hungarians*, who were at that time a most barbarous Nation, having got a taste of Germany, made an Inroad into that Country, ravaging everywhere with an inhumane Cruelty. They also defeated *Lewis* near *Augsburgh*, obliging him to pay them a yearly Tribute; notwithstanding which, they ravag'd and plunder'd where-ever they came. This Overthrow was chiefly occasion'd by the King's tender Age and the Divisions of the Great Men among themselves, who aimed at nothing more than to establish their own Authority. After the Death of *Lewis*, *Cunrad*, Duke of *Franconia*, was elected King of Germany; under whose Reign, the potent Dukes of *Lorrain*, *Swabia*, *Bavaria*, and *Saxony*, did pretend to maintain the hereditary Possession and Sovereignty of their respective Countries; which *Cunrad* was not able to prevent: And because *Henry* Duke of *Saxony* was most potent, and *Cunrad* feared that at last he might quite withdraw himself from the German Empire, he upon his Death-bed advised the rest of the Princes of Germany to make him their King; which was done accordingly. And thus the Empire was transferred from the *Carolingian* Family to the *Saxons*.

911.
Cunrad.

119.

§. 3. *Henry*, surnamed the *Faulconer*, bridled the Fury of the *Hungarians*; for they having made a great Inroad into Germany, and demanded the Yearly Tribute from him, he sent them, by way of Ridicule, a Mangy Dog, and afterwards defeated them in a bloody Battle near *Merseburgh*, where he slew 80000 of them. Under the Reign of this King, the greatest part of the Cities which are situated on the sides of the *Rhine*, were either built or else fortified with Walls. This *Henry* also did Conquer the *Serbes* and *Vandals*, a *Sarmatick* or *Slavonian* Nation, possessed of a large Tract of Land in Germany, on the River *Elbe*, whom he drove out of *Misnia*, *Lusatia*, and the Marquissate of *Brandenburgh*. After he had re-establish'd the Affairs of Germany, he died in the Year 936. After him succeeded his Son *Otho*, surnam'd *The Great*, who at first was engag'd in heavy Civil Wars a-

Henry the
Faulconer.

Otho the
Great.

gainst several Princes, but especially against those who pretended to be of the Race of *Charles the Great*, and were extremely dissatisfied that the Royal Dignity was transferred to the *Saxons*. He was also very fortunate in his Wars against the *Danes* and *Slavonians*; as well as the *Hungarians*, who ventured to make another Incurſion into *Germany*, and received a capital Overthrow near *Augsburgh*; ſince which time, they never have dared to ſhew themſelves in *Germany*. In *Italy* there had been great Confuſions for a long time, the Sovereignty having been uſurped ſometimes by one, ſometimes by another, till at laſt *Orbo* being call'd thither, poſſeſs'd himſelf both of the Kingdom of *Italy* and the Imperial Dignity, it being then agreed, That both the Imperial and Royal Dignity of *Italy* ſhould be inſeparably annexed, without any farther Election to the Royal Dignity of *Germany*, and that no Pope ſhould be choſen without the Approbation of the King of the *Germans*. Upon this Reſolve, *Orbo* was Crowned at *Rome*, tho' indeed this Conqueſt has proved not very beneficial to *Germany*, the ſucceeding Popes having made it their Buſineſs to raiſe continual Diſturbances, which 'twas not ſo eaſie to prevent, becauſe theſe Places were not kept in awe by ſtrong Caſtles or Garrifons: And for that Reaſon, as often as the Popes were pleaſed to raiſe new Commotions, the *Germans* were obliged to ſend great Armies thither; which continual Alarms conſumed great Quantities of Men and Money: in lieu of which, their Kings had ſcarce any Revenues out of *Italy*, except that they had Free Quarters and Entertainment given them during their ſtay there. This *Orbo* died in the Year 974, leaving for his Succeſſor his Son, *Orbo II*, who at firſt met alſo with great Diſturbances from ſome of the Princes of *Germany*. Afterwards *Lotharius* King of *France* would have made himſelf Maſter of *Lorrain*, and had very near ſurpriſed the Emperour at *Aix la Chappelle*: But *Orbo* marched with an Army through *Champaigne*, to the very Gates of *Paris*; tho' in his return he received a conſiderable Loſs. At laſt a Peace was concluded at *Rheims*, by vertue of which *Lorrain* was left to the Emperour. He then undertook an Expedition into *Italy* againſt the *Greeks*, who had made themſelves Maſters of that Country: Theſe he overthrew at firſt, but received afterwards a grand Deſeat, becauſe the *Romans* and thoſe of *Benevento* immediately turned their

962.

974.

Orbo II.

their Backs; he himself fell into the Hands of the Enemy; but found means to make his Escape from them, and revenged himself against the *Romans* and *Beneventines* for their Infidelity. He died not long after, of Vexation. 983.
 His Son, *Otho III.* employed a great part of his Reign in appeasing the Tumults raised in *Rome* by the Consul *Crescentius*, who aiming at the Sovereignty, was hanged for his pains by the Emperor's Order, but *Otho* was afterwards poisoned by the Widow of the said *Crescentius* with a Pair of Gloves. *Otho* having left no Children behind him, the Crown was conferred upon *Henry II.* surnamed *the Lame*, Duke of *Bavaria*, who sprang from the *Saxon* Race; with whom *Egbert* Landgrave of *Hesse* did contend for the Crown, but lost his Life in the Quarrel. This Emperor was entangled in continual Troubles in *Italy*, and reduced *Boleslaus* King of *Poland*. In consideration of his being a great Benefactor to the Clergy, he was made a Saint after his Death.

§. 4. *Henry II.* having left no Children behind him, the *German* Princes elected *Conrad Sali*, Duke of *Francia*, Emperour in his room; which occasion'd great Jealousie in the *Saxons*, and bloody Wars in *Germany*. This Emperour met with great Disturbances both in *Germany* and *Italy*, which were at last all composed. *Radolph* the last King of *Burgundy* and *Arles* dying without Issue, left him that Kingdom by his last Will, which he took Possession of, and united the same with *Germany*, having forced *Eudo* the Earl of *Champaigne*, who made a Pretension unto it, to resign his Title. He was also very fortunate in his Wars against the *Poles* and *Sclavonians*; and died in the Year 1039. To him succeeded his Son *Henry*, surnamed *the Black*, who was continually alarm'd by the *Hungarians* and the Pope's Intrigues, against whom he maintained the Imperial Dignity with great Bravery. He died in the Year 1056. His Son *Henry IV.*'s Reign was very long, but withal very troublesome and unfortunate. Among other Reasons, this may be counted one of the chiefest, that he being but six Years of Age when his Father died, was left to the Tuition of such as had no true care of his Education; and besides this, by selling the Church Benefices without having any regard to Deserts, had done considerable Mischief to the Empire. Wherefore *Henry* coming to his riper Years, and percei-

1024.
Conrad II.

1034.

Henry III.
1039.

Henry IV.
1056.

ving how the Ecclesiasticks had got all the best Possessions of the Empire into their Hands, he resolv'd to dispossess them again; whereby he drew upon himself the Hatred of the Clergy. The Saxons were also his great Enemies, because he had by building some Fortresses endeavour'd to restrain their Insolence: and tho' he often kept his Court in Saxony, yet he seldom preferr'd the Saxons to any Offices. Add to this, that most of the Princes were dissatisfied with him, because he rarely advis'd with them concerning the publick state of Affairs, but followed either the Advice of his Counsellors, who were most of them Men of mean Birth, or else his own Head. These, and some other Reasons, set the Saxons against him in an open Rebellion, with whom he waged long and bloody Wars, till he vanquish'd them at last. But Pope Hildebrand or Gregory VII. and his Successors rais'd a more dreadful Storm against him; for the Popes having long since been vexed to the heart, that they and the rest of the Clergy should be subject to the Emperour, Hildebrand thought to have now met with a fair Opportunity to set the Clergy at Liberty, at a time when the Emperour was entangled in a War with the Saxons, and hated by most Princes of the Empire. The Emperour had lived somewhat too free and loose in his younger Years, and the Church Benefices having been rather bestowed upon Favourites or such as paid well for them, than such as deserved them; this furnished the Pope with a specious Pretence to make a Decree, That it was not the Emperour's Right to bestow Bishopricks or other Church Benefices upon any Body, but that it belonged to the Pope. The Emperour was also summon'd to appear at Rome, and to answer for his Misbehaviour; and in case of Failure, he was threatn'd with Excommunication. On the other hand, the Emperour having declared the Pope unworthy of his Office would have deposed him. So the Pope excommunicated the Emperour discharging all his Subjects from their Allegiance due to him; which prov'd of such Consequence in those Times, that all his Authority fell to the Ground at once among most of his Subjects; whereby he was reduced to the greatest Extremity. For the greatest part of the German Princes assembled at Treves, where they deposed Henry: which Sentence however, was so far mitigated afterwards, as to have it left to the Pope's Decision. Henry therefore accom-

*The Pope gives
him great
trouble.*

accompanied by a few, was obliged to undertake a Journey in the midst of Winter into *Italy*; and being arrived at *Canuso*, was fain to stay three Days barefooted, in a coarse Woolen habit, in the outward Court, and in an humble Posture to beg the Pope's Absolution, which he at last granted him.

But the Emperour received no great Advantage by it; for the *Italians* were quite disgusted at this his indecent Submission and Weakness, which obliged the Emperour to make use of his former Authority to reduce them to Obedience. In the mean while the Princes of *Germany*, by instigation of the Pope, elected *Radolph* Duke of *Swabia* their King; but the *Bavarians*, *Franconians*, and the Countries next adjacent to the *Rhine*, remained in Obedience to the Emperour *Henry*. Thus a bloody War ensued, wherein *Radolph* and the *Saxons* were vanquished in two Battles, and in the third he lost his Right-hand and Life. Then *Henry* called together an Assembly of the Bishops; and having deposed *Hildebrand*, caused another to be chosen in his room; after which he took *Rome*, and banish'd *Hildebrand*. But the *Saxons* persisted in their Rebellion against the Emperour, who was again Excommunicated by the Pope, and having first set up *Herman* Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and after his Death *Ecbert* Marquis of *Saxony* for their King, but to no purpose; they at last stirr'd up the Emperour's Son against the Father. Upon this, the Emperour raised a great Army, whom the Son met in a deceitful manner and begg'd his Pardon: Upon his Perswasions the Father having abandoned his Forces, and being upon his Journey to the Dyet at *Mayence*, accompanied by a few, this ancient Prince was made a Prisoner and Deposed. He died soon after in great misery, who in sixty six Battles which he had fought in his Life-time, generally obtained signal Victories.

1077.

1084.

His Son Rebels.

1091.

§. 5. As soon as *Henry V.* was made Emperour, he followed his Father's Example in maintaining the Imperial Dignity; for, after settling the Affairs of *Germany*, he march'd with an Army towards *Rome*, to renew the ancient Right of the Emperors in nominating Bishops, and to be Crowned there. The Pope *Paschal II.* having got notice of the Emperour's Design, raised a great Tumult at *Rome*, where the Emperor was so closely beset, that he was fain to fight in Person for his Safety: But the Em-

Henry V.

- peror having got the upper hand, made the Pope a Prisoner, and forced him to give his Consent to his Demands: And tho' this their Agreement was confirm'd by solemn Oaths and Execrations, yet no sooner had the Emperour turn'd his Back, but the Pope, having declared the Agreement void, stirr'd up the Saxons and the Bishops in Germany against the Emperour. With these Henry was engag'd in a very tedious War; and perceiving at last that there was no other way left to compose these Differences, he granted the Pope's Demands, by renouncing his Right to nominate Bishops, at the Dyet held at Worms: which Resignation, as it greatly diminish'd the Emperour's Authority, so on the other hand it strengthened the Power of the Pope. This Emperour died without Issue. To him succeeded *Lotharius* Duke of Savoy, who had for a Rival in the Empire *Conrad* Duke of Franconia, whom he quickly obliged to beg Pardon, and sue for Peace. This Emperor having twice undertaken an Expedition into Italy, did with great glory restore Tranquility to that Country: and because he used to flatter the Pope, he was in great esteem among the Clergy. He died in the Year 1138. After his Death *Conrad* III. obtained the Imperial Dignity, who was opposed by *Henry* Duke of Saxony and *Bavaria*, and his Brother *Wulff*, which occasioned bloody Wars against him. But Peace being restored among them, he took an Expedition into the Holy Land, where he underwent great Calamities; for, though he fought his way through the *Saracens*, and arriv'd safely at *Jerusalem*, yet after he had lost the greatest part of his Army, without doing any thing of moment, he was fain to return home. But whilst he was busie in making Preparations for another Expedition into Italy, he died in the Year 1152.
- Frederick* I. §. 6. *Frederick* I. succeeded him, who by the *Italians* was furnamed *Barbarossa*, Duke of *Swabia*, and who immediately, at the beginning of his Reign, having settled the Affairs of Germany, reduced Italy under his Obedience; which however was not of long continuance: for the *Milanese* quickly rebell'd, but were severely punish'd, their City being laid level with the Ground. He was also in continual Broils with the Pope, against whom and his Associates, he obtained several Victories; yet being at last tired out with so many Wars, he made Peace with him,

him, especially since his Son *Otto* had been taken Prisoner by the *Venetians*. At the concluding of this Peace, 'tis said that Pope *Alexander III.* did set his Foot upon the Emperour's Neck, which by a great many is taken for a Fable. This Emperour was the last who maintained the Authority of the *German* Emperours in *Italy*. Last of all, he undertook an Expedition into the *Holy Land* against *Saladin* the Sultan of *Egypt*, who had taken the City of *Jerusalem*: He beat the *Saracens* several times, but endeavouring to pass over a River in *Cicilia* on Horseback, or as some will have it, intending to wash himself in the River, he was drowned. And tho his Son *Frederick*, after his Father's Death, did take a great many Cities in *Syria*, yet the whole Expedition had a very bad issue, the greatest part of the Army, together with Duke *Frederick* himself, being consumed by the Plague or Famine. *Frederick* was succeeded by his Son *Henry VI.* in the Empire, who, by Marrying *Constantia*, got the Kingdoms of *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*. This Emperour went to *Rome* to receive the Crown from Pope *Celestine*; upon which occasion the Pope sitting in his Chair, and the Emperour on his Knees, put first the Crown upon his Head, but immediately struck the same off again with his Foot, intimating thereby, as if it was in the Power of the Popes to give and to take away the Imperial Crown. He died in the Year 1198, having just then made great Preparations for an Expedition into the *Holy Land*, and sent his Army before, himself, being ready to follow.

§. 7. After the Death of *Henry VI.* the *Germans* were miserably divided among themselves; for *Frederick II.* his Son, being then but five Years old, his Uncle *Philip* pretended to have the Tuition of his Nephew, and the Administration of the Empire, according to the last Will of the deceased Emperour: but this being oppos'd by the Pope, he perswaded some of the Princes to elect *Otto* Duke of *Saxony*. *Germany* was thus miserably torn in pieces, most siding with *Philip*, the rest with *Otto*. After a long War, an Agreement was made betwixt them, that *Otto* should marry the Daughter of *Philip*, but lay down the Royal Title till the Death of *Philip*, when the same was to be restored to him. Not long after, *Philip* was murdered at *Bamberg* by *Otto* the Palatin of *Wittelbach*. After his Death *Otto* obtained the Imperial Dignity, and having

1189.

Henry VI.

Philip.

1208.

Otto VI.

having been Crowned at *Rome*, he resolv'd to re-unite such Places as were unjustly possess'd by the Popes to the Empire; which so exasperated the Pope, that he Excommunicated him, Exhorting the Princes to elect another Emperor. Most of them were for *Frederick II.* Son of *Henry VI.* which made *Otho* to hasten into *Germany*; but having in vain endeavour'd to maintain himself in the Empire, he was forc'd to render the Imperial Crown to *Frederick II.* King of *Sicily* and *Naples*, and Duke of *Suabia*; who, after he had bestowed a considerable time in settling the Affairs of *Germany*, went into *Italy*, where he was Crowned by the Pope. In the Year 1228 he undertook an Expedition into the Holy Land, and retok *Jerusalem* from the *Saracens*. He was continually alarm'd by the Intrigues of the Popes, against whom he bravely maintained his Right. This occasioned several Excommunications to be thundred out against him by the Popes which rais'd great Disturbances. From hence rose the two famous Factions in *Italy*, whereof those who sided with the Pope, call'd themselves *Guelfs*, but those who were for the Emperor *Gibellins*; which two Factions, for a considerable time after, occasioned great Commotions in *Italy*: And tho' *Frederick* behav'd himself bravely against the Pope and his Associates, yet the Pope's Excommunication had such influence in that Age, that, after the Pope had solemnly deposed him in the Council held at *Lyons*, some Princes of *Germany* chose *Henry*, Landgrave of *Thuringia*, their King, who was commonly call'd the King of the Priests; but he dying in the Year next following, some princes declared *William* Earl of *Holland* their King; who was not able to establish himself as being oppos'd by *Conrad* Son of *Frederick II.* who was appointed to succeed his Father in the Empire. In the mean time his Father had been very unsuccessful in *Italy*, who at last died in the Year 1250. *Conrad* having left *Germany*, retired into his Hereditary Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, where he died. *William* Earl of *Holland* was slain in a Battle against the *Frieslanders*, in the Year 1256.

The Guelfs
and Gibel-
lins.

A long Inter-
regnum.

§. 8. With the Death of *Frederick II.* the Authority of the *German* Emperours in *Italy* was quite extinguish'd: And that it might not be revived again, the Pope gave the Kingdom of *Naples* to *Charles* Duke of *Anjou*, who, by the Instigation of the Pope, caus'd the young *Conrad*

dis (who being the Son of *Conrad*, was come to recover his Hereditary Kingdom, and taken Prisoner in a Battle fought betwixt them) to be executed by the hands of the Hangman; with whom was extinguish'd the Race of the Dukes of *Suabia*. In the mean time there were great Divisions among the *German* Princes, concerning the Election of a new Emperour; some of them had chosen *Richard* Duke of *Cornwal*, Son of *John* King of *England*, and the rest were for *Alfonfus* X. King of *Castile*; both were elected in the Year 1257. *Richard* came on his Journey as far as the *Rhine*, to take Possession of the Empire; but, for want of Money, was forc'd to return home again: And *Alfonfus* came not within sight of *Germany*. Then there was a long Vacancy of the Throne in *Germany*; during which time there was nothing to be seen but Confusion, every body pretending to be Master. These Civil Disorders were of the worse consequence, because that about the same time the three great Families of the Dukes of *Suabia*, the Marquesses of *Austria*, and Landgraves of *Thuringia* being extinct, a great many aspired to possess themselves of these Countries. To be short, the longest Sword was then the best Title, and he that could master another kept him under Subjection; and robbing and plundering was an allow'd Exercise at that time. Against these outrageous Proceedings several of the Cities upon the *Rhine* enter'd into a Confederacy, with whom a great many other Princes afterwards joining their Forces, they demolished the Strong holds of these Robbers, and clear'd the Highways.

1265.

§. 9. At last *Rodolph* Earl of *Habsburgh* and Landgrave of *Alsace* (from whom are descended the present Archdukes of *Austria*) was unanimously chosen Emperour; who, the better to establish himself in the Throne, marry'd his three Daughters, to three of the great Princes of *Germany*, viz. to *Lewis* Palatin of the *Rhine*, to *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, and to *Otto* Marquess of *Brandenburgh*. After the Death of *Frederick* Marquess of *Austria*, who had his Head cut off at *Naples*, together with *Cunradin*, *Ottocar* the King of *Bohemia* had possess'd himself of *Austria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, the *Windischmarch*, and *Portenau*. But *Rodolph*, who thought that his Family had the better Title, having retaken these Countries from *Ottocar*, gave them in Fief to his Son *Albert*; to the second Son, whose Name

Rodolph
Earl of
Habsburg.
1273.

Name was *Rodolph*, he gave the Dukedom of *Suabia*: and afterwards the Grandson of *Albert* brought in *Tyrol*. Thus *Rodolph* did, by obtaining the Imperial Dignity, raise his House from a moderate State to great Power and vast Riches. But tho' he was often invited to come into *Italy*, yet he could never be persuaded to it, alledging that old and notorious Saying of the Fox, *Quia me vestigia terrent*, because the Footsteps deter me: Nay, he declar'd a great many Cities there Free for Sums of Money; by which the Kingdom of *Italy*, being thus torn into a great many pieces, was quite lost; but *Germany* he took into his particular Care, and destroy'd a great many Castles there which serv'd for a Retreat for Robbers. He was the first that introduc'd the Use of the *German* Tongue in all Publick Courts and Private Transactions, whereas formerly the *Latin* Tongue had been made use of in the like cases. He died in the Year 1291.

Adolph.

His Son *Albert* did lay Claim to the Empire; but by the Interest of the Archbishop of *Mayence*, *Adolph* Earl of *Nassau*, who was his Kinsman, was chosen Emperour: the Archbishop being in hopes to have, under him, the supreme Management of the Affairs; but *Adolph* not being willing to depend on the Archbishop, he conceived a Hatred against him. Some did think it unbecoming the Grandeur of the Emperour, that he engaged in a League with *England* against *France* for a Sum of Money paid to him by the *English*; but this might admit of a very good Excuse, since besides this, the *English* had promis'd the Emperor to assist him in the Recovery of the Kingdom of *Arles*, a great part of which *France* had, during the Troubles in *Germany*, taken into its Possession. On the other hand *France* sided with *Albert*; and upon their advancing near the *Rhine*, the Archbishop of *Mayence* assembled some of the Electors, who being dissatisfied with *Adolph*, depos'd him, and chose *Albert* Emperour in his stead. A bloody Battle was fought betwixt these two near *Spire*, wherein *Adolph* being slain, the Imperial Crown remain'd to *Albert*: But because he aim'd at nothing more than to enrich himself, his Reign was both very unglorious and unfortunate. His Covetousness was at last the occasion of his Death; for his Nephew *John* Duke of *Suabia*, whom he had dispossest of his Country, murder'd him near *Rhinefield*.

Albert I.

1308.

§. 10. After his Death, *Philip* King of *France* endeavour'd to obtain the Imperial Crown, but was prevented by the Electors; who, upon the Persuasion of the Pope, chose *Henry VII.* Earl of *Luxemburgh*. This Emperour, after he had settled *Germany*, undertook a Journey into *Italy*, with a Resolution to suppress the Civil Commotions there, and to re-establish the Imperial Authority. The Beginning of this Undertaking proved so prosperous, that every body hoped for great Success from it: But in the midst of this Prosperity he was murder'd by a Monk, who had given him a poison'd Host; he having been hired by the *Florentines*, the Emperour's Enemies to commit this Fact.

Henry VII.

Poisoned by a Monk.

1313.

The Electors were again divided in the Election of a new Emperour, some having given their Votes for *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, the rest for *Frederick* Duke of *Austria*. The first was Crown'd at *Aix la Chappelle*, the latter at *Bonn*. These two carried on a War against each other for the Imperial Crown, during the space of nine Years, to the great Detriment of the whole Empire: At last *Frederick* being made a Prisoner in a Battle fought in the Year 1323, *Lewis* became sole Master of the Empire, and restored its Tranquillity. But he afterwards went into *Italy*, to back the *Gibellines*, who were of his side; and though at first he was very prosperous, yet could he not settle his Affairs to any purpose, because the Pope had Excommunicated him. Wherefore also the Pope's Associates in *Germany*, were always too hard for him; and at last, by the Persuasions of the Pope, stirr'd up the Electors against him, who chose *Charles IV.* Marquess of *Moravia*, Son of *John* King of *Bohemia*, Emperour in his stead; who, as long as *Lewis* liv'd, was not much taken notice of. He died in the Year 1347. It is observed, that the preceeding Emperours used generally to make their Progress through the Empire, and to maintain their Court out of the Revenues belonging to it. But this *Lewis IV.* was the first who kept his constant Court in his Hereditary Country, and maintained it out of his own Revenue; whose Example the succeeding Emperours follow'd, the Revenues belonging to the Empire having been by degrees extremely diminish'd.

Lewis the Bavarian.

Excommunicated by the Pope.

§. 11. After the Death of *Lewis*, there were some who would have made void the former Election of *Charles*, and

Charles IV.

and

The Golden
Bull.

Wenceslaus.
1400.

Frederick of
Brunswick.

Rupert.

Sigismund.

and had chosen in his stead *Edward King of England*, who did not think fit to accept of the Imperial Dignity. The same was also refused by *Frederick Marquis of Misnia*: At last *Gunther Earl of Swartsburgh* was elected; whom *Charles* caused to be poison'd, and by his Liberty establish'd himself in the Empire. During his Reign he gave away a considerable part of the Dependencies of the Empire; and among the rest, he granted to *France* the perpetual Vicarship of the Kingdom of *Arles*; and in *Italy* he sold what he could to the fairest Bidder: But he was not so careless of his Kingdom of *Bohemia*, unto which he annex'd, among other Countries that of *Silesia*. He was a great Favourer of the Cities which he dignified with new Privileges, that they might the better be able to maintain themselves against the Power of the Princes: The best thing that ever he did, was, that he caused first to be compiled the *Golden Bull*, wherein were set down the Rules to be observed in the Elections of the ensuing Emperours and so Divisions among the Electors were prevented for the future. He died in the Year 1378, having not long before, by great Presents made to the Electors prevail'd with them to chuse his Son *Wenceslaus King of the Romans*: But he being very brutish and careless of the Affairs of the Empire, was deposed by the Electors, which he little regarded, but retired into his Hereditary Kingdom of *Bohemia*, where he lived for a considerable time. After *Wenceslaus* was deposed, *Zodocus Marquis of Moravia*, was chosen Emperour; but he happening to die, before he could take Possession of the Empire, *Frederick Duke of Brunswick* was elected in his stead, who in his Journey to *Francfort* was by instigation of the Archbishop of *Mayence*, murder'd by the Earl of *Waldeck*. At last *Rupert*, Palatin of the *Rhine*, was chosen Emperour, who Reigned with great Applause in *Germany*; but his Expedition into *Italy* proved fruitless. He died in the Year 1410.

§. 12. After the Death of *Rupert Sigismund King of Hungary*, Brother to *Wenceslaus*, was made Emperour; a Prince endowed with great Qualities, but very unfortunate in his Wars, having, before he obtained the Imperial Crown, received a great Defeat from the *Turks* near *Nigeboli*; which was occasioned by the precipitant Heat and Forwardness of the *French Auxiliaries*. He caused

caused *John Huss*, notwithstanding the safe Conduct granted him, to be burnt at the Council of *Constance*; whose Death the *Hussites* did revenge with great fury upon *Bohemia* and *Germany*; insomuch that this War took up the greatest part of his Reign. He died in the Year 1437.

After him succeeded his Son-in-law *Albert II.* Duke of *Austria*, and King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who did not reign much above a Year. He died in the Year 1439, whilst he was very busie in making Preparations against the *Turks*. To him succeeded his Kinsman *Frederick III.* Duke of *Austria*; since which time all the succeeding Emperours have been of this House. During his Reign, several Disturbances were raised in *Germany*, which were neglected by the Emperour. He also had some Differences with *Ladislaus*, Son of *Albert II.* concerning *Austria*, and was attack'd by *Matthias Hunniades* King of *Hungary*; which War he prosecuted with more Patience than Vigour. He died in the Year 1493. To him succeeded his Son *Maximilian I.* who had the good fortune, by his Marriage with *Mary* the Daughter of *Charles the Hardy*, Duke of *Burgundy*, to annex the *Netherlands* to the House of *Austria*. As he was very fickle in his Undertakings, so the Success was generally answerable to it, and his Wars with the *Switzers*, and the *Venetians*, had but a very indifferent end: The chiefest thing of moment done by him is, that whereas formerly all Differences in *Germany* were decided by the Sword, he re-establish'd the Peace of the Empire. He died in the Year 1519.

§. 13. To him succeeded his Grandson *Charles V.* King of *Spain*, and Sovereign of the *Netherlands*; under whose Reign the face of Affairs in *Germany* was remarkably changed; which was occasioned by the Religious Differences set on foot about that time: For the Pope had caused Indulgences to be sold here in so scandalous a manner, that the wiser sort began to be agham'd of it. Wherefore *Martin Luther*, Doctor of Divinity and Professor in the University of *Wittenbergh*, had held a publick Disputation against it; who being opposed by others, all the neighbouring Countries were alarm'd at it. *Luther* at first did submit himself to the Decision of the Pope; but finding that he favour'd the indulgent Merchants, and that he was condemn'd by him, he appealed to a free General Council, and then began to go farther, to examine the

Albert II.

Frederick III.

Maximilian I.

Charles v.

1517.
The Reformation.

the Pope's Authority; and having laid open some Errors and Abuses, which were crept in among them, his Doctrine was so approved of by some of the Princes and free Imperial Cities, that they began to banish the Priests and Monks out of several Places, and to reduce their Revenues. And though the Emperour did declare *Luther*, at the Dyet of *Worms*, an Out-Law, and endeavour'd by several Proclamations to put a stop to these Proceedings and Innovations: nevertheless, the Emperour being then engag'd in a War with *France*, and therefore not in a capacity to apply himself in good earnest to the suppressing of this Division, *Luther's* Party grew daily stronger.

Perhaps he was afterwards not very sorry, to see the War encrease, that he might make the better benefit of the Cure. A Proclamation being published at the Dyet of *Spiers*, which was in no ways agreeable to the *Lutheran* Princes, they protested against the same; from whence they are called Protestants. In the Year next following they delivered a Confession of their Faith to the Emperour at *Augsburgh*, and entred into a defensive Alliance at *Smalkald*; which League was renewed in the Year 1535, when a great many Princes and free Imperial Cities were receiv'd into it. This League made at *Smalkald* was a great eye-sore to the Emperour, who us'd all means to dissolve the same: But the Protestants, who now began to trust to their own Strength, standing by one another, the Hostilities began on both sides, and the Protestants did bring into the Field an Army of 100000 Men, under the Conduct of *John Frederick* Elector of *Saxony*, and *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse*. If they had fall'n immediately upon the Emperour, whose Forces were then not joined, they might in all probability, have work'd him; but having lost the first opportunity, the Emperour so strengthen'd himself, that he forced the Protestants to quit the Field, and to disband their Forces. He also caus'd a Diversion to be given the Elector at home by his Kinsman *Maurice*; which had such Influence upon the free Imperial Cities, that they were oblig'd to submit themselves, and pay considerable Fines. In the Year next following the Emperour fell into *Saxony*, and having defeated the Elector near *Muhlberg*, and took him Prisoner, pronounced Sentence of Death against him; which, however, he chang'd to Imprisonment. *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse* having submitted himself, was, contrary

1521.

1529.

The Rise of
the Name of
Protestants.

1530.

The League at
Smalkald.

1546.

trary to Agreement made a Prisoner; whereby the Protestant Religion in Germany was reduced to great Extremity. The Electorate of Saxony was given to Maurice Duke of Saxony, who at last being resolved not to permit any longer, that both the Religion and Liberty should be quite destroy'd, nor that his Wife's Father the Landgrave of Hesse, who upon his Parole had surrender'd himself to the Emperor should be detained a Prisoner, fell so suddenly with his Forces upon the Emperour that he was very near having surprized his Person at *Innsbruck*. Henry II. King of France, having also made an Inroad on the other side of Germany, surprized *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*. Thereupon, King Ferdinand the Emperour's Brother interposing his Authority, a Peace was concluded at *Passau*, where the free Exercise of Religion was secured to the Protestants, till Matters could be better settled at the next ensuing Dyet. The Landgrave was released; as likewise John Frederick the Elector, who had been dismissed out of Prison a little before by the Emperour. At last the Religious Peace in Germany was establish'd at the Dyet at *Augsburgh*, where it was provided, that neither Party should annoy one another under the pretext of Religion, and that such of the Church-Lands and Revenues as the Protestants had been possess'd of before the Peace concluded at *Passau*, should remain in their possession. The Boors also in Germany raised a most dangerous Rebellion under the Reign of Charles V. of whom there were kill'd above 100000. In the Year 1529 the City of *Vienna* was besieg'd by *Solyman* the Turkish Emperour, but to no purpose, he being oblig'd to raise the Siege, nor without considerable Loss: And afterwards the Turks, who were marching with a great Army into *Austria*, were beaten back again. In the Year 1534 the Anabaptists were for erecting a new Kingdom in *Munster* in *Westphalia*, under the Conduct of John, a Taylor of *Leyden*, and one *Knipperdolling*; who receiv'd the just reward of their Madnels. At last this great Prince Charles V. surrender'd the Imperial Dignity to his Brother Ferdinand I. King of Hungary and *Bohemia*, who united these two Kingdoms to the House of *Austria*, he having married Anna Sister of Lewis King of Hungary and *Bohemia*, who was slain in the Battle fought against the Turks near *Mohatz*. He Reigned very peaceably in Germany, and died in the Year 1564. He was succeeded by his

1550.

A Peace concluded.

1525.

1555.

An Insurrection of the Boors.

1525.

1532.

He resigns to Ferdinand I.

T

Son

Maximilian II.

Son *Maximilian II.* who also Reign'd in Peace, except that a Tumult happen'd at that time in *Germany*, rais'd by one *William Grumpach* and his Associates; who having first murder'd *Melchior Lobel* the Archbishop of *Wurtsburgh*, had plunder'd that City; and at the same time endeavour'd to stir up the Nobility, and to raise

1567.

Disturbances in other places. This Man having been declar'd an Outlaw was protect'd by *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxony*, who paid dearly for it, *Gotha*, one of his best Strong holds, being demolish'd and he himself taken Prisoner. *Maximilian* died in the Year 1576. To

Rodolph II.

him succeeded his Son *Rodolph II.* who Reign'd also very peaceably in *Germany*, except that the *Hungarian* Wars did now and then keep the *Germans* a little in exercise; that in the Year 1609 the Right of Succession in the Country of *Juliers* was brought in question; and that his Brother *Matthias*, Archduke of *Austria*, grew impatient to possess his Brother's Inheritance before his Death. To him *Rodolphus* surrender'd *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and at his Death left him his other Countries, and the Imperial Crown.

1612.

Matthias.

§. 14. Under the Reign of *Matthias*, the Ferment did so encrease by degrees in *Germany*, that towards his latter days they caus'd violent Convulsions. The Origin of this War, which lasted thirty Years, was this: In the Religious Peace formerly concluded at *Passau*, two Parties were only included, viz. the *Roman Catholicks* and those who adhered to the *Augsburgh* Confession, the free exercise of Religion being forbidden to all others. But some of the States of the Empire, among whom the chiefest were the Elector Palatine and the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, having since that time receiv'd the Re-form'd Religion commonly call'd the *Calvinist*, the *Roman Catholicks* were against their enjoying the benefit of the Religious Peace. These, on the other hand, alledged, that they did belong, as well as the rest to the *Augsburgh* Confession, and that the whole Difference did only consist in some few Heads: But the rest of the Protestants who strictly adher'd to the Words of the *Augsburgh* Confession were not for receiving them into the same Communion, tho' it was their Opinion, that they ought not to be prosecuted for the Differences that were betwixt them. But afterwards these controverted Articles were,

Origin of the German Wars.

were, by the Heat of the Priests explain'd in so different a manner that the Name of *Calvinists* became as odious to some Protestants as, that of a *Roman Catholic*. The *Roman Catholics* taking hold of this Opportunity, cared for the old Protestants. especially those in the Electorate of *Saxony*, unto whom they represented the *Calvinists* as a Generation equally destructive to both Parties; whereby they hop'd to disjoyn the *Calvinists* from the rest, and after they had destroy'd them, to make the easier work with the rest of the Protestants. Those therefore of the Reformed Religion entered into a Confederacy for their common Security; into which they receiv'd. a great many other Protestant Princes, and so it was call'd the *Evangelical Union*. In opposition to this Confederacy, the *Roman Catholics* made an Alliance among themselves, which they call'd the *Catholic League*, whose Head was the Duke of *Bavaria*, a constant Rival of the Elector Palatin. There happened also some other Matters which had exasperated both Parties, viz. That the Protestants had reduced a great many Church Revenues, after the Peace at *Passau*; that the Cities of *Aix la Chapelle* and *Donawert* had been very hardly dealt with; and several things which were manifest Proofs of the Animosities of both Parties against one another.

The Evangelical Union.

§. 15. Both Parties being thus exasperated and prepared for War, did administer fuel to that Flame which quickly after broke out in the Kingdom of *Bohemia*. The *Bohemians* pretended, that the Emperour *Matthias* had taken from them their Privileges, and having raised a Tumult, threw three Persons of Quality, who spoke in the Emperour's behalf, out of the Castle Windows; and immediately after entered with an Army into *Austria*: In the mean while *Matthias* died, whose Nephew *Ferdinand* (who also succeeded him in the Empire) the *Bohemians* had before his Death received for their King; but now, under pretence that he had broken the Contract made betwixt him and the Estates, they renounc'd *Ferdinand*, and offer'd the Crown to *Frederick* Elector Palatine. This young Prince was perswaded by some of his Friends, who were of an unsettled Spirit, and nor diving deep enough into a business of such consequence, to accept of this Offer, before he had laid a Foundation for such an Undertaking: For the *Bohemians* themselves were fickle and unfaithful;

The Bohemians in Tumult.

1618.

Ferdinand I.

The Crown of Bohemia offer'd to the Elector Palatine.

Bethlem Gabor, Prince of *Transylvania*, was inconstant; *England* was not for meddling in the matter, *Holland* was very backward in giving Assistance. The Union which they chiefly rely'd upon, was a Body with a great many Heads, without Vigour, or any constant Resolution. Besides, *France* endeavour'd to dissolve that League, as being not willing that the Elector Palatine and the rest of the Reformed Religion should grow too potent; for fear, that in time they might afford their Assistance to the *Huguenots*, whose Destruction was then in agitation at the French Court. In the Beginning of this War the Affairs of *Ferdinand* look'd with an ill Aspect, because *Bethlem Gabor*, Prince of *Transylvania*, fell into *Hungary*, in hopes to become Master of that Kingdom; and there were also great Discontents among his Subjects in *Austria*: But he having recover'd himself by the Alliance made with the Duke of *Bavaria*, the Elector Palatine, in that unfortunate Battle fought on the White-Hill near *Prague*, lost at once all his former Advantages: For *Ferdinand* soon after reduc'd *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and *Silesia*, to Obedience. *Spinola* made an Inroad into the Lower Palatinate, which was deserted by the Forces of the League. The Duke of *Bavaria* got the Upper Palatinate, and the Electoral Dignity. The Elector of *Saxony*, who had been very instrumental in reducing *Silesia*, had for his Reward *Lusatia*, in Fief of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

The ill Success
of the Elector
Palatine.

1620.

The War
spread in
Germany.

1626.

1629.

In the mean time the Marquis of *Durlach*, *Christian* Duke of *Brunswick*, the Earl of *Mansfield*, and some others who were of the Elector Palatine's Party, march'd with their Armies up and down the Country; and the Emperour under pretence of pursuing them, sent his Forces into all parts of the Empire. Against these the Circle of the Lower *Saxony* arm'd it self, having made *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark* General of that Circle: But he having receiv'd a great Overthrow near *Kings Lutter*, from *Tilly* the Imperial General, the Emperour over-run all the Lower *Saxony*; and having oblig'd King *Christian* to make Peace with him at *Lubeck*, he began to get footing near the Coast of the *Baltick*.

The Procla-
mation con-
cerning
Church-
Lands.

§. 16. The Emperour was so elated with Success, that he did not question but for the future to be absolute in *Germany*; and with that view publish'd a Proclamation, enjoying the *Protestants* to restore to the *Catholics* all such

such Church-Lands or Revenues as were taken from them since the Peace made at *Passau*. Under this Pre-
1629.
tence he hop'd quickly to subdue the rest of the Protestant
Princes, not questioning but, after that, the Catholick
Estates would easily be forc'd to submit themselves to his
pleasure.

The Protestants, 'tis true, enter'd into a Defensive Al-
liance at *Leipsick*, but without any great Prospect of Suc-
cess, if *Gustavus Adolphus* King of Sweden had not come
to their assistance. This King was induc'd to enter Ger-
many, partly because the Preservation of his own State
seem'd to depend on the Emperour's not getting firm foot-
ing on the *Baltick*, partly because several of the German
Princes had crav'd his Assistance, partly also because the
Emperour had assisted the *Poles* against him in *Prussia*,
and he stood in a good correspondence with *France* and
Holland, who were very jealous of the Greatness of the
House of *Austria*. This King came with an Army into
1630.
Germany, and drove the Imperial Forces out of *Pomera-
nia* and the neighbouring Countries. In the mean time
the Imperial General *Tilly* had quite destroy'd the City
of *Magdeburgh*, and was upon his March against the
Elector of *Saxony*. But King *Gustavus* having join'd his
Forces with those of the Elector of *Saxony*, defeated *Tilly*
in that memorable Battle near *Leipsick*; where the Em-
perour lost all his twelve Years Hopes. From thence, he
marched on to the *Rhine*, where he made almost mira-
culous Progresses; but in regard the Elector of *Saxony*
had not so vigorously attack'd the Hereditary Countries
of the Emperour, the Emperour had thereby leisure given
him to raise another Army, under the Conduct of *Wallen-
stein*, against whom the King lay encamp'd for a con-
siderable time near *Nuremburg*: and afterwards, in the
Battle of *Lutzen*, tho' his Army gain'd the Victory, him-
self lost his Life.

*Gustavus
Adolphus.*

1632.

*Gustavus's
Death.*

After his Death, his Generals and Confederates car-
ry'd on the War, under the Conduct of *Axel Oxenstern*.
The War con-
Chancellor of Sweden, with indifferent good Success;
but having receiv'd an entire Defeat in the Battle near
Norlingen, they lost all the Fruit of so many Victories.
1634.
The Elector of *Saxony* having also concluded a Peace
with the Emperour at *Prague*, which was extremely dis-
liked by the Protestant Party, the Emperour was now
again in hopes to drive the *Swedes* by force out of Ger-
many;
1635.

Peace of Osnabrug and Munster.

1648.

1637.

Ferdinand the Third.

Leopold.

1659.

Peace of Oliva.
War with the Turks.

many: But by the Valour and Conduct of their Generals, the *Swedish* Affairs began to look with a better face; for they carry'd the War again into the very Hereditary Countries of the Emperour. At last all Parties began to incline to a Peace; for the Emperour and the Princes of *Germany* were tired out with the War: *France* began to be divided at home by Commotions; *Holland* had made a separate Peace with *Spain*; and the *Swedes* feared that the *Germans*, of whom was compos'd the greatest part of their Army, might at last grow weary of being instrumental in the Ruin of their native Country, or that one unfortunate Blow might chance to rob them of the Fruits of their former Victories; a Peace was therefore concluded at *Osnabrug* with *Sweden*, and at *Munster* with *France*; by virtue of which the *Swedes* got a part of *Pomerania*, *Bremen*, and *Wisnar*, and five Millions of Crowns, for the Payment of their Forces. *France* kept *Brisac*, *Sungaw*, a part of *Alsace* and *Philipsbourg*. By this Peace the Authority of the States of *Germany* and the Protestant Religion were established at once; and the Emperour's Power confin'd within such Bounds, that he could not easily hereafter attempt anything against either of them; especially since both *Sweden* and *France* had a free Passage left them, from whence they might easily oppole him if he design'd to transgress these Limits. During this War dy'd *Ferdinand II.* to whom succeeded his Son *Ferdinand III.* who died in the Year 1657. In whose stead was, in the Year next following, elected Emperour his Son *Leopold*.

§. 19, After the *Westphalian* Peace *Germany* remained in Peace for a considerable time, except that the Emperour and Elector of *Brandenburgh* (at which time the *Swedes* were engag'd in a War with *Denmark*) fell into *Pomerania*; but these Differences were compos'd by the Peace made at *Oliva*. In the Year 1663 a War broke out with the *Turks*; in which the *Turks* took *Newbeusel*, but were several times soundly beaten, especially near *St. Godbard*. Some are of opinion, that if the Emperour had at that time vigorously pursued his Victory, he might have beaten them out of *Hungary*, since the *Turks* were put into a great Consternation by the *Persians*, and some rebellious *Bassa's*, and the *Venetians* did so vigorously push on the Siege of *Candia*: But the Emperour was

was forward in making Peace with them, because, as it is supposed, he was jealous of *France*. In the Year 1672 *Germany* was again entangled in a War with *France*, which was occasion'd by the great Progresses of the *French* against the *Hollanders*, who were relieved by the Emperour and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*: For tho' in the Year before the Emperour had made an Alliance with *France*, whereby he had promised not to meddle in the War in case *France* should attack one of the Triple Alliance: nevertheless he sent his Forces towards the *Rhine*, under pretence that it belong'd to him, as being Emperour, to take effectual care that the Flame which was burning in the neighbouring Countries, might not prove destructive to *Germany*: And the Elector of *Brandenburgh* made heavy Complaints, that the *French* had made great havock in his Territories of *Cleves*. The *French*, on the other side, sent an Army towards *Germany*, in hopes to oblige the Emperour not to concern himself in this War; but the *French* having committed great Outrages in the Empire, taken into possession the City of *Treves*, and made great havock in the Palatinate, the Emperour persuaded the Estates of the Empire to declare War against *France*. *Sweden* also was afterwards engag'd in the same War; which ended in the Peace made at *Nimmegen*; whereby *France* got *Friburgh* and *Brisgau*, in lieu of *Philipsburgh*; and *Sweden* was restored to those Provinces which it had lost during the War.

War with
France.

Peace of Nim-
megen.
1679.

§. 18. If we duly consider the Genius of the People who inhabit this great Empire, it is most evident, that this Nation, ever since the Memory of Men, has been very brave, and addicted to War; and that *Germany* has been an inexhaustible Source of Soldiers, since there is scarce ever any want of Men, who are ready to serve for Money: and if they are once well Disciplined, they are not only good at the first Onset, but are very fit to endure the Hardships and inconveniences of a long War. There are not in any other Nation so many to be met with, that are ready to list themselves in Foreign Service for Money; neither is there any Country in *Christendom* where greater Forces both of Horse and Foot may be raised than in *Germany*. But besides this, the *Germans* are much addicted and very fit for Commerce, and all sorts of Handicraft Trade: and not only the Inhabitants

The Genius of
this Nation.

of the Cities do apply themselves with great industry to the same; but also if a Country-man gets a little beforehand in the World, he puts his Son to some Handicraft Trade or another, tho' a great many of them afterwards run into the Wars. They are generally very free and honest, very ambitious to maintain the so much praised Fidelity of the ancient *Germans*; they are not easily stirr'd up to raise Tumults, but commonly are willing to remain under the same Government where they are educated.

Nature of the
soil.

§. 19. Tho' the *German* Empire has no Possessions abroad, except you would account *Hungary* to be such, which is under Subjection to the House of *Austria*; nevertheless it is a Country of a vast Extent by itself, which is full of great and small Cities, Towns and Villages: The Ground is very fertile in general, there being very few spots to be met with, of any large extent, which do not produce something or another for the Sustenance of Mankind. *Germany* also abounds in all sorts of Minerals, especially in Mines of Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron, Mercury, and other sorts. It has abundance of Springs that furnish Waters for the boiling of Salt; and those several great navigable Rivers wherewith it is adorn'd, make it very commodious to transport its Commodities from one Place to another. The Commodities of *Germany* are these viz. Iron and all sorts of Instruments made of it; Lead, Mercury, Wine, Corn, Beer, Wool, coarse Cloth, all sorts of Linen and Woolen Manufacturies, Horses, Sheep, &c. If therefore the *Germans* would apply themselves to imitate those Manufacturies at home which are now Imported by Foreigners, the Commodities Exported out of *Germany* would much surpass the Import; and consequently it would of necessity grow very rich, especially since a considerable quantity of Silver is digged out of its Mines.

its Commodi-
ties.

Form of Go-
vernment.

§. 20. As for the Form of Government in *Germany*, it is to be considered, that it is not like some Kingdoms, where the Kings have the whole Power in their hands; and according to whose Commands the Subjects are obliged to comport themselves; neither is the Sovereign Power here circumscribed within certain Bounds, as it is in some Kingdoms of *Europe*, where the Kings cannot exercise an absolute Sovereignty without the Consent of the

the Estates: But *Germany* has its particular Form of Government, the like is not to be met with in any Kingdom of *Europe*, except that the ancient Form of Government in *France* came pretty near it. *Germany* acknowledges but one Supreme Head under the Title of the *Roman Emperour*; which Title did at first imply no more than the Sovereignty over the City of *Rome*, and the Protection of the Church of *Rome* and her Patrimony. This Dignity was first annexed to the *German Empire* by *Otho I.* but it is long ago since the Popes have robb'd the Kings of *Germany* of this Power, and have only left them the bare Name. The Estates of *Germany*, some of which have great and potent Countries in their Possession, have a considerable share of the Sovereignty over their Subjects: and tho' they are Vassals of the Emperour and Empire, nevertheless they ought not to be consider'd as Subjects, or only as potent or rich Citizens in a Government; for they are actually possess'd of the Supreme Jurisdiction in the Criminal Affairs; they have Power to make Laws and to regulate Church Affairs, (which however is only to be understood of the Protestants) to dispose of the Revenues arising out of their own Territories; to make Alliances, as well among themselves as with Foreign States, provided the same are not intended against the Emperour and Empire; they may build and maintain Fortresses and Armies of their own, coin Money, and the like. This Grandeur of the Estates, 'tis true, is a main Obstacle that the Emperour cannot make himself absolute in the Empire except it be in his Hereditary Countries; yet this has been always observ'd, the more potent the Emperour is, the more he has exercis'd his Authority, and the Estates have been forc'd to comply with his Commands; and it is certain, that the Grandeur of the Estates, except what is contained in the *Golden Bull* concerning the Electoral Dignity, was more founded upon ancient Customs and Precedents, than any written Constitutions; till in the *Westphalian Peace* their Rights and Authority were expressly and particularly confirm'd and establish'd.

§. 21. Tho' it is certain that *Germany* within it self is so potent, that it might be formidable to all its Neighbours, if its Strength was well united and rightly employ'd; nevertheless this strong Body has also its Infirmities, which weaken its Strength, and slacken its Vigour.

Strength and
weakness of
this Empire.

gour. Its irregular Constitution of Government is one of the chief Causes of its Infirmary ; it being neither one entire Kingdom, neither properly a Confederacy, but participating of both kinds : For the Emperour has not the entire Sovereignty over the whole Empire, nor each Prince in particular over his Territories ; and tho' the former is more than a bare Administrator, yet the latter have a greater Share in the Sovereignty than can be attributed to any Subjects or Citizens whatever, tho' never so great. And this seems to be the reason why at last the Emperours did quit their Pretensions upon *Italy*, and the Kingdom of *Arles* ; because these potent Princes of *Germany*, and the turbulent Bishops, who were continually stirr'd up by the Popes, used to give them so much work, that they had enough to do to take care of *Germany* as the main State, without being able to concern themselves much about other Parts. Yet do I not find any Instances in History, that any of the ancient Emperours did endeavour to subdue the Princes, and to make himself absolute Master of *Germany*. But this ambitious Design *Charles V.* as it seems, was first put upon by the *Spaniards*, or, as some will have it, by *Nicholas Perrenot Granvel*. And truly the Electors had the same reason nor to have admitted him to the Imperial Dignity, as they had not to admit *Francis I.* King of *France*. And common Reason tells us, that no Nation that has the Power of Electing a Prince ought to choose such a one who is possess'd before of a considerable Hereditary Estate, so that he may think it his Interest to take more care of that than of the Elective Kingdom. For, he either will certainly be very careless of the Interest of the Elective Kingdom, or else he will make the Interest of the Elective Kingdom subservient to that of his Hereditary Countries, and make use of the Strength of the first to maintain the latter, and render it more Powerful ; or else he will endeavour, by making himself Sovereign over the Elective Kingdom, to make it dependant on his Hereditary Estate. *Germany* found all these three Inconveniences by Experience, under the Reign of this Emperour ; for he came very seldom into *Germany*, and that only en passant : He never made the true Interest of *Germany* the Rule of his Designs, but all was carried on for the Grandeur and Increase of his House : and at last, under pretence of Religion, he attempted to suppress entirely the ancient Liberty

Why the Emperour quitted the Kingdom of Arles.

What is the Interest of the Electors.

The Conduct of Charles.

Liberty of the Estates. On the contrary, if *Germany* had had an Emperour at that time who had not been possess'd of any, or at least but small Countries out of the Empire, the true Interest of the Empire would have been his Rule; and it would have been his business not to side with either of these two potent and courageous Nations of the *French* and *Spaniards*, but to have look'd upon them like an Arbitrator, and whilst they had been fighting together, to have according to the Circumstances of Affairs, sometimes balanc'd one, sometimes another, so that one might not become Master of the other, and thereby gain such Advantages, as might prove prejudicial to *Germany*: For it is a far different Case, whether I come in betwixt two Parties as a Mediator, or whether I am engag'd to one certain Party; for in the first Case, I can engage myself, as deep as I think fit, and at last take care to come off harmles; but in the latter Case, I must needs be a Loser let things go how they will, and at last another shall reap the Fruits of my Labour.

And to give a specious Colour to these Consequences, so prejudicial to *Germany*, *Charles V.* did gain this Point, at the Dyet of *Augsburgh*, upon the Estates, at a time when having brought the Protestants very low, no body durst oppose it, that they should take upon them the Guarantie of the Circle of *Burgundy*; whereby *Germany* was oblig'd to be always engag'd in the Wars betwixt *Spain* and *France*, and with its Treasure and Men to assist the *Spaniards* in the Defence of the *Netherlands*. I must confess, that it is not the Interest of *Germany*, to see these Countries fall altogether into the hands of *France*; nevertheless, it is not absolutely necessary that the Estates in *Germany* should ruin themselves for their sake; since there are others, who are better able, and have the same Interest that *Germany* has to preserve these Provinces. The Attempt which *Charles V.* made against the Protestant Religion in *Germany*, was a true *Spanish* Design: For, not to mention here the notorious Falsities in the *Roman Catholic* Religion, I cannot for my life see, what could move the Emperour, if his Aim had been for the sole Interest of the Empire, to act contrary to the general Inclination of the Nation, and not rather to take hold of this so favourable Opportunity to free himself from the Tyranny of the Popes, who for several Ages together had trampled upon the *German* Empire; and with the superfluous

Of the Guaranties of the Circle of Burgundy.

1548.

fluous Church-Lands, to encrease his own, and the Revenues of the Empire, or at least to give Liberty to the Bishops to marry without quitting their Church Benefices. If the Emperour would have given a helping hand, this Reformation would have been as easily settled in *Germany*, as it was in *Sweden*, *England*, and *Denmark*.

Ferdinand
pursues the
Spanish Ma-
xims.

After these *Spanish* State-Maxims had laid a while dormant, they were at last revived, and that with more Vigour, under the Reign of *Ferdinand II.* besides a great deal of misery which did from thence accrue to *Germany*: This was the cause that the Estates of *Germany*, to preserve their Liberty, were oblig'd to seek for foreign Aid, by which means they maintain'd their Liberty: but it had been questionless more advantageous to *Germany*, not to have wanted the Assistance of Foreigners, who were not forgetful to make their own Advantage by it. Now if it may be supposed that there are some Remnants of the *Spanish* Leaven, it may easily be conjectur'd what Jealousie and Distrusts must be betwixt the Members of the Empire, and how contrary and different their Counsels and Actions must needs be: and tho' perhaps by settling a good Understanding betwixt the Supreme Head and the Estates, a Medium might be found out to obviate this and some other Inconveniences; yet there reign various and Great Distempers among the Estates themselves, which seem to render the best Remedies and Counsels either ineffectual, or at least very difficult: Among these must be counted the Religious Differences betwixt the Catholics and the Protestants in general; which Differences do not only depend on the several Opinions in Matters of Faith, but also on a worldly Interest; the Catholics endeavouring, upon all occasions, to recover such Possessions as were taken from them since the Reformation; and the Protestants being resolv'd to maintain themselves in the Possession of them. Wherefore it has been observ'd, that sometimes the *Roman Catholics* have been more guided by their particular Interest, and by their Clergy, than by that of the publick: Nay, it is to be fear'd, if *Germany* should be vigorously attack'd by a potent Foreign Enemy, that some of the Popish Bigots would not be so Backward in submitting themselves under the Yoke, and be willing to lose one Eye provided the Protestants might lose both.

The Differences
betwixt the
Protestants.

Besides, the Protestants are again sub-divided into two Parties;

Parties; there being among them some Differences concerning several Articles of Faith; which, by the Heat of the Clergy, were widen'd to that degree, that both Parties, were brought to the very brink of Ruin. The great number of Estates augments the Distemper, it being next to an Impossibility, that among so many, there should not be some who either prompted by their Passion and Obstinacy, or for want of Understanding, will deviate from the true Interest, or be misled by ill Counsellors to act against the same; so that it would be a Miracle to see so many Heads, of such an incoherent Body, well united. The Estates are also very unequal in Power; from whence it often happens, that some of the most potent are for being like Sovereigns; and therefore being inclin'd rather to act according to their particular Interest and Grandeur than for the Publick, they make little account how they ruin the less powerful. These therefore when they see that the Laws cannot protect them, are at last oblig'd to take more care of their own Preservation, than of the Publick Liberty, as thinking it indifferent by whom they are oppress'd. Not to mention here the Jealousie which is betwixt the three Colleges of the Empire, and the several Pretensions and Differences which are among some of the Estates.

S. 22. As to the Neighbours of Germany, the Turks border upon *Stiria*, *Croatia*, and *Hungary*: The two last do not properly belong to Germany, but yet belong to the House of *Austria*, and are like a Bulwark to it: so that Germany is much concern'd in the Preservation of them. The *Turkish* Emperour has greater Revenues out of his vast Territories, and perhaps is able to raise a greater number of Men than the Germans can do; nevertheless he is not so formidable to them; for the *Hungarian* Wars are very troublesome to the *Turks*, because the *Asiatick* Forces, and other Supplies of Provision and Ammunition, are not without great difficulty carried so far; neither can these Forces be put into Winter Quarters there, as being not used to so cold a Climate, the neighbouring depopulated Provinces being also not able to maintain them. The *Turks* also are in continual fear, that, as soon as they have bent their whole Force against *Hungary*, the *Persians* may fall upon them on the other side, or some of the *Bassa's* towards the East Revolt from them.

In

The Neighbours of Germany.

The Turks.

Italy.

In fine, a well-disciplin'd Army of *Germans* will scarce shrink before all the *Turkish* Forces; and when *Germany* is resolv'd to stand the Brunt, the *Turks* will, I believe, quickly be weary of attacking it. *Italy* is in no ways to be compar'd with *Germany* either for its Strength or number of Men, besides that it is divided into several States, by which it is disabled to attack any foreign State, much less so potent an Empire, which being possess'd of some Passes leading into *Italy*, might in time take an opportunity to renew its Pretensions upon that Country.

The Swiss:

Poland.

The *Switzers* are very good Neighbours to *Germany*, as having neither Will nor Power to attack it, especially since they are destitute of good Horsemen. Neither can the *Poles* compare its Strength with *Germany*; for tho' the *Poles* can bring a great Number of Horse into the Field, yet they are not to be compar'd with the *German* Horse; and as for their Foot, 'tis much inferiour to the *German* Infantry, and withal very unfit to attack fortified Places: so that the *Poles* can't of themselves undertake any thing considerable against *Germany*. And, if they should enter into Alliance with a Prince at War with the Empire, and give the *Germans* a Diversion, it would not be difficult for the *Germans* to be even with them, since they are not well provided with Frontier Places, or any Strong-holds within the Country, which are able to withstand an Enemy; whereas in *Germany* they would meet with Places which would give them sufficient work: And in such a case perhaps the *Muscovites* might easily be prevail'd withal to fall upon the back of them: But it is not to be supposed, that such a Common-wealth as this will easily attempt an offensive War against its Neighbours. However, it is of great Consequence to *Germany*, that *Poland* should not be weakned or brought under Subjection by the *Turks* or any other Power. In fine, If these two Nations should enter into a League against the *Turks*, and attack them with joint Forces, they might do one another considerable Services.

Denmark.

Denmark has no Pretensions upon *Germany*, and the best Land Forces of the *Danes* being Listed in *Germany*, their Army may be ruin'd only by the Emperour's recalling the *Germans* out of that Service, if they should attempt any thing against the Empire. Neither do I believe that *Germany*, but especially the Circles of the
Higher

Higher and Lower Saxony, will be so careless of their own Interest, as to let *Denmark* become Master of *Hamborough* and *Lubeck*.

England cannot do any harm to *Germany*, except by disturbing the Trade of *Hamborough*; tho' it seems to be the Interest of the *English*, rather to enjoy the Benefit of their Free Trade there. On the other hand, the *Germans* may do a Service to the *English* against the *Hollanders*, by Land, whilst these are engag'd with them in a War at Sea.

Holland has neither Power nor Inclination to attack *Germany*: For, if the *Germans* should be recall'd out of the Service of the *Dutch*, their Land-forces would make out a very indifferent Show: neither can they reap any Benefit by making new Conquests; but it seems rather to be for their purpose to keep fair with the *Germans*, that in case of a War with their Neighbours, they may make use of their Assistance.

Spain cannot pretend to do any considerable Mischief to *Germany*, if the Head and Members are well united; but if it should join with the Head against the Members, it may prove mischievous, especially by the assistance of their Money: but in such a case there would be no questionleis not be wanting some that would oppose its Designs.

Swedeland alone is not so powerful as to be in any ways formidable to *Germany*: neither is this Kingdom for making any more Conquests on that side, since thereby it would lose more of its own Strength than it can gain by them: but on the other hand, it is of great Consequence to *Sweden*, that the state of Religion and of the Government remain in the same condition as it was settled in the *Westphalian* Peace: and that *Germany* be not subjected or ruled by any absolute Power.

France has of late made it self so powerful, that this Kingdom alone may do more mischief to the *Germans* than any of the rest of their Neighbours. *France*, in consideration of its Form of Government, has a considerable Advantage over *Germany*; for the King there has all the best Men, and the Purves of his Subjects at Command, and employs them as he thinks fit. There might also be a way found out, for *Germany* to keep always a sufficient Army on foot against *France*; at least it is not easily to be suppos'd, that if *France* should attack *Germany*

many in good earnest, all the rest of Europe would be Lookers on : but if *Germany* be divided within it self, so that either one Party should joyn with *France*, or that the rest should stand Neuters till *France* has devour'd the neighbouring States, then nothing but fatal Consequences can attend it.

C H A P. IX.

Of D E N M A R K.

Denmark a
very ancient
Kingdom.

§. I **D**enmark is one of the most ancient Kingdoms in Europe, which was established a great many Years before the Birth of our Saviour ; but for want of good Histories, it cannot be precisely determin'd at what time it had its Beginning, or how long each of its King's Reign'd, or what were their great Deeds. We will not therefore detain the Reader by inserting here their bare Names, but only touch upon such Matters as are with some Certainty transmitted to Posterity. Among the most ancient Kings, *Frotho III.* is most famous ; who, 'tis said, did Reign just before the Birth of Christ, and was a most potent Monarch, who rul'd over *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *England*, *Ireland*, and other neighbouring States. The Borders of his Territories were on the East-side *Russia*, and on the West-side the *Rhine*. 'Tis also related, that he Conquer'd the *Vandals*, which liv'd then in those Countries that now are call'd *Pomerania*, and *Mecklenburgh* and that he was the first King that stiled himself King of the *Vandals*. *Gotrick*, 'tis said, did assist *Wittekind* the King of the *Saxons*, against *Charles the Great*.

Erick II.
246.

Erick is commonly reckon'd to have been the first Christian King of *Denmark* (tho' some pretend, that his Brother *Harald*, who Reign'd before him, was the first. Under this King's Reign the Christian Religion was propagated in *Denmark* by the help of *Ansgarius* then Bishop of *Bremen* ; which afterwards King *Gormo II.* endeavouring to root out again, was forc'd by the Emperour *Henry*, surnamed the *Bird-catcher*, to grant the free Exercise of the Christian Religion throughout his Kingdom. His Son *Harald* was attack'd by the Emperour *O*

to I. from whom the Sea betwixt *Jutland* and *Holland* got the Name of *Otten Sound*; because the Emperor there threw in his Lance to mark the utmost Limits of his Expedition. His Son *Suen Otto* came to the Crown in the Year 980, who being taken Prisoner by the *Futes*, was redeem'd by the Women, who gave their Gold and Silver Ornaments for his Ransom: In recompence of which he granted them this Privilege, that whereas they used only to have a small Portion in Money out of their Father's Inheritance, they for the future should have an equal Share with the Males. He also conquer'd a part of *England*, and died in the Year 1012.

His Son *Canute* or *Knut* II. furnished the Great, was *Canute II.* King of *Denmark*, *Norway*, and *England*, having Conquer'd the latter of these three by Force of Arms, tho' *England* did not remain long under the Subjection of the *Danes*; for after his Death, only *Harald* and *Hardiknut* Reign'd in *England*, the *Danes* being entirely dispossest upon their Decease. Besides this, *Magnus* Son of *S. Olaus* King of *Norway*, made himself Master of *Denmark*; which Kingdom, after his Death, *Sueno* II. obtain'd; but he was forc'd to fight for it against *Harald Hardrode* then King of *Norway*. He died in the Year 1074. To him succeeded his Sons *Harald* VII. (who reign'd but two Years) and *Canute* IV. This King gave great Power to the Bishops in *Denmark*, and granted the Tenths of all the Revenues of the Country to the Clergy. At which the *Futes* being exasperated, slew him at *Odensea*: But the Clergy, as an Acknowledgment of his Favours bestowed upon them, placed him in the number of Saints, and his Memory was afterwards celebrated with full Cups at their Feasts by those who call'd themselves the *Knutgylden*, from him. His Brother *Olaus* IV. succeeded him, who died in the Year 1095. and after him reigned his Brother *Erick* II. who took *Jutin*, at that time a great City in *Pomerania*. He died in the Isle of *Cyprus*, in his Pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*.

S. 2. After his Death the whole Kingdom was in great Confusion, especially when three at once fought for the Crown, viz. *Sueno* III. *Canute* VI. and *Waldemar* I. These, after they had waged Wars together for many Years, did at last agree to divide the Kingdom into three parts: But *Canute* being assassinated by *Sueno*, and

Waldemar I. Sueno again being slain in Battle against *Waldemar*, he got the whole Kingdom into his possession. He subdued the *Rugians* and *Vandals*, who had hitherto proved very mischievous to *Denmark*: He also destroy'd the City of *Futin*. 'Tis related that he laid the first Foundation of the City of *Dantzick*: and under the Reign of this King, *Absalom* Bishop of *Roschild* first began to build the City of *Copenhagen*. *Waldemar* died in the Year 1182. To him succeeded his Son *Canute VI.* who waged heavy Wars against the *Vandals*, and at last forced their Princes to be his Vassals; taking upon himself the Title of King of the *Vandals* or *Slaves*. He took from *Adolf* Earl of *Holstein*, among other places, the City of *Hamburg*, which however twenty seven Years after did shake off the *Danish* Yoke. He having also conquer'd *Estonia* and *Livonia*, the Christian Faith was established in these Countries by his means. He died in the Year 1202.

After him reigned his Brother *Waldemar II.* who at the beginning was a very fortunate and potent Prince, and had under his subjection, besides *Denmark*, the Countries of *Estonia*, *Livonia*, *Courland*, *Prussia*, *Pomerania*, *Rugen*, *Mecklenburgh*, *Holstein*, *Stormar*, *Ditmarshen* and *Wageren*, as also the Cities of *Lubeck* and *Lauenburgh*. But he lost a great part of them by the following occasion: *Henry* Earl of *Swerin* having undertaken a Journey to the Holy Land, committed during his Absence, his Lady and Country to the care of *Waldemar*: But being informed, after his Return, that the King had lived in Adultery with his Lady; he, to revenge this Affront, took him Prisoner by Stratagem; and after he had kept him three Years in Prison, dismiss him, making him pay for his Ransom the Sum of 45000 Marks of fine Silver. The Countries of *Mecklenburgh* and *Pomerania*, and the Cities of *Lubeck* and *Dantzick* taking hold of this opportunity revolted from *Waldemar*: *Adolph* Earl of *Lauenburgh* took from him *Holstein* and *Stormar*; the Knights of the Cross took *Estonia* and *Livonia*. And endeavouring to recover these Countries, he was vanquished in a Battle fought near *Bornbove*, by the Earl of *Lauenburgh*. Yet he recovered *Revel* and *Estonia*; and died in the Year 1241.

Erick V.

§. 3. His Son *Erick V.* succeeded him in the Kingdom

dom, tho' he had given some parts of it to his other Sons; viz. to *Abel*, *Sleswick*; to *Canute*, *Bleckingen*; and to *Christopher*, *Laland* and *Falster*. These were, each of them, for being Sovereigns in these Countries; but *Erick* pretending that they ought to be his Vassals, there ensued great Commotions in *Denmark*, till *Erick* was miserably murdered by his Brother *Abel*: and *Abel*, after he had reigned two Years, was slain by the *Frieslanders* and *Ditmarsians*. To him succeeded his Brother *Christopher I.* Against this King the Archbishop of *Lunden* raised abundance of Troubles, and the King having imprisoned him, he was by the rest of the Bishops and Clergy excommunicated, and with him the whole Kingdom. And at last the King was by them poisoned, as 'tis thought, with the Host.

Abel.

1250.

1252.

Christoph. I.

1259.

Erick VI.

1286.

Erick VII.

Christoph. II.

1332.

After him reigned his Son *Erick VI.* who was at Variance with the Bishops, and engaged in the Wars against *Sweden* and *Norway*; at last he was taken Prisoner in a Battle by *Erick Duke of Holstein*, and was barbarously murdered by some of the great Men of the Kingdom. He left the Crown to his Son *Erick VII.* who immediately, had great Contexts with the King of *Norway*, who had given Protection to the Murderers of his Father. He also had some other Differences with some of the neighbouring States, and died in the 1319. To him succeeded his Brother *Christopher II.* who got his Son Crowned in his Life-time. This King was banished the Kingdom by his Subjects, who, under pretence of being oppressed with Taxes, elected in his stead *Waldemar Duke of Sleswick* their King. But they grew also quickly weary of him, and recalled *Christopher*, who afterwards in a Battle fought against this *Waldemar*, lost his Son *Erick*. Under the Reign of this King, *Schonen*, being much oppressed by the *Holsteiners*, who were in Possession of it, surrendered it self to *Magnus King of Sweden*. And *John Duke of Holstein* perceiving that he could not maintain it by force, sold all his Right and Title to it, for 70000 Marks fine Silver. Under the Reign of this King, *Denmark* was torn into so many pieces, that very few places were left to the King. He died in the Year 1333. After his Death there was an Interregnum in *Denmark*, during the space of seven Years. In the mean time the *Holsteiners* had brought the greatest part of *Denmark* under their Subjection;

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till

till the *Danes* making an Insurrection against them, endeavour'd to chase them out of *Denmark*, and for this purpose call'd *Waldemar* the Son of *Christopher II.* (who had been educated at the Court of the Emperour *Lewis* the *Bavarian*) into the Kingdom.

Waldem. III. §. 4. *Waldemar III.* did somewhat restore the decay'd State of the Kingdom, having partly forc'd and partly bought the *Holsteiners* out of *Denmark*: He sold *Esthonia* and *Revel* to the Knights of the Cross, for 28000 Marks fine Silver; most of which Sum he bestow'd upon a Journey which he undertook into the *Holy Land*. But he got *Schonen*, again from *Magnus Samech* the then King of *Sweden*, by fair Promises; and by an Agreement made betwixt him and *Albert* King of *Swedeland*, *Gotland* was also surrendred to him, and some other Places belonging at that time to *Sweden*. He was frequently at wars with the *Hanse Towns*, and died in the Year 1375.

Olaus VI. After him reigned his Grandson *Olaus VI.* born of his Daughter *Margaret* and *Hacquin* King of *Norway*, During his Minority, the Mother had the supreme Administration of Affairs. Having after his Father's Death obtained the Crown of *Norway*, he laid also claim to the Kingdom of *Sweden*, because his Father was Son of *Magnus Samech* King of *Sweden*; but he died young.

In his Reard the *Danes* and *Norwegians* receiv'd for their Queen, *Margaret*, his Mother; and she having declar'd *Erick Pomeran*, her Sister's Daughters Son, her Associate in the Government, enter'd into a War against *Albert* King of *Sweden*. But the *Swedes* being in general dissatisfied with their King, deserted him, acknowledging *Margaret* for their Queen. *Albert* fought a Battle against *Margaret*, but was defeated and taken Prisoner with his Son; whom *Margaret* did not release till after seven Years Imprisonment, under condition that he should either pay 60000 Marks fine Silver for his Ransom or else resign his Pretensions to the Kingdom of *Sweden*. And he having perform'd the last, *Margaret* caus'd *Erick Pomeran* to be Crown'd King of *Sweden*. The next Year, the Estates of all the three Northern Kingdoms assembled at *Calmar*; where *Erick* having been declared their King, an Agreement was made among them, that these three Kingdoms, for the future, should be rul'd by one

one King. *Margaret*, who had been an extraordinary good Queen to *Denmark*, died in the Year 1412. After whose Death, *Erick* was sole King over these three Kingdoms; but he was in continual Broils with the *Holsteiners* (who were assisted by the *Hanse Towns*) concerning the Dutchy of *Sleswick*; which Differences were at last compos'd. He surrendred to his Cousins the Dukes of *Pomerania*, the Island of *Rugen*, which had been a considerable time under *Danish* Subjection. In the mean time the *Swedes* were grown very discontented, becaule *Erick* did not govern them according to his Coronation Oath, and oppress'd them by his foreign Officers, which oblig'd them to stand up for the Defence of their Liberty. The *Danes* also, seeing that he was very careless of the Affairs of the Kingdom, and always lived in *Gotland*, did withdraw themselves from his Obedience, alledging among other matters that becaule he had been endeavouring to establish his Cousin *Bogislaus* Duke of *Pomerania* in his Throne in his life-time, he had thereby violated their Right of a free Election: and having chosen in his stead *Christopher* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Erick's* Sifter's Son, he was Deposed, and retired into *Pomerania*, where he ended his Life. *Christopher* Reigned till the Year 1448. with whose Reign the *Danes* were very well satisfied.

Erick Pomeran.

1438.

Christopher.

1439.

§. 5. After his Death the *Danes* made an Offer of that Crown to *Adolph* Duke of *Sleswick* and Earl of *Holstein*: But he being very ancient and infirm, refused to accept of it, and recommended to them *Christian* Earl of *Oldenburgh*, his Sifter's Son, whom both the *Danes* and *Norwegians* declared their King: And in this Family these two Crowns have remained ever since, by a continual Succession. This King, soon after, began a War with the *Swedes* who had made one *Charles Cnutson* their King) becaule they would have driven the deposed King *Erick* out of *Gotland*; but King *Christian* coming to his Assistance, made himself Master of that Island. Besides this, some of the *Swedish* Nobility, who were dissatisfied with *Charles Cnutson*, having sided with *Christian*, the War began to be carried on very vigorously betwixt these two Nations. In this War the Archbishop of *Upsal* attack'd *Charles* with such Success, that he oblig'd him to retire into *Prussia*, and *Christian* was Crown'd King of *Sweden*. But the *Swedes* being

1458.

U 3

again

1463

again dissatisfied with *Christian*, recalled *Charles Cnutson*; upon which the War began afresh: and notwithstanding *Charles Cnutson* died in the Year 1470, and *Christian* came with a great Army into *Swedeland*, yet could he not maintain himself in the Throne, his Forces being defeated near *Stockholm*. In the Year 1471. the Emperour *Frederick III.* gave to him in Fief *Ditmarsen*, as also to the Country of *Holstein* the Title of a Dukedom. He married his Daughter *Margaret* to *James III.* King of *Scotland*, giving her for a Dowry the *Orkney Islands* and *Schetland*, which had hitherto been dependent on the Kingdom of *Norway*. He died in the Year 1481. the *Danes* and *Norwegians* chose his Son *John* their King, who divided the Dukedom of *Holstein* with his Brother *Frederick*. This King *John* did at last enter into a War against *Sweden*; and having defeated the *Dalekarls*, forced *Steen Sture* the Governour to surrender himself and the City of *Stockholm*, and was Crowned King of *Sweden*. But in the Year 1501, he was miserably and shamefully beaten by the *Ditmarsians*, whom he afterwards *Steen Sture* also drove him out of *Sweden*. He was in continual Broils with him and his Successor *Suant Sture*, who were assisted by the *Lubeckers*, till these Differences were at last composed, soon after which he died.

John.

1497.

1513.
Christian II.

§. 6. To him succeeded his Son *Christian II.* who drew upon him the Hatred of the *Danes*, partly because he entertained a Woman of mean Birth in the *Netherlands*, whose Name was *Duiwecke*, to be his Mistress, and was strangely led by her Mother *Sigiberta*, a crafty old Woman; partly because he had caused *Torbern Oxe*, the Governour of the Castle of *Copenhagen*, to be, as 'tis thought, unjustly executed. In the mean time great Differences were arisen in *Sweden* betwixt *Steen Sture* the younger and *Gustavus Trolle* the Archbishop of *Upsal*, the first having destroyed the Castle of *Stoka*, which belonged to the latter. King *Christian* coming to the Assistance of the Archbishop, took him along with him into *Denmark*, where they laid the Design against *Swedeland*. A Decree therefore was obtained from the Pope, wherein he having condemned the *Swedes* to undergo great Penalties for the Violence offer'd to *Gustavus Trolle*. King *Christian*,

Christian, to put this Decree in execution, sent his Forces into *Sweden*, where *Steen Sture* being slain in an Engagement, the whole Kingdom was put into Confusion by his Death: And King *Christian*, coming at last in Person, forced *Christina* the Widow of *Steen Sture*, to surrender the City of *Stockholm*. At last, a general Amnesty being published, he was Crown'd King of *Sweden*. Crowned K. of Sweden. 1520.

But when the *Swedes* thought themselves most secure, he caused some of the chief Men, under Pretence of, the former Violences committed upon *Gustavus Trolle*, to be executed by the Hangman, and committed great Cruelties. In the mean time, *Gustavus Erickson*, who had been a Prisoner in *Denmark*, having made his Escape, arrived in *Sweden*; and with the Assistance of the *Dalekarls*, whom he had stirred up, entirely drove the *Danes* out of *Sweden*, which ever since has maintained its Liberty against the *Danes*. By this time the Hatred of the *Danes* against *Christian* was mightily increased; and the *Futes* having withdrawn themselves from their Obedience to him, it put him into such a Consternation that he retreated with his Wife and Children into the *Netherlands*. The *Danes* chose in his stead his Uncle *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein* for their King. *Christian* having raised some Land-forces, did endeavour to regain the Throne; but they were dispersed again. *Charles V.* his Brother-in-law was so entangled in the War with *France*, that he could not send him sufficient Succours. At last he came with a Fleet into *Norway*, where he surrendered himself to *Cnut Gyldenstern*, who promised him Security. But King *Frederick* alleging that he was not obliged to keep that Promise, made him a Prisoner, and sent him to the Castle of *Sunderburgh*. But having resigned his Title to the Kingdom, he was removed to the Castle of *Callenburgh*, where he died. Driven thence, and afterwards out of his own Kingdom. 1532. 1546. 1559.

§. 7. *Frederick I.* entered into an Alliance with *Gusta- Frederick I.*
vus King of *Sweden*, and the *Hanse* Towns, against the
 deposed King *Christian*; and forced the Cities of *Copen-*
hagen and *Malmae*, which adhered to *Christian*, to sur-
 render themselves to him. He also granted great Pri-
 vileges to the Nobility, and died in the Year 1533, the
 Year after he had made *Christian II.* his Prisoner. To
 him succeeded his Son *Christian III.* who met with *Christian III.*
 great

great Opposition at first from *Christopher* Earl of *Oldenburgh* and the *Lubeckers*, who pretended to restore the imprisoned *Christian* to the Throne, and had brought several Provinces over to their side; but he surmounted these Difficulties with the Assistance of *Gustavus* King of *Sweden*, and made himself Master of *Copenhagen*. And because the Bishops had been all along against him, they were excluded from the general Agreement; and having been deposed in the same Year, the Protestant Religion was at the same time established in *Denmark* and *Norway*. He reigned very peaceably after that time, and died in the Year 1558.

- Frederick II.* §. 8. His Son and Successor *Frederick II.* subdued the
 1560. *Dinmarkians*: Then he entered into a War against *Erick* King of *Sweden*, which was carried on with great Losses on both sides for the space of nine Years; at last a Peace was concluded at *Stetin*, by the Mediation of the Emperour, and the Kings of *France* and *Poland*. He reign'd afterwards very peaceably in *Denmark* till the Year 1588. when he died.
- Christian IV.* Under the Reign of his Son *Christian IV.* the Kingdom was in great Tranquillity till the Year 1611. when he attack'd the *Swedish* King *Charles IX.* and took from him *Calmar* and *Elfsburgh*. But he made Peace with *Gustavus Adolph* the Son of *Charles*; by virtue of which he restor'd these Places unto him, in consideration of a good Sum of Money. He was entangled in the Civil
 1613. Wars of *Germany*; for being made General of the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, he thereby came to be engaged in a War against the Emperour: in which he received a great Overthrow near *King Lutter*, and was forced to quit *Germany*, and the Imperialists enter'd *Holfstein* and *Jutland* it self: Yet he recover'd all again by virtue
 1625. of a Peace made at *Lubeck*, except that he lost the Advantage of some Ecclesiastical Possessions in *Germany*, which he intended for his Sons. When *Sweden* was afterwards engag'd in the *German* Wars, he offer'd his Mediation betwixt them and the Emperour, in hopes thereby to recover the Ecclesiastical Possessions, and to prevent the *Swedes* from getting a firm Footing in *Germany*. In the mean while he was very vexatious to the *Swedes*, endeavouring by all ways and means to stop the Career of their Victories in *Germany*, and to spoil their Trade.

Trade at home; till at last the *Swedes*, taking it very ill that their Ships were continually detain'd and confiscated in the *Sound*, did resolve to put an end to these Inconveniences; and after they had let the *Danes* know, that they would no longer suffer these Injuries, fell with an Army into *Holstein* and *Jutland*, and at last into *Schonen*. In this War the *Danes* were great Losers both by Sea and Land; but by the extraordinary Valour of their King they maintain'd themselves, till by the Mediation of *France* a Peace was concluded at *Bromsebroo*; by virtue of which the *Swedes* got *Gothland*, *Osel*, and *Femperland*; and *Halland* was given them as a Pledge for the space of thirty Years. The *Hollanders* also taking hold of this Opportunity, did regulate the Toll of the *Sound*, which hitherto having been raised at pleasure, had been very troublesome to them. He died in the Year 1648.

1642.

1645.

§. 9. To him succeeded his Son *Frederick III.* who upon the Persuasions of the *Hollanders* attack'd the *Swedes*, promising himself great Success against them, at a time when he supposed that their King *Charles Gustavus* had quite weaken'd his Strength against the *Poles*; but the *Swedish* King came upon a sudden with an Army into *Holstein* and *Jutland*, and among others, took the Fortrefs of *Fredericksbude* by Storm; and there happening an extraordinary hard Frost at the beginning of the Year 1658, he marched over the Ice, first into *Funen*, where he surprized the *Danish* Troops, and from thence took his way over *Largeland*, *Laland*, and *Falster* into *Zealand*. This prodigious Success obliged King *Frederick* to conclude a Peace with him at *Roschild*; by virtue of which, besides some other Advantages, he surrendered to the *Swedes*, *Halland*, *Bleckingen*, *Schonen*, *Bornholm*, *Bahus*, and *Drontheim* in *Norway*.

Frederick III.
1657.
War with the
Swedes.

But King *Charles Gustavus* being inform'd that by the Persuasions of the Emperour, the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the *Hollanders*, the *Danes* had resolv'd to renew the War, as soon as the *Swedes* had left the Country, or should be again engaged in a War with *Germany* or *Poland*, he resolv'd to be beforehand with them; and returning into the Isle of *Zealand*, took *Cronenburgh*, and besieg'd *Copenhagen* by Sea and Land. In the mean while the *Dutch* sent a Fleet to relieve *Copenhagen*, against

The Siege of
Copenhagen.
1659.

gainst whom the *Swedes* fought with great Bravery: But in the Year next following the *Swedes* did in vain storm *Copenhagen*, and withal lost a Battle in *Funen*: *Bornholm* revolted, and *Drontheim* was retaken. And tho' the *Danes* endeavour'd to carry on the War against the *Swedes*, hoping to have now after the Death of their King *Charles Gustavus* met with an opportunity to revenge themselves for their former Losses; yet according to a Project concluded upon by *France*, *England* and *Holland*, a Peace was made near *Copenhagen*, almost upon the same Conditions with that concluded formerly at *Roschild*, except that *Bornholm* and *Drontheim* remained in the Possession of the *Danes*, in lieu of which some Lands were assigned to the *Swedes* in *Schonen*.

A Peace concluded,

A Peace being thus concluded, the King at the Dyet held at *Copenhagen*, was declared an absolute Sovereign, and the Crown Hereditary, whereby the great Privileges of the Nobility were abolished, and a new Form of Government introduced, by virtue of which the whole Management of Affairs depends absolutely on the King's Pleasure.

The King declared absolute, and the Crown hereditary.

Christian V.

1675:

This King died in the Year 1670. To him succeeded his Son *Christian V.* who after he had put his Affairs into a good Posture, entred into an Alliance with the Emperour, *Holland*, and their Confederates. And seeing that the *Swedes* had been worsted in the Country of *Brandenburgh*, he hoped to have met with a good opportunity to break with *Sweden*. He began with the Duke of *Holstein*; who, not foreseeing the Design, came to him at *Rensburgh*, whom he forced to quit all the Advantages which he had obtain'd by the Peace of *Roschild*, and to surrender into his hands the Fortress of *Tonningen*, which he caused to be demolished; and afterwards took *Wisnar* from the *Swedes*.

He makes War upon Sweden.

In the Year next following he entred *Schonen*, where he took *Helsingburgh*, *Landscrone*, and *Christianstad*, as also the Isle of *Gotthland*, with little Resistance. But he having detach'd some Troops to Invest *Halmstad*, they were surprized by the King of *Sweden*, who put most of them to the Sword, and made the rest Prisoners. Not long after, the whole *Danish* Army was beaten out of the Field in a bloody Battle fought near *Lunden*, in the Year 1677. King *Christian* besieged *Malmoe*, but having miscarried in a Storm which he made upon the Place,

Place, he was forc'd to raise the Siege, and soon after received another Overthrow in a Battle fought near *Landskrone*, betwixt him and *Charles*, King of *Sweden*. In the Year next following, the *Danes* were oblig'd to raise the Siege of *Babus*, and to surrender *Christianstad*, which was reduced to Extremity by Famine; but at Sea they had better Success: yet, by virtue of a Peace made ^{A Peace.} betwixt them, they restored all such Places as they had taken from the *Swedes*.

§. 10. It is evident, out of ancient History, That this Nation has been formerly very warlike: but in our Age ^{The Genius of this Nation.} the *Danes* have lost much of their ancient Glory, because the Nobility have been rather for enjoying their Revenues in Plenty and Quietness, than for undergoing the Fatigues of War: and the Commonalty have followed their Example. This may also perhaps be alledged for a Reason, that they having seldom been engaged in any Wars but with *Sweden* (except that *Christian IV.* made War in *Germany*, (which however was carried on chiefly by *German* Soldiers) which could not be of any long continuance; the *Danes* often wanted opportunity to keep themselves in exercise, especially since they had the conveniency of making use of the *Germans*, whom they list'd for Money: and the number of Inhabitants seem'd to be but proportionable to the Country, which is of no great extent. Since the King has been declar'd Sovereign, all means have been employed to improve the Military Force of the Nation; but it seems that the National Forces, without the help of the *Germans*, will not be of any great consequence as to Land-Service. Neither is it the King's Interest to put his Nobility upon Martial Exploits, or that they should grow famous in War, for fear they should make an Effort to recover their former Privileges.

The *Norwegians* undergo all sorts of Hardship with more Courage and Vigour, whereunto they are inured by their Climate and Air. But the *Danes*, since they have been Masters of *Norway*, have always endeavour'd to keep under this Nation, by taking from them all opportunities of exerting their Vigour; and there are very few left of the ancient Nobility in *Norway*. Yet the *Norwegians* are now-a-days very good Seamen, and the *Dutch* make good use of them in Sea-Service; and a great

^{The Norwegians.}

great many of the Inhabitants of *North-Holland*, where they are addicted to Fishing, were originally of *Norway*.

Nature of the
Soil.

§. 11. The Country of *Denmark* is of no great Extent, yet it is generally very fertile, and fit both for Tillage and Pasturage; for a great number of Oxen and Horses are yearly Transported out of *Denmark* to other Places: And a considerable quantity of Corn is sent out of *Denmark* into *Norway* and *Iseland*. The Seas near *Denmark* are pretty well stock'd with Fish, which however are rather for the Benefit of the Inhabitants, than for Exportation. There are few or no Manufacturies there, the Inhabitants being unqualified for such Works; neither is there any Commodities fit for Exportation in great quantities. On the other hand, the *Danes* are obliged to Import Wine, Salt, good Beer, and Woollen Manufactory for Cloaths. They have begun to bring Spices themselves out of the *East-Indies*, where they have a small Fort upon the Coast of *Cormandel*. The Toll, which is paid by Foreigners in the *Sound* in ready Money, is a very good Revenue in *Denmark*: Which is the reason why the *Danes* can scarce forgive the *Swedes*, that they do not pay this tributary Toll to *Denmark*, *Norway* is for the most part an uncultivated Country, yet it produces several Commodities fit for Exportation, viz. dry'd and salted Fish in great quantity, Timber, Boards, Masts, Tar, Pitch, and the like. There are also in *Norway*, Silver, Copper, and Iron Mines. But it produces not Corn sufficient in quantity for the Maintenance of its Inhabitants nor to brew Beer: besides, it wants also the same Commodities which are wanting in *Denmark*. As for its Situation, it's very commodious to Export and Import Merchandizes to and from other Sea-Coasts in *Europe*. *Iceland* is stock'd with Fish, some salted Flesh, and very good Down-Feathers, which the Inhabitants are said to exchange for such Commodities as are, besides Fish and Flesh, requisite for the Sustainance and Convenience of Life. The *Feroe Islands* do for the most part live on their Sheep and Fish. Besides that *Denmark* cannot raise a considerable Army of its Natives, this is a great Weakness to this Kingdom, that not only *Norway* and *Denmark* are separated by the Sea, and cannot keep correspondency together but by that way;

It Defails

way; but also that this Kingdom is divided into so many Islands; so that if an Enemy once becomes Master at Sea, he must needs prove very troublesome to Denmark.

§. 12. As to the Neighbours of Denmark, it borders on one side upon Germany; for *Holstein*, which belongs to the present Royal Family, is a Fief of the Empire. And tho' the Land-Forces of Denmark do not come to any comparison with those of Germany and *Futland* lies quite open on that side; yet the Islands are very secure from the Germans, who are not provided with Shipping, except it should happen that the *Great* and *Lesser Belt* should both be frozen, which happens very rarely. Neither is there any great probability that these two States should differ, except the Pretensions upon *Hamborough*, which the King of Denmark will not easily let fall, should furnish an occasion for War. But it will be a very difficult Task for the King of Denmark to attain his aim by open Force, except there should happen a very strange Juncture of Affairs, or that the inward Divisions, or Treachery of the Citizens, should give occasion to its Ruin. In the mean while, it is not easily to be supposed, that the neighbouring German Princes should suffer a City of so great consequence to fall into the Hands of a foreign Prince. In fine, it is of vast Consequence to Denmark, to hold a good Understanding with Germany, since from thence it must draw the greatest part of its Land-forces, wherewith to defend it self against *Sweden*.

With the Swedes, Denmark has been in continual Broils for a considerable time; and it seems that there is an old Grudge and Animosity betwixt these two Nations, arising chiefly hence, that the Danes have formerly always endeavour'd to make themselves Masters of Sweden, and to reduce this Kingdom into the same condition as they have done Norway. Besides that, afterwards they have made it their business, by ruining their Shipping Trade, to prevent the growing Greatness of Sweden: But Sweden has always vigorously defended it self, and in latter times has gain'd great Advantages upon Denmark; for the Swedes have not only recover'd *Schonen*, and secured *West-Gothland* by the Fortrefs of *Babus*; but they have also a way open into *Futland*, Out of their Provinces in Germany. On the other hand, the Danes have

have made it their business hitherto, by making Alliances with the Enemies of Sweden, to get from them these Advantages. But if we consider that these two Kingdoms are now divided by their natural Bounds, to preserve which, France, England and Holland, seem to be mutually concern'd; and that as in humane probability Denmark cannot Conquer or Maintain it self in Sweden, so the other States of Europe are not likely to suffer, that Sweden should become Master of Denmark: It seems therefore most convenient, that these two Kingdoms should maintain a good Understanding, and be a mutual Security to one another against their Enemies.

Holland.

From Holland, Denmark may expect real Assistance, in case it should be in danger of being Conquered, since the Prosperity of Holland depends partly on the free Trade of the Baltick; and if one should become Master both of Sweden and Denmark, he would unquestionably keep those Passages closer than they are now. But the Danes are sensible at the same time, that the Hollanders will not engage themselves any farther on their behalf than to keep the Balance even, for fear they should with an increase of Power, attempt hereafter to raise the Toll in the Sound at pleasure. But as long as Holland sides with Denmark, England will not be fond of the Danish Party, but rather declare for the other side; for, the Preservation of Denmark and the Trade of the Baltick, is not of to great consequence to England as it is to Holland.

England.

The Muscovites.

The Muscovites may prove very serviceable to Denmark, against Sweden; yet cannot the Danes make any great account upon an Alliance with them, because it is very difficult to maintain a Correspondency with them, especially if the Poles should declare for Sweden: Besides that, the Muscovites, as soon as they have obtained their aim, commonly have but little regard to Alliances, or the Interest of their Allies. Denmark can have no great Reliance upon Poland, except that Crown should be engag'd in a War against Sweden. France has hitherto shewn no great Concern for Denmark, because it has always been in Alliance with its Enemies; yet France would not willingly see it ruin'd, because no State of Europe would desire the two Northern Kingdoms should be under the Subjection of one Prince: But I cannot see any reason why an Offensive Alliance with Denmark should

Poland.

France.

should be profitable to *France*. *Spain* is more likely to with well to *Denmark*, than to assist it, except it should happen that *Sweden* were engaged in a War against the House of *Austria*, or any other Ally of *Spain*.

C H A P. X.

Of P O L A N D.

§. 1. **T**HE Poles, who anciently were called *Sarmatians*, and afterwards *Sclavonians*, derived their Name from the Nature of the Country which they possess; which lies most upon a Plain, for *Pole* signifies in their Language a Plain; tho' some are of Opinion that the Word *Polacki* is as much as to say the Posterity of *Lechus*. This Nation formerly did inhabit nearer to the Country of the *Tartars*; but after vast numbers out of *Germany* enter'd the *Roman* Provinces, their places were supplied by the Nations living behind them. And it seems that *Poland* being in the same manner left by its Inhabitants, which were the *Venedi* or *Wends*, they made room for the next that took their place. These then, as 'tis said, having taken Possession of this Country, about the Year 550, did under the Conduct of *Lechus*, lay there the Foundation of a new State. *Lechus* resided at *Gnesne*, being encouraged thereunto by an Eagle's Nest which he found there; and taking it as a good Omen, put an Eagle into the Arms of the new Common-wealth, giving to that City the Name of *Gnesne* which in the *Polish* Language signifies a Nest. This Nation first settled it self in that part of the Country which now goes by the Name of the *Great* and *Lesser Poland*; neither did their Limits extend any farther, tho' since that time they are mightily increased.

Origin of the Kingdom of Poland.

Lechus.

§. 2. The first Governours of this Nation did not assume to themselves the Title of Kings, but only that of Dukes; and the first Form of Government was very inconstant: For after the Race of *Lechus* was extinguished twelve Governours, which in their Language

Twelve Vayvods, or Governours.

are

700.
Cracus.

Lechus II.

750.
Venda.

Lescus I.

776.
Lescus II.804.
Lescus III.

Popiel I.

Popiel II.

are called *Vayvods*, did administer the Government, who having first regulated and refined this barbarous People by good Laws and Constitutions, at last were divided among themselves. Wherefore the *Poles* elected for their Prince one *Cracus*, who having restored the Commonwealth to its former State, built the City of *Cracow*, so call'd after his own Name; which he made his place of Residence. Whose youngest Son *Lechus II.* to obtain the Principality, murdered his elder Brother; but as soon as the Fact was discovered, he was banished the Country. After him ruled a Virgin, whose Name was *Venda*, the only one left of the Children of *Cracus*, who having vanquish'd one *Ritiger* a German Prince, that pretended Marriage to her; out of a blind Superstition drowned her self in the River *Weixel*. After her Death, the Administration of the Government returned again to the Governours or *Vayvods*, which continued for some time, till the *Poles* elected again for their Prince a Goldsmith, called *Premislaus*, (who is also called *Lescus I.*) in consideration of his having by a Stratagem defeated the *Moravians*, who had made an Irruption into *Poland*. But he leaving no Issue behind him, a Horse Race was instituted, with Condition that the Victor should succeed in the Government. One of the Competitors had laid Iron-hooks in the Ground, by which means the other Horses being lamed, he was the first that came to the Mark; but the Fraud being discovered, he was kill'd upon the spot: In the mean while, a certain poor Fellow on Foot had run the Race, and was the next to the Impostor, whom the *Poles* declar'd their Prince. His Name was *Lescus II.* and as some say, was slain in the Wars against *Charles the Great*. To him succeeded his Son *Lescus III.* who having appeased *Charles the Great* with Presents, made Peace with him, either as an unequal Ally, or else by acknowledging himself his Vassal. He left *Poland* to his Son *Popiel*, whom he had begot in Wedlock; but to his natural Sons, he gave the neighbouring Countries of *Pomerania*, *March*, *Cassubia*, with some others. He was succeeded by his Son *Popiel II.* an ill Man; who upon the Persuasion of his Lady murder'd his Father's Brothers: and 'tis reported, That out of their dead Bodies came forth Mice, which devoured *Popiel* with his Wife and Children.

§. 3. After his Death there was an *Interregnum* full
 of Troubles, till the *Poles* declared *Piaſtus*, a Country
 Fellow, born at *Cruffwitz*, their Prince; from whom,
 ever ſince, ſuch of the Natives as obtain'd the Royal
 Dignity were called *Piaſti*. His Poſterity reigned for
 a long time in *Poland*, and from thence deſcended the
 Race of the Dukes of *Lignitz* and *Brieg* in *Sileſia*,
 which is but lately extinguiſh'd. 'Tis ſaid, that he
 was 120 Years old before he died. His Son *Ziemovitus*
 began his Reign in the Year 895, a warlike and brave
 Prince: to whom ſucceeded his Son *Leſcus* IV. a good
 and peaceable Prince. Much of the ſame Temper was
 his Son *Ziemoviſtus*, who began to reign in the Year
 921. This Prince had but one Son, who being blind,
 was in the ſeventh Year of his Age (in which Year,
 according to the Cuſtom of thoſe times, his Head was
 to be ſhaved, and he to receive his Name) reſtored to
 his Sight; which was then taken for an *Omen*, that he
 ſhould be enlightn'd with the Chriſtian Faith. His
 Name was *Mieceſlaus* I. and he began his Reign in the
 Year 962. Having a great many Wives and no Chil-
 dren, he had a mighty Deſire to turn Chriſtian; for
 ſome *Germans* repreſented to him, that if he left the
 Heatheniſh Superſtitious he would certainly beget Chil-
 dren: and he was perſuaded by them to remove his
 Heatheniſh Wives, which he did, and married *Dam-
 brawca* the Daughter of *Bogiſlaus* Duke of *Bohemia*. Be-
 fore he married her, he was baptized himſelf, and firſt
 introduced the Chriſtian Religion into *Poland*, as alſo
 that Cuſtom which has obtain'd ſince there, that at the
 time when the Goſpel is read in the Maſs, the Men
 half-drew their Cymeters to ſignifie that they were rea-
 dy to fight for the Chriſtian Faith.

820.

Piaſtus.

Ziemovitus.

Leſcus IV.

902.

Ziemovi-
ſtus.

Mieceſlaus.

965.

§. 4. To him ſucceeded his Son *Boleſlaus Chrobry*,
 who was by the Emperour *Otto* III. dignified with the
 Title of King, who alſo remitted unto him all the Pre-
 tensions which the former Emperours had upon *Poland*;
 and this in conſideration for the kind Entertainment he
 had received from *Boleſlaus* in his Pilgrimage to the
 Grave of *Albert* Biſhop of *Gueſne*: which being then
 very famous for ſome Miracles, was viſited by the Em-
 perour to fulfill his Vow which he had made during
 a precedent Sickneſs. The firſt King of *Poland* behaved

999.

Boleſlaus
Chrobry. the
firſt King of
Poland.

- himself very bravely in his Wars against the *Red Russians*, the *Bohemians*, *Saxons*, and *Prussians*. He also instituted 12 Senators as his Assistants in the Administration of the Government. But his Son, *Miecislavus*, lost for the most part his Father's Conquests, *Moravia* being taken from him by the *Bohemians*. He began his Reign in the Year 1025. and died in the Year 1034. leaving but one Son behind him, whose Name was *Casimir*; who being an Infant, his Mother *Rixa* administered the Government for a while; but the *Poles* being dissatisfied with her, she fled with her Son into *Germany*, who assumed the Order and Habit of a Monk. During his Absence there were great Disturbances in *Poland*, *Maslavus* having about that time made himself Master of *Masovia*, which for a long time after remained independent of the Kingdom of *Poland*. At last the *Poles* prevail'd upon *Casimir* to leave his Monastery and accept the Crown. And to persuade the Pope to absolve him from his Vow, they promised, that for each Head, except those of the Nobility and Clergy, they would contribute yearly a Farthing towards the maintaining of a perpetual Burning Lamp in the Church of *St. Peter* in *Rome*, and cause their Heads to be shaved above their Ears, like Monks. After he came to the Crown he beat *Maslavus* and the *Prussians*, and restored the Kingdom to its former Tranquility.
- His Son *Boleslaus*, surnamed *The Hardy*, did at first wage War against his Neighbours the *Prussians*, *Bohemians*, and *Russians*, with great Success; but afterwards giving himself over to all manner of Debauchery, and having been checked for that reason by *Stanislaus*, the Bishop of *Cracow*, who also at last excommunicated him, he cut him in pieces before the Altar. Then he was excommunicated by the Pope; and perceiving himself to be hated by every body, left the Kingdom, and at last murdered himself.
- §. 5. To him succeeded his Brother *Vladislaus*, who standing in fear of the Pope, would not at first take upon him the Title of King. He met with great Troubles both at home and abroad, which however he overcame at last. To him succeeded his Son *Boleslaus III.* a brave Soldier, who obtained a signal Victory over the Emperour *Henry V.* in a Battle fought in the *Hunds-*
feldt,

feldt, or *Dog's-Field* near *Breslau*. There was never a Prince in *Poland* more famous for Military Achievements than himself; it being related of him that he fought 45 Battles all with good Success, except the last of all, fought against the *Red Russians*, which was lost by the Cowardice of the *Vayvod* of *Cracow*; unto whom the King for a Recompence sent a Hare-skin and a Spinning-Wheel, which so troubled him that he hang'd himself: But the King also was so troubled at this Defeat, that he died of Grief, leaving four Sons behind him. Among whom *Uladislaus II.* obtained a great part of the Kingdom with the Name of Prince, tho' the other Brothers also shared several great Provinces among themselves, according to their Father's last Will. This occasion'd great Divisions and Civil Wars betwixt these Brothers; and *Uladislaus*, who pretended to dispossess the rest, was himself oblig'd to quit the Country. After him *Boleslaus Crispus*, his Brother, was made Prince of *Poland*, who was forced to wage War against the Emperors *Conrade III.* and *Frederick I.* who would have restored *Uladislaus*. At last a Peace was concluded betwixt them, by Virtue of which, *Poland* remained to *Boleslaus*, but he was obliged to surrender *Silesia*, which was then dependent on *Poland*, to *Uladislaus*, which being afterwards divided into a great many Dukedoms, at last fell to the Crown of *Bohemia*. This *Boleslaus* receiv'd a great overthrow from the *Prussians*, his Army having by the Treachery of a Guide been misled into the *Morasses* and *Boggs*. He was succeeded by his Brother *Miecislus* Senior, but he was deposed for Male-Administration, To him succeeded his Brother *Casimir*, who is only famous for that he check'd the *Prussians*. He died in the Year 1194. His Son *Lescus*, surnamed *The White*, contended with the banished *Miecislus* for the Kingdom with various Success, till *Miecislus* died. Whose Son, *Uladislaus*, also rais'd some Disturbances against him for a while, till at last he was forced to leave him in the quiet Possession of *Poland*. Under the Reign of this *Lescus* the *Tartars* made the first Inroad into *Russia*, and have ever since proved very troublesome and mischievous to *Poland*. This *Lescus* was forced to wage War with *Suentopolck*, whom he had constituted Governour of *Pomerania*; and who declaring himself Duke of *Pomerania*, did dismember it from

1139.
Uladislaus II.

Boleslaus IV.
1146.

Miecislus
III.
1174.
Casimir.
1178.
Lescus V.
1213.

The first In-
roads of the
Tartars.

the Kingdom of Poland. *Conrade* also, the Brother of *Lescus*, had got the Possession of *Masovia* and *Cujavia*; and being not strong enough to defend himself against the *Prussians*, who were fallen into his Country, he call'd in the Knights of the Cross, who were then driven by the *Saracens* out of *Syria*. Unto these he surrendered the Country of *Culm*, under Condition, that such places as by their help should be conquer'd in *Prussia*, should be divided betwixt them; which afterwards prov'd to be the occasion of great Wars betwixt them and *Poland*.

Boleslaus V.
1226.

To *Lescus* succeeded his Son *Boleslaus*, surnamed *The Chast*, under whose Reign the *Tartars* committed prodigious Barbarities in *Poland*, and from thence made an Inroad into *Silesia*, where, in a Battle fought near *Lignitz*, they slew so many of the Inhabitants, that they filled nine great Sacks with Ears which they had cut off. His reign was besides full of intestine Troubles.

Lescus VI.
1279.

To him succeeded his Cousin *Lescus*, surnamed *The Black*, who was very fortunate in his Wars with the *Russians* and *Lithuanians*; he also quite routed out the *Tatars*, who then inhabited *Podolia*; but the Civil Commotions, and frequent Incurfions of the *Tartars*, occasioned great Disturbances in the Kingdom. He died in the Year 1289.

Premislaus.
1291.

§. 6. After the Death of *Lescus*, there were great Contefts in *Poland* concerning the Regency, till at last *Premislaus*, Lord of *Great Poland*, got the upper-hand; who also resumed the Title of King, which the Regents *Poland* had not used during the space of 200 Years; that is, from the time that the Pope, after the Banishment of *Boleslaus the Hardy*, had forbid them to chuse a King of *Poland*: The succeeding Princes being not very ambitious of that Title, because the Country was divided among several Persons. But *Premislaus* did think himself powerful enough to make use of it. He was murdered by some *Brandenburgh* Emiffaries, after he had reigned but seven Months. After him was elected *Vladislaus Leſticus*, or *Cubitalis*, who did not stile himself King, but only Heir of *Poland*. But he being deposed for Male-Administration, *Wenceslaus*, King of *Bohemia*, was elected in his stead. But after his Death, which happen'd in the Year 1309. *Leſticus* was restored, who waged great Wars against the Knights of the

Vladislaus
III.

the Crofs, whom he at last vanquished in a great Battle. Under his Reign, the Dukes of *Silesia* who were Vassals of *Poland*, submitted themselves to the Crown of *Bohemia*. He died in the Year 1333. And was succeeded by his Son, *Casimir the Great*, who having subdued all *Russia*, united it to the Kingdom of *Poland*, so as to enjoy the same Laws and Liberties. He also first introduc'd the *Magdeburg* Laws and Constitutions into *Poland*, and the Duke of *Masovia* did in his time first submit himself as a Vassal to the Crown of *Poland*. He died in the Year 1370. leaving no Issue behind him; and by his Death the Male-Race of *Piastus* lost the Crown of *Poland*.

Casimir III.

§. 7. After *Casimir*, the Crown of *Poland* was devolved to *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, the Sister's Son of *Casimir*: The *Poles* were not well satisfied with him, because he favour'd the *Hungarians* too much. He died in the Year 1382. *Sigismund*, King of *Hungary*, would fain have succeeded him in *Poland*, but the *Poles* refused him. Some propos'd *Ziemovitus*, the Duke of *Masovia*, but *Hedwig*, the Daughter of King *Lewis*, for whom the *Poles* would by all means reserve the Crown of *Poland*, would not accept of him for her Husband. At last the *Poles* crown'd the above-mention'd *Hedwig*, and married her to *Jagello*, Duke of *Lithuania*, under Condition that he and his Subjects should turn Christians, and *Lithuania* should be united to *Poland* in one Body. The first condition was performed immediately, for he was baptized, and called *Vladislaus IV*. But the performance of the second Article was delayed by the Kings of *Poland* for a considerable time after, under pretence that the *Lithuanians* were not well satisfied in this Point, but in effect, because the Kings were unwilling to surrender their right of Succession to the Dukedom of *Lithuania*; till at last this Union was perfected under the Reign of King *Sigismundus Augustus*. This *Jagello* defeated the Knights of the Crofs in a memorable Battle, where 50000 Men having been slain, he took from them a great many Cities in *Prussia*; but they afterwards recovered themselves. He died in the Year 1434. To him succeeded his Son *Vladislaus V*. afterwards made King of *Hungary*, where he was engaged in a War against the *Turks*. In this War *John*

Lewis.

Jagello or
Vladislaus
IV.
How Lithuania
was united
to Poland.

Vladislaus V.

Huniades first defeated the *Turks* near the River *Moravia*, and *Uladislaus* so beat them upon the Frontiers of *Macedonia*, that they were forced to make a Truce for Ten Years. But upon the Persuasions of the Pope, who sent the Cardinal *Julian* to absolve the King from his Oath, this Truce was broken; and not long after that memorable Battle was fought near *Varna*, where the King himself was kill'd. This Defeat was very shameful and prejudicial to the Christians.

1445.
Casimir IV.

§. 8. In his stead *Casimir* was made King of *Poland*: And a great part of *Prussia*, which was weary of the Government of the Knights of the Cross, submitted it self to his Protection. This occasioned a heavy War betwixt them and the *Poles*, which was carried on a great while with dubious Success, till a Peace was at last concluded by the Mediation of the Pope; by vertue of which, the *Poles* got *Pomerellia*, *Culm*, *Marienburgh*, *Stum* and *Elbing*, the rest remaining under the Jurisdiction of the Knights of the Cross, under Condition, That the Master of that Order should be a Vassal of *Poland*, and a Duke and Senator of that Kingdom. Much about the same time, the Duke of *Vallachia* submitted himself as a Vassal to the Crown of *Poland*. Under the Reign of this King, the Deputies of the Provinces first appeared at the Diets of the Kingdom. *Uladislaus*, the Son of this *Casimir*, was made King of *Bohemia*, and afterwards also of *Hungary*, he defeated his Brother *John Albert* who contended with him for the latter. *Casimir* died in the Year 1492. and was succeeded by his Son, *John Albert*, who received a signal overthrow in *Vallachia* from the *Turks* and rebellious *Vallachians*. The *Turks* also fell into *Poland*, but by a sudden great Frost a great many Thousands of them were starved to Death. Under the Reign of this King, the Duke-dom of *Plotzko*, in the County of *Masovia*, was united to *Poland*. He died in the Year 1501. and was succeeded by his Brother *Alexander*, who dyed in the Year 1506. To him succeeded *Sigismund*, one of the most famous Princes of his time. This King was engaged in three several Wars against the *Muscovites* wherein the *Poles* always were Victorious in the Field; but the *Muscovites* who had got *Smolenska* Treachery, kept the Possession of that place. The War

John Albert

Alexander.

Sigismund.

War which he waged with the Knights of the Cross in *Prussia*, was at last composed upon these Conditions, that *Albert* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, who was then Master of that Order, should receive the Eastern parts of *Prussia*, as an Hereditary Fief from the King, and should acknowledge himself hereafter a Vassal of the Crown of *Poland*. Under his Reign, also the whole Country of *Masovia* was reunited to the Crown of *Poland*. He also fought very successfully against the *Valachi*, and died in the Year 1548. leaving for his Successor his Son, *Sigismund Augustus*. Under his Reign *Livonia* submitted to *Poland*, as being not able to defend it self against the *Muscovites*, who had already taken *Dorpt*, *Felin*, and several other Places. In this publick Consternation *Estlad* and *Reval* surrendered themselves to *Erick* King of *Sweden*. But the Archbishop of *Riga*, and the Master of the Teutonic Order, sought for protection of the King of *Poland*, which he would not grant them upon any other Terms, than that they should submit themselves to the Crown of *Poland*. Whereupon the Master of the Order having abdicated that Dignity, surrendered the Castle of *Riga*, and some other Places to the *Poles*. And he in recompence of his Loss was made Duke of *Curland* and *Senigal*. This occasioned a War betwixt the *Poles* and *Muscovites*, wherein these took from the former *Plotzko*. This King died without Children, and by his Death the Male Race of the *Jagellonick* Family was quite extinguished.

Sigismundus Augustus.

1552.

§. 9. After his Death there were great Contentions in *Poland* concerning the Election of a new King, and at last by the majority of Votes. *Henry* Duke of *Anjou*, Brother of *Charles IX.* King of *France*, was declared King of *Poland*, who arriving there, was crowned in the same Year. But he had scarce been four Months in *Poland*, when having notice that his Brother the King of *France* was dead, he in the Night-time, and in a thick Fog, for fear the *Poles* should detain him, relinquished *Poland*, and taking his way through *Austria* and *Italy* into *France*, took possession of that Kingdom. The *Poles* being extremely vexed at his Affront, were for electing a new King. A great many were for *Maximilian* of *Austria*; but *Stephen Batori*, Prince of *Transilvania*, being declared King by

Henry of Valois Duke of Anjou.

Stephen Batori.

the plurality of Votes, quickly came into Poland, and excluded Maximilian by marrying Anna the Sister of Sigismundus Augustus. This King reduced the City of Dantzick, which had sided with Maximilian. Afterwards he fell upon the Muscovites, taking from them Plotsko and the neighbouring Countries. At last he made Peace with the Muscovites, under this Condition, that they should resign to him the whole Country of Livonia, in lieu of which he would restore to them such Places as he had taken from them in Muscovy. This King adorned the Kingdom with wholesome Constitutions, and established the Militia of Horse, these he disposed upon the Frontiers, to defend the same against the Incurfions of the Tartars. By this means that Tract of Land which from Bar, Bracklavia and Kiovia, extends it self betwixt the two Rivers of the Dniester and the Borysthenes, as far as the Black-sea, was filled with populous Cities and Towns, and is now called the Ukraine, having been formerly a desolate Country. He also put into good Order and Discipline the Cossacks, who served as Foot-Soldiers, giving them Techimoravia, situated on the River Borysthenes, which they made afterwards their Magazine, and the place of Residence of their Governours. Before this time the Cossacks were only a wild and barbarous sort of Rabble, who were gathered out of the Polish Russia, and having settled themselves in the Island of the River Borysthenes beneath Kioiv, lived upon Robbing and Plunder. These Cossacks, after they were brought into good Discipline by this King Stephen, have been for a considerable time serviceable to the Crown of Poland, not only against Incurfions of the Tartars, but also by their cruising in the Baltick-Sea, and so doing great Mischief to the Turks. For they had Courage enough to ransack the Cities of Trebisond and Sinope; nay, even the Suburbs of Constantinople, with other Places. This brave King whilst he was making Preparations against the Turks, died in the Year 1586.

The Cossacks.

Sigismund
III.

§. 10. After his Death Sigismund, Son to John, King of Sweden, was made King of Poland, who had this Advantage, that his Mother Catherine had been Sister of Sigismundus Augustus, and so consequently was descended from the Jagellonick Race. Some of the Poles

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Poles proclaimed *Maximilian* their King, but he coming with some Forces to take Possession of the Kingdom was beaten and taken Prisoner; and before he obtained his Liberty was obliged to renounce his Title to that Crown. After the Death of *John*, King of *Sweden*, *Sigismund* went in the Year next following into *Sweden*, where he was crown'd King. But he having afterwards lost that Crown, it occasioned a War betwixt *Poland* and *Sweden*. In the beginning of this War, *Charles IX.* King of *Sweden*, took a great many Places from the *Poles* in *Livonia*, which were most of them afterwards retaken by the *Polish* General and Chancellor *Zamoiski*: Besides that, the King of *Sweden* was routed in a bloody Battle, fought near *Kirkholm* and *Riga*, where he narrowly escaped himself. But some intestine Divisions arising betwixt the King and the Nobility of *Poland*, King *Charles* got an opportunity to recover himself.

1592.

1605.

In the mean time a War broke out betwixt the *Muscovites* and *Poles*, upon the following occasion. There was a certain Person in *Poland*, who pretended that he was *Demetrius*, the Son of *John Basilowitz*, Grand-Duke of *Muscovy*, and that he was to have been murdered by the Order of *Boris Gudenow*, who hoped thereby to obtain the Succession to the Empire after the Death of *Theodore*, the eldest Son of the said *John Basilowitz*; but that another had been killed in his stead. This Man having found great Encouragement from *George Mnizzeck* the *Vayvod* of *Sandomir*, promised to marry his Daughter. Upon which this *Vayvod*, with the Assistance of some other *Polish* Lords, having gathered an Army that marched with *Demetrius* into *Muscovy*; and the Grand-Duke *Boris Gudenow* happening to dye suddenly soon after, *Demetrius* was well received by the *Russians*; and having subdued such as pretended to oppose him, he came up to the City of *Moscow*, where he was proclaimed Grand-Duke: But he quickly made himself odious to the *Muscovites*, who suspected him to be an Impostor, but concealed their Resentment till the arrival of the *Polish* Bride. In the mean while the *Muscovites* (under the Conduct of the House of *Zuski*, who were by their Mother's side descended from the Family of the Grand Dukes) had under-hand got together about 20000 Men. These, at the met

*The occasion of
the War be-
tween Poland
and Muscovy.*

1605.

when

1606. when the Nuptials were celebrating with great Pomp, raised a Tumult, attack'd the Castle, and cut to pieces *Demetrius* and a great many *Poles*, who were come along with the Bride, tho' some of the chiefest defended themselves bravely and escaped their Fury.

Basil Great Duke of Muscovy.

Then *Basilius Zuski* was proclaimed Great Duke in the publick Market-place, who caused there the Body of *Demetrius* to be exposed to publick view; but he being extremely defaced by his Wounds, his Face could not be discerned by the Multitude. Immediately after, a Rumour was spread abroad, that *Demetrius* was escaped, and another appeared soon after, who pretended to be the same *Demetrius*. Whether it was the same or not is not yet determined; this is certain, that the *Poles* did acknowledge him as such, as being very desirous to revenge the former Affront, and the Death of their Friends. This *Demetrius* did march with a great Army, composed of *Poles* and *Cossacks* into *Muscovy*, where he several times beat *Zuski*, whom he obliged to set at Liberty the Captive Bride, and to beg the King of *Poland* to recal his Subjects. But the Bride having acknowledged this *Demetrius* for her Husband, he got a great party both in *Muscovy* and *Poland* that sided with him, and would quickly have ruined *Zuski*, if he had not been succoured by the King of *Sweden*, who sent *Pontus de la Gardie* with some Forces to his Assistance.

Sigismund makes his advantage of these Troubles in Muscovy.

1609.

Sigismund in the mean time took hold of this Opportunity to try whether he could at least recover *Smolensko* and *Severia* from the *Muscovites*. With this view he besieged *Smolensko* in the Year 1609. which, however, he could not make himself Master of till the Year 1611. when he took it by Storm. In the mean time, the *Poles* which had hitherto sided with *Demetrius* were recalled by *Sigismund*, who did think it not convenient that so considerable a part of his Forces should be under the Command of another. By the removal of these Forces *Zuski* had leisure given him to recollect himself, and with the Auxiliaries sent him out of *Sweden*, marched against the *Poles* who had besieged *Smolensko*; but was defeated by the *Poles* near *Clusin*. By this overthrow the Affairs of the *Muscovites* were again put into a very dangerous Condition. Upon which they took this Resolution to avoid the danger which threatn'd them from the

1610.

the *Polish* side. They deposed *Zuski*, who by his Misfortunes was become odious to them, and offered the Crown of *Muscovy* to *Vladislaus* the Prince of *Poland*. By this means they hoped at one stroke to ruin *Demetrius*, and to be reconciled to the *Poles*, in hopes that they might easily meet with an Opportunity hereafter, when they had once rid themselves out of the present Danger, to rid themselves also of the Prince of *Poland*. And this Project succeeded very well, for the *Polish* Troops immediately left the Party of *Demetrius*; *Zuski* was surrendered to the *Poles*, who promised to the *Muscovites*, who had sworn before Allegiance to *Vladislaus*, that he should appear in Person in *Muscovy* in the Year 1610. But King *Sigismund* by the Persuasions of some of his Friends refused this offer, thinking it more for his purpose to Conquer *Muscovy* by force of Arms; which opportunity, however, he missed of, for that he did not immediately march towards the City of *Moscow*, which he might have taken at the first Assault. But the *Muscovites* having discovered the Designs of the *Poles*, did unanimously revolt from *Vladislaus*, especially since they had in the mean while been rid of *Demetrius*, who had been murdered by the *Tartars* that were his Guards. They therefore attack'd the *Polish* Garrison in the City of *Moscow*, which consisted of 7000 Men, but these defended themselves bravely, and besides set Fire to the whole City, which before had 180000 Houses, where abundance of People were burnt. Nevertheless the *Muscovites* recover'd themselves, and besieged the *Polish* Garrison in the Castle of *Moscow*. If King *Sigismund*, immediately after the taking of *Smolensko*, had sent them Relief, as he easily might have done, he questionless might have established his Affairs in *Muscovy*. But he marching back with his Army into *Poland*, and sending to their Relief neither Men nor Money, the Garrison who had before plundered the Treasury of the Great Duke, to the number of 7000, leaving some to Guard the Castle, fought their way through the *Muscovites*, and came to King *Sigismund* to demand their Pay. And tho' *Sigismund* began to apply himself in good earnest to re-establish his Affairs in *Muscovy*, yet all his Designs were by the Jealousy which reigned betwixt the Generals, so long delay'd, till the *Poles* who had the Guard of the Castle of the City of *Moscow*, were forced
by

*The Policy of
the Muscovites.*

*The Oversight
of Sigismund.*

by Famine to surrender it. Thus all was lost in *Muscovy*; and *Sigismund* was the more troubled at it, because he made an account by the Conquest of *Muscovy* to open his way into *Sweden*.

The Poles defeated in Moldavia.

1617.

Besides this, the *Poles* sustained in the same Year a considerable Loss in *Moldavia*. In 1617 Prince *Vladislaus* undertook another Expedition into *Muscovy*, but to no great purpose; upon which he made a Truce with them for 14 Years, wherein it was agreed, that the *Poles* in the mean time should keep in their Possession the Dukedom of *Severia*, *Zernigo* and *Novogrod*, which they had taken during these Troubles in *Muscovy*. In the mean time *George Farenbach* surrendred several Places in *Livonia* to the King of *Sweden*, *Gustavus Adolphus*; but it was suspected that he intended to betray the King; for soon after, the same *Farenbach* was reconciled to King *Sigismund*, unto whom he restored all the Places except *Pernau*.

A War betwixt the Poles and Turks.

In the Year 1620. the *Poles* were engaged in a War against the *Turks*, that were as 'tis suppos'd, stirr'd up by *Bethlem Gabor*, Prince of *Transilvania*; for *Sigismund* having assisted the Emperour against him, *Bethlem Gabor* was for making a Diversion among them by the help of the *Turks*. Accordingly the *Turks* entered *Moldavia* with an intention to banish that Duke who sided with the *Poles*. The *Polish* General *Zolkiewski* coming to the assistance of the Duke of *Moldavia*, advanced too far into the Country, and as he was marching back was totally routed, and himself slain upon the Place. In the Year next following the *Turks* marched with their whole Force against *Poland*, and were met by the *Poles* near *Chocim*, under the Command of Prince *Vladislaus*. The *Polish* Army was about 65000 strong, but the *Turks* 392000 Men, Commanded by the *Turkish* Emperour *Osman* in Person. The *Turks* attempted three times to take the *Polish* Camp by Storm, but were as often repuls'd with great Loss. But the *Poles* in the mean while suffered extremely for want of Ammunition and Provisions, and were mightily weakened by Sickness and a Mortality among their Horses. Nevertheless the *Turkish* Emperour made a very honourable Peace with them, after he had lost 60000 Men in these several Storms made upon their Camp, and a greater number in his March back to *Constantinople*.

In

In the mean time King *Gustavus Adolphus* falling into *Livonia*, took the City of *Riga* without any great resistance; and the rest of *Livonia*, except *Dunneburgh*, was conquer'd by the *Swedes* in the Year 1625. King *Gustavus* enter'd *Prussia* with an Army in the Year 1625, where he took the Cities of *Marienburg* and *Elbing*, besides some other Places: This War was thus carried on without any General Engagement, till the Year 1629. when *Hans Wrangel*, the *Swedish* General, defeated the *Poles* near *Gorzno*. Then the Emperour sent some Forces to the Assistance of the *Poles*, who in a Battle fought near *Stum*, were very near having made King *Gustavus* their Prisoner. But the *Polish* Affairs after this Battle falling into great Confusion, a Truce was concluded by the Mediation of *France* and *England* till the Year 1634. the *Swedes* being in the mean while to keep in their Possession *Elbing*, *Memel*, *Braunsberg*, *Pillau*, and what else they had taken in *Livonia*, *Sigismund* died in the Year 1632.

1621.

The Invasion of
Gustavus A.
dolphus.

1625.

§. 11. After his Death his Son *Vladislaus IV.* was declared King, who in the Year next following, obtained a signal Victory over the *Muscovites* that had besieged *Smolensko*; for he not only forced them to raise the Siege, but also brought the *Muscovite* Army into such streights that they were forced to surrender; and the *Turks* who would have made a Diversion upon him, were also bravely repulsed. At last *Vladislaus* made a very advantageous Peace on his side with the *Muscovites*, by vertue of which, these renounced all their Pretensions upon the two large Dukedoms of *Smolensko* and *Czernicho*. This begot such a Terror among the *Turks*, that they freely made him Restitution for the Damages sustained in their last In-road, having also caused the *Bashaw* who commanded these Forces to be strangled. The Truce with *Sweden* was prolonged at *Stumdorf* in *Prussia* for 26 Years, where the Places possessed before by the *Swedes* in *Prussia* were restored to the *Poles*, because the *Swedish* Affairs in *Germany* were then, after the Battle of *Norlingen*, in a very ill Condition, and besides, the *English* and *Dutch* were extremely dissatisfied with the Tolls that were paid in *Prussia*.

Vladislaus
IV.

1634.

1635.

In the Year 1637. the Foundation was laid of the War with the *Cossacks*, which has brought unspeakable

The cause of
the War with
the Cossacks.

ble Mischiefs upon the *Poles*. The business happen'd thus as the number of *Cosacks* was greatly increased by the great number of Boors which frequently ran into them, so the great Men in *Poland*, who had purchased great Estates in the *Ukraine*, were of Opinion that their Revenues would be considerably encreased, if the Liberties of the *Cosacks* were reduced to more narrow Bounds. Wherefore they having advis'd the King, that they ought to be more restrained for the future, the *Polish* General *Konieczpoliski*, caused the Fortrefs of *Hudack* to be built, just at a point where the River of *Zwamer* falls into the *Dnieper* or *Borysthenes*. The *Cosacks* endeavour'd to prevent the perfecting of this Work by force, but being routed by the *Poles*, were oblig'd to surrender their General *Bauluck*, and some of their chief Men among them, who were all, notwithstanding a Pardon was promis'd them before-hand, beheaded. Besides, it was decreed in the Diet, that all their former Privileges, and the Fortrefs of *Techtimoravia* should be taken from them, and that in their stead a new Body of Militia should be settled there. To put this Decree in execution, the *Polish* Army march'd into the *Ukraine*, against which the *Cosacks* fought with great Bravery promising nevertheless that they would be faithful to the Crown of *Poland*, if their ancient Privileges were confirm'd to them, which the *Poles* did promise them, but did not perform; nay, did even treat some of them very ill. For among other oppressive Methods, they took from 'em some of their *Greek* Churches. Their General *Chmielinski* was also grossly affronted, for which he could obtain no Satisfaction. For the King having granted him a Privilege to build some Mills, a certain Gentleman, whose Name was *Jarinski*, burnt them, and withal ravish'd his Wife, and afterwards killed both her and her Son.

John Casimir.
1647.

§ 12. In the mean time *Vladislaus* died, to whom succeeded his Brother *John Casimir*. Then *Chmielinski* to revenge himself stirr'd up the *Cosacks* against the *Poles*, who by Burning, Plundering and Ravishing, did what Mischief they could to the *Polish* Nobility. And the Senators having desired the King to march out into the Field against them, they were answer'd by him, That they ought not to have burnt down their Mills. Where-

at the *Poles* being extremely dissatisfied, brought together an Army of 50000 Men, whom the *Cosacks* defeated, killing 10000 upon the Spot, and then taking the City of *Kiow*. To revenge this Affront, the *Poles* summoned the seventh Man throughout the whole Kingdom, and marched against the *Cosacks* without the consent of the King, but were again miserably beaten by them. But *Chmielinski* celebrating the Nuptials of his Son with the Daughter of the Prince of *Vallachia*, at *Kiow*, the *Poles* surpriz'd the *Cosacks* thereabouts, plundered the City, and took the *Grecian* Patriarch Prisoner. The *Cosacks* then sent to the King, to know whether this had been done by his Authority; and the King having answered, No, but that it had been done by the Nobility to take revenge of the *Cosacks*; they joined with the *Tatars* and fell into *Poland*. Against these the King went in Person into the Field, at the Head of the Nobility, and defeated them in a Battle. But the King having afterwards made an Agreement with them, the Nobility was greatly discontented with the King's Proceedings.

The Poles defeated by the Cosacks.

Whilst these Jealousies reigned the *Muscovites* fell into *Poland*, and having brought the *Cosacks* over to their Party, besieged *Smolensko*, which they took in the Year next following, and having ravaged *Lithuania*, they took *Wilna*, and some other Cities, where they committed great Barbarities.

The Muscovites join with the Cosacks. 1653.

In the Year 1655. another Storm threatned the *Poles*. For *Charles Gustavus*, King of *Sweden*, having with an Army of chosen Men enter'd that Kingdom, first conquer'd Great *Poland* and *Masovia*, and afterwards the Lesser *Poland*, with the capital City *Cracow*, from whence he marched into *Prussia* where almost all the Cities surrendered except *Dantzick*, in which were at first great many Citizens that favoured the *Swedes*, but by the persuasions of some Ministers were kept in obedience to *Poland*. The Resistance made by this one City, was the main Reason why all the Advantages got by the *Swedes* proved fruitless at last, and that they could not maintain themselves in *Prussia*, notwithstanding that not only the whole Militia of *Poland*, and that part of *Lithuania* which was not under the Subjection of the *Muscovites*, had submitted themselves to the *Swedish* Protection, but also, that King *John Casimir* himself had fled into *Silesia*. For the *Poles* having recollected them-

The King of Sweden invaded Poland.

The Battle of
Warsaw.

Ragotzi
Prince of
Transilvania
invades Po-
land.

1660.

themselves after the first Consternation was over, and being joined by the *Tartars*, fell upon such of the *Swedish* Forces as were dispersed up and down the Country. The *Lithuanians* also revolted and killed all the *Swedes* that were in Winter-Quarters with them. Add to this, that King *Charles Gustavus* had greatly weakened his Army, not only by the great March towards *Ferostavia*, but by the opportunity given to *Czerneski* the *Polish* General to fall often with his Light-Horse upon the Rear of the Army, and to do considerable Mischief. In the mean while the *Poles* had also retaken *Warsaw*, where they made the *Swedish* Governor, *Wittenberg*, and some other great Officers Prisoners, contrary to the Articles made at the Surrender of the Place. And tho' King *Charles Gustavus* having been joined before by the Elector of *Brandenburg's* Forces, routed the *Poles* and *Tartars* in a memorable Battle, which lasted three Days, and was fought near *Warsaw*, yet all the Princes of *Europe* began to look about them, and to consult about a Diversion to be made in *Sweden*. The *Muscovites* fell into *Livonia*, where they besieged *Riga*, but to no purpose. The *Hollanders* did give plainly to understand, that they were willing that *Prussia* should come under the Subjection of *Sweden*. And the *Danes* also began to be in motion. On the other hand, *Ragotzi* Prince of *Transilvania* enter'd *Poland* with an Army, to try whether perhaps he could obtain the Crown for himself. But the King of *Sweden* being obliged to march out of *Poland* against the *Danes*, *Ragotzi* made a bad Market of it; for before he could reach his own Country, he was totally routed, and obliged to make a shameful Accord with the *Poles*. Which misfortune however he might have avoided, if he, according to the advice of the King of *Sweden*, who promised to keep the *Poles* so long in play, till he was out of danger, would have taken his March directly over *Breslaw*, *Pinsk*, and so farther towards his own Frontiers. But *Ragotzi* would by all means take his way near *Cracow*. Then the *Poles* re-took *Cracow* and *Thorn*, and chased the *Swedes* out of *Curland*, who had before taken the Duke of that name Prisoner. The *Poles* also besieged *Riga* but were beaten from thence by the *Swedish* General *Helmfeld*. And tho' the *Poles* by the Peace made at *Oliva* recovered all *Prussia* again, yet were they obliged

to renounce all their Pretensions upon *Livonia*, and to leave the *Muscovites* in the Possession of *Smolensko*, *Severia* and *Kjow*. Neither could they appease the *Cossacks*, some of them having put themselves under the Protection of the *Muscovites*, some under the *Turks*, whereby they shewed the way to the *Turks* into *Poland*. Neither could the King put an end to the intestine Divisions and Jealousies, wherefore at last tired with these Troubles, *John Casimir* resigned the Crown, and living a retired Life in *France*, in the Abby of *St. Germain*, he there died a few Years after.

§. 13. There being now left none of the Royal Family in *Poland*, several Foreigners pretended to the Crown. But at last, a *Piastus*, whose name was *Michael Wiesznowski*, was declared King, chiefly by the Votes of the Lesser Nobility. His short Reign was full of intestine Commotions, and the *Turks* in the mean while did not cease to do considerable mischief in *Poland*; having in the Year 1672. taken *Caminieck* in *Podolia*, which Fortrefs having been formerly thought impregnable, serves them now for a Door, through which they may enter *Poland* at pleasure. A Peace was then concluded with the *Turks*, by vertue of which, the said Fortrefs remained in the Possession of the *Turks*, the *Poles* also having promised to pay to the *Turks* a yearly Tribute. The King died in the Year 1673. In whose stead in the Year next following, the Polish General, *John Sobieski*, was made King of *Poland*, he having in the Year before attack'd the *Turks* in their Camp with such success, that of 32000 Men scarce 1500 escaped alive. He renewed the War with the *Turks*, but concluded a Peace with them in the Year 1676. by vertue of which the *Turks* kept the Fortrefs of *Caminieck*, but remitted the yearly Tributes to the *Poles*.

Michael Wiesznowski.

John Sobieski.

§. 14. It is to be considered concerning the Polish Nation, that whosoever is not a Nobleman in *Poland*, is esteemed a Boor. For the Inhabitants of the Cities are very little regarded, and the Tradesmen are most Foreigners. But the Boors are esteemed and used no better than Slaves, being also very raw and barbarous, both in their Life and Conversation, wherefore when we talk of the *Poles*, thereby ought only to be understood the

The Genius of this Nation.

Y

Nobi.

Nobility. They are therefore commonly downright and honest, very seldom giving to the Art of Dissembling; they are of a very generous Spirit, and expect a great deal of Respect. And if you give them as much Respect as they pretend to, they are no less Courteous, and will willingly pay a Respect again to you; and their Words and Behaviour are full of Pomp and Ceremony. They are very Liberal, or rather profuse; and not given to be Parsimonious, tho' they should want the next Day. This Nation also is very fierce and Extravagant, much inclined to an uncontrolled Liberty, or rather Licentiousness and Perulancy. Wherefore Plots and Conspiracies against their Kings are frequent among them, whose Actions they capsize with a great deal of freedom being always jealous of the least Point of their Liberty. They do not want Courage, but they are more fit to Act with a sudden Heat than to endure long the Fatigues of War. And because the Nobles only apply themselves to the War, who never serve but on Horse-back, and the rest of the Inhabitants are of no great Spirit, their Infantry gathered out of the Natives is not worth much, wherefore they are obliged in their stead to make use of Foreigners lifted into their Service, or of the *Cossacks* who are courageous and active.

The Nature of
the Soil. &c.
Its Commodi-
ties.

§. 15. This Country is of a vast extent, and very Fertile in general; fit both for Tillage and Pasture, or breeding of Cattel. For *Holland* draws most of its Corn out of *Poland*, and the *Polish* Oxen are sent in great numbers into *Germany*. The *Polish* Wooll also is in good esteem abroad. *Poland* abounds in good Horses. *Lithuania* produces abundance of Honey, which is most consumed by the Inhabitants, who make Mead of it; the rest is exported; as likewise abundance of wax, Hemp, Flax, Leather, Pot-Ashes, Salt, Wood, and the like. But on the contrary, the Commodities which are imported here are Silk, Woollen-Stuffs and Cloaths, Tapestries, Sables, *Hungarian* and *Spanish* Wines, abundance of Spice, which they use in great quantity in their Diet. If the *Poles* were addicted in the least to good Husbandry, and would apply themselves a little to Manufacturies, the Commodities fit for Exportation here, would much surpass those which need be imported.

Poland is very Populous, and full of Towns and Villages. Some have computed that the King and the Nobility have in their Possession 90000 Cities and Villages, the Bishops and Canons 100550, the rest of the Clergy, Monks and Nuns 60950, which in all amounts to the Number of 250950 Towns and Villages: But I will not be answerable for this Account.

§. 16. The chief strength of this Kingdom consists in the Nobility. The *Poles* have formerly given out that they could raise 250000 Horses, some say 300000, out of the Nobility. This seems to be a little largely spoken, except you would reckon among them their Servants. This is certain that in no Kingdom of *Europe* there is so great a number of Nobles. They may also find a way to raise a proportionable Infantry out of the *Cosacks*. And if they will stretch a little their Purse, they are able enough to raise sufficient Sums for the maintaining of a great Army. But here is the mischief, that the King cannot Levy any extraordinary Taxes without the consent of the Nobility; and both the Clergy and the Nobility are very backward in paying of any Taxes, or at least grow quickly weary of them, except it be in case of the highest necessity. And this is the reason why the King of *Poland* cannot carry on a War long with vigour. Besides that when the Nobles are summoned to appear in Arms, they come slowly into the Field, and are not easily kept under Discipline. The *Polish* Armies have likewise this inconveniency in them, that where 10000 fighting Men are, at least five times the number of Servants and idle Fellows follow the Camp, which proves a Destruction to their own Country, and occasions scarcity of Provisions both for Men and Horse.

*The Strength
of the King-
dom.*

*Their Weak-
ness.*

§. 17. Concerning their Form of Government, it is to be observed that the *Poles* live under one Head, who bears the Title, and lives in the Splendour becoming a King; but if you consider his Power, which is circumscribed within very narrow Bounds he is in effect no more than the Prime or chief Regent in a Free Commonwealth. This King is always chosen by a Free Election, where every Noble Man there present has his Vote; and tho' the *Poles* have been always inclined

*The Form of
Government.*

to keep to the Royal Race, yet have they never been for declaring a Successor during the Life of the Present King, but have always expected the vacancy of the Throne. But, that, during this Vacancy all disorders may be prevented, Justice is then exercised with more severity than at other times: The Archbishop of *Gnesna* who is the Primate of *Poland*, being in the mean while the Regent, or as it were Interrex of the Kingdom. The *Poles* have had for a considerable time this Maxim, that they would rather choose a King out of a Foreign Princely Family than out of their own Nobility; as being of Opinion that thereby the equality among the Nobility may be better preserved: for a Foreigner is no more engaged to one than to another; whereas a Native always prefers his Kindred and Relations before the rest; and this Rule they have observed ever since the time of *Jagello*, who being a *Lithuanian*, united *Lithuania* with *Poland*. But they had not the same good Fortune with *Sigismund* King of *Sweden*, partly because the situation of these two Kingdoms is such, that both cannot be well govern'd by one King; partly because they were thereby engaged in a heavy War against *Sweden*, which else might easily have been avoided; but they have been always very careful not to take their Kings out of the House of *Austria*, fearing least they should be treated like the *Hungarians* and *Bohemians*. This Elective King has a great Revenue out of the Lands belonging to the Crown, and has the sole Power to dispose of all vacant Offices, Dignities and Benefices; but he cannot make new Laws, begin a War, impose new Taxes, or undertake any other matters of great moment without the Consent of the Estates. The Estates in *Poland* are composed of the Bishops and some Abbots, of the Palatines or Vayvods, which are Governours of the Provinces, of the Castellans or Governours of Castles, and of the chief Officers of the Kingdom: These compose the Senate, which consisted formerly of 150 Persons; besides these, there are the Deputies of the Nobility out of each District, who have almost the same Power which the Tribunes of the People had at *Rome*; since one single Person among them, by entering his Protest, may annul a Decree at the Diet; and these Deputies use their Tongues very freely at the Diet, both against the King and his Ministers; from whence

*The Revenues
of the King.*

*The Estates of
the Kingdom.*

whence it often happens that Matters are debated here with great Confusion ; especially since a certain time of six Weeks is prefixed by the Laws for the holding of the Diet which they rarely suffer to be Prorogued, and that not but for a few Days ; but they call this right of contradicting, the Soul of the *Polish* Liberty. The King is also obliged to bestow all the vacant Benefices upon the Nobility, and cannot reserve any for his own use, or bestow them upon his Children without consent of the Estates ; neither can he buy or take Possession of any Noblemens Lands. The King is not Master of the Judicial Courts ; but there is a certain High-Court of Justice, the Judges whereof are Nobles : first Instituted by King *Stephen Batori*. These Judges are changed every Twelve Months, and keep their Sessions Six Months in the Year at *Petricovia*, and Six Months again at *Lublin*, and from these no Appeal lies to the King, except that some Cases of the greatest Consequence are determined at the Diet ; but Cases belonging to the King's Exchequer, or to his Revenues, are determined by the King. The *Poles* are extremely fond of this Form of Government, as being very suitable to their natural fierce inclinations ; yet the same is very improper for any sudden and great undertaking, and contributes not a little to the weaknels of this vast Kingdom, especially when the Nobility is refractory and jealous of the King.

Of the Administration of Justice.

§. 18. The Neighbours of Poland are on one side the *Germans*, where there is an open Country upon the Frontiers ; and particularly Poland borders upon *Silesia*, and in one corner upon *Hungary*. 'Tis true, that the *German* Empire is much superior in Strength to Poland ; but the Interest of both these Kingdoms is such, as not to have any great occasion to differ with one another, except Poland should perhaps join with such Estates in *Germany*, as would upon an occasion oppose the setting up of an Absolute Sovereignty in the Empire ; and in such a case, the *Poles* would not want assistance either from the *German*, or Foreign Princes, that must concur in the same Interest. The House of *Austria* alone is not powerful enough to conquer Poland, or to maintain a Country which is of so vast an Extent, and very Populous, and lying all upon a level is not

Neighbours of Poland.

Germany.

The House of Austria in particular.

secu-

The Interest of
Poland and
Germany,
with reference
to the Turks.

secured by any fortified places. If no body else should side with *Poland*, the *Turks* themselves would not easily suffer that the House of *Austria* should acquire such an advantage, and the *Turks* are the fittest Instruments to prevent it. But the House of *Austria* has often endeavoured, tho' the wisest among the *Poles* have always opposed it, to unite the Kingdom of *Poland* to their Family by an Election; but the *Poles* are conscious of the danger which might accrue from this Union to their Liberty; and besides this, they are no great admirers of the *Germans*, whose Modesty and good Husbandry they commonly despise. But it is of great consequence to *Poland*, that the *Turks* may not become quite Masters of the *Upper Hungary*, and much more that they do not get footing in *Moravia*; since thereby they would open their way into the very Heart of *Poland*. And on the other hand, it is the common Interest both of the House of *Austria*, and of all *Germany*, that the *Turks* may not become Masters of *Poland* since thereby they would open their way into *Germany*. For the old Saying of *Philip Melancthon*, if the *Turks* come into *Germany* they will certainly come by the way of *Poland*, did not arise from a Prophetick Spirit, but has its good reason in Geography. And it seems to be the common Interest of *Poland*, and the House of *Austria*, to keep up a mutual good understanding, since they both cover one another's Frontiers and *Poland* draws a great advantage from its Oxen and Salt which are sent into *Germany*. Besides, if *Poland* should engage it self in good earnest against the House of *Austria*, it ought to be jealous of the *Muscovites* who may attack it behind, except *Muscovy* were otherwise employ'd before. *Poland*, on the other hand, may be troublesome to the House of *Austria*, when that House is engaged in Wars against *France*, *Sweden*, or the *Turks*. Wherefore for a considerable time the House of *Austria*, has endeavoured by Marriages to Ally *Poland* with their Family and to gain a considerable Party in the Senate. And *France* has followed the same methods to draw *Poland* from the Interest of the House of *Austria*; and the *Poles* having been careless by both Parties, have got no small advantage by this Rivalship. *Brandenburgh* also Borders on one side upon *Poland*, and tho' he alone cannot hurt it much, yet

Experi

Branden-
burgh.

Experience has taught us that in Conjunction with others, he has been able to create great troubles to the *Poles*; tho' on the other hand, it is to be feared, perhaps upon a good occasion offer'd to the *Poles*, they may attempt to unite all *Prussia* to their Kingdom, as the Elector of *Brandenburg* knew how to time it when he obtained the Sovereignty over it. As long as the Differences betwixt *Poland* and *Sweden* were on foot, *Denmark* by making a Division could be very serviceable to *Poland*; but since the Causes of these Differences are taken away, *Poland* need not make any particular Reflection upon *Denmark*. *Sweden* and *Poland* have all the Reason in the World to cultivate a mutual good Understanding, since they may be very serviceable to one another against the *Muscovites*. *Poland* borders upon *Muscovy* by a great Tract of Land, where the Frontiers are common to both: These two Kingdoms seem to be very near equal in Strength; and tho' the *Poles* are better Soldiers than the *Muscovites*, yet has the great Duke of *Muscovy* this advantage over them, that he is Absolute in his Dominions. And it is of great Consequence to either of them, which of these two is in the Possession of *Smolensko*, to recover which the *Poles* ought to employ all their Strength. For the rest, these two States being both obliged to have a watchful Eye over the *Turks*, can assist one another against them in case of necessity. The *Tartars* are the most pernicious Neighbours of *Poland*, for they are a Nation living by Depredations, who surprize their Neighbours and when they have loaded themselves with Spoils, return home again, where you cannot be revenged of them, they being so nimble, and having nothing worth taking from them. Against these the Country of *Modavia* used to be a Bulwark to *Poland*. For through that Country the *Tartars* have a direct Passage into the Provinces of *Poland*, which may be shut up against them by the help of that Prince. Wherefore the *Poles* do much lament the loss of this Dukedom; which having been formerly a Fief of that Crown, tho' that Duke pay'd also some Tribute to the *Turks*, was brought in the Year 1612. entirely under the Turkish Subjection. The *Cossacks* also used to be very serviceable against the *Tartars*, as living near the Isthmus of the *Taurick Chersonesus*, and there-

Denmark and Sweden,

Muscovy,

The Tartars,

Moldavia,

The Cossacks,

fore

fore were conveniently situated to cut off their Retreat in their return Home. But the *Poles* by their ill Treatment have so exasperated the *Cossacks*, that since, they have done as much mischief to them, as formerly they used to do good.

The Turks.

Lastly, The *Turk* is a dangerous Neighbour, whose Strength is much superiour to that of *Poland*, especially if the *Poles* are not assisted by the *Cossacks*, or by some Foreign State. For tho' the *Polish* Cavalry may be not inferior to the *Turks*, yet cannot I see which way they can bring into the Field such Forces as may be equal to the *Janisaries*. Tho' the Negligence and Domestick Divisions of the *Poles* have lately been the chief Inducements, which have drawn the *Turks* so deep into *Poland*. There is not any thing which would more conveniently secure the *Poles* against the *Turks*, than if the Princes of *Moldavia*, *Wallachia*, and *Transylvania*, did belong to *Poland*, they being able to hinder the Passage of the *Turks* into *Poland*. But, because the *Poles* have long ago lost this advantage, or rather neglected it, it is their business now, to take care that the *Turks* do not advance deeper into the Country. And to take away all Pretensions of a War from the *Turks*, it seems very necessary that the *Poles*, as much as in them lies, take care that the *Cossacks* do not in time of Peace commit Depredations upon the *Turkish* Subjects. For else the *Turks*, are not to be blamed, if endeavouring to root out these rapacious Birds they destroy their Nest, and make the *Ukrain* a vast Wilderness. When *Poland* is engaged in a War with the *Turks*, it may expect some Subsidies from the Pope. The House of *Austria* is able, by making a Diverſion to the *Turks*, to give relief to *Poland*; but this House hitherto has not been forward to attack the *Turks*, if these have not been the first Aggressors. The *Muscovites* also might contribute something this way, if there were any hopes of a true understanding betwixt these two Nations; but as the Case now stands, the *Poles* must chiefly rely upon their own Strength, and by the circumstances of their own Affairs be able to judge how far they ought to engage themselves against the *Turk*.

CHAP. XI.

Of MOSCOW.

§ 1. **T**HE first Origin of this Empire, and the Atchievements of their ancient Princes, are very Ancient uncertain and obscure, since what is to be State of Russia. found of this nature among an illiterate unciviliz'd People, is all trifling and very confused. So much is certain, that this wide extended Empire was formerly divided into a great many petty Lordships, which afterwards were united in one Body. We will only relate in a few words, that the *Russians* in the year 989. first embraced the Christian Religion, at which time their Prince *Woldomir*, married *Anne*, the Sister of the Grecian Emperor, *Basilus Porphyrogenitus*. In the year 1237. their Prince *George* was Slain by *Battus* the King of the *Tartars*; upon which the *Russians* being brought under the Subjection of the *Tartars*, their Princes were dependent on them. After a long time they at last freed themselves from this Slavery under their Prince *John*, Son of *John Basilus* the Blind, who began his Reign in the year 1450. Under his Reign *Russia* was first united into one considerable Body, he having subdued most of those petty Princes, which had divided *Russia* among them, especially the Dukes of *Tiver* and of Great *Novogrod*, in which City, 'tis said, he got a Booty of 300 Cart-loads of Gold and Silver. This Prince built *Ivanogrod*, a Castle near *Narva*.

§ 2. To him succeeded his Son *Basilus*, who, in 1509. took *Pleskow*, then a free City. From the *Poles* *Basilus*. he took *Smolensko*; but was soundly beaten by the *Casan Tartars*, who at the same time ransack'd the City of *Muscov*. His Successor was his Son *John Basilowitz*, a John Basilowitz. cruel Tyrant, who conquer'd the two Kingdoms of the *Tartars* of *Casan* and *Astracan*, and united them to *Muscov*. 1533. This Prince used the *Livonians* very barbarously, having killed one *Furstenburg*, the Master of the great Order of Knighthood there; which was the occasion that the City of *Revel*, and all *Esten*, surrendered themselves

to Sweden and the rest of *Livonia* to Poland. He was at first Victorious against the *Poles*; but afterwards *Stephen Batori* took from him *Plotzko*, and several other Places. He died in the Year 1584. and to him succeeded his Son *Theodore* *Juanowitz*: a very simple Prince; against whom the *Swedes* waged War about *Ingermanland*.

Boris Guidenow.

1605.

Theodore Borissowitz.

1606.
Basilius Zuski.

§. 3. This *Theodore* dying without Issue, his Brother-in-law, *Boris-Guidenow*, did by his clandestine and unwarrantable Intrigues obtain the Empire, but with very indifferent Success, especially after *Demetrius* the Impostor began to contend with him for it; during which Troubles he died. His Son *Theodore Borissowitz*, was thereupon proclaim'd Great Duke of *Muscovy*. But the greatest part of the *Muscovites* going over soon after to *Demetrius* the Impostor, he was taken Prisoner and strangled, after brooking the empty Title of Great Duke only for six Months. What became of the supposed *Demetrius*, and how *Basilius Zuski* took upon him the Imperial Dignity, we have related before. To this *Zuski*, *Charles XI.* King of *Sweden*, offer'd his Assistance against the second supposititious *Demetrius*, which he at first refused to accept of. But afterwards, when the other began to be too strong for him, he earnestly desired the same, promising to surrender to *Charles*, as an acknowledgment, *Kelkholm*. Pursuant to his Request, the King sent to his Assistance *Pontus de la Gardie* with some thousand Men, who were very serviceable to the *Muscovites*; But the *Muscovites* refusing upon several frivolous Evasions, to deliver up the Places stipulated by *Charles*, he took them by force, and by so doing, annex'd *Carelia*, and the rest of *Ingermanland* to the Kingdom of *Sweden*. How this *Basilius Zuski* was delivered up to the *Poles*; how the Impostor *Demetrius* was slain; and *Uladislaus*, Prince of *Poland*, made Duke of *Muscovy*, has been related before in the History of *Poland*.

Michael Fadorowitz.

1613.

1645.
Alexius Michaelowitz.

§. 4. At last *Michael Fadorowitz* Son of the Patriarch *Theodore Mikitowitz*, born of the Daughter of *John Basilowitz*, maintained himself in the Empire, who having concluded a Peace with *Sweden* and *Poland*, restor'd tranquillity to the *Muscovites*. He was succeeded by his Son *Alexius Michaelowitz*, who in the Year 1653, falling upon the *Poles*, took from them *Smelenzko* and *Kiow*, and com-

committed great depredations in *Lithuania*. Then invading *Livonia* he took *Dorpe*, *Kokenbusen*, and several other Places of less Note; but was oblig'd to raise the Siege of *Riga* with great Loss. And soon after a Peace ensued, by the Tenor of which he restored to *Sweden* all the Places he had taken. In the Year 1669. one *Stephen Ratzin*, a seditious Rebel, disturb'd the Repose of his Government, and made him very uneasy; for having master'd *Casan* and *Astracan*, he committed great Depredations all over *Muscovy*, till at last he was taken and brought to condign Punishment: Upon which all the Countries he had overrun return'd to their due Obedience. Soon after, many of the *Cossacks* having submitted themselves to the Protection of *Alexius*, he was thereby engag'd in a War with the *Turks*, wherein he got but little Advantage. He died in the Year 1675. leaving the Empire to his Son *Theodore Alexowitz* a young and sickly Prince, of whom we can say nothing as yet.

1661.

Theodore
Alexowitz.

§. 5. The Genius and Manners of the *Muscovites* afford us nothing that is very praise-worthy. For among them there is no such Politeness as among most other *European Nations*, Reading and Writing being the highest degree of Learning among them; and the Learning of their Priests themselves does not go farther than to be able to read a Chapter of the Bible, or to read a piece of a Sermon. They are also Jealous, Cruel, and Bloody-minded; insupportably proud in Prosperity, and dejected and cowardly in Adversity. Nevertheless, they have such an Opinion of their own Abilities and Merits, that you can scarce ever pay them sufficient Respect. They are very apt and cunning in the Trade of Usury, but are of a servile Temper, and must be kept under by Severity. At all sorts of Games and Sports they conclude with Blows and Fighting; so that Sticks and Whips are much us'd among them. They are of a strong Constitution, and able to undergo all sorts of Fatigue, even Famine and Thirst. In Field-Fights and Sieges they are worth nothing, because they are soon brought into Confusion, and are themselves of Opinion, that other Nations are their Masters in this Point. But they defend a Fortress to the utmost, not only in regard they are very fit to undergo Hardships and all sorts of Misery, but they endeavour to bring their Soldiers under good Discipline,

The Genius
of this Na-
tion.

for which purpose they make use of a great many *Scotch* and *German* Officers, who instruct them in all manner of Warlike Exercises. But they do not allow that the *Muscovites* should serve abroad and learn themselves the perfection of Military Arts and Exercises; for the Grand Duke is apprehensive, that if they should grow too knowing, they might be for making Innovations at Home.

The Nature
of the Coun-
try & om-
nities.

§. 6. The Territories of the present Grand Duke of *Muscovy* are of a very large Extent; but then a great many Parts are meer Wilderesses scarce Inhabited at all. The *Muscovites* have at Home great plenty of Corn, Cattle, all sorts of Game, Fish, Salt, Furrs, and all other Necessaries. They have a great many Commodities fit for Exportation, especially Furrs and their precious Sables, which are esteem'd at a high Rate among their Neighbours, Salt-Fish, Casiar, Hides, Tallow, Wax, Honey, Pot-ashes, Soap, Hemp, and the like. The Commodities which are imported to them, are Silk, Stuffs, Cloth of Gold, Cloth of Silver, Woollen Cloth, Tapestry Pearls and Precious Stones, Spices and Wines; but the latter not in any great Quantities. Tobacco is now a prohibited Commodity there. They have kept it for a constant Custom in their way of Trade; not to buy with ready Money, but to exchange Commodities for Commodities; and it is against the Laws of *Muscovy* to export any Coin. Their greatest Trade is at *Archangel*, the Navigation to which was first found out by the *English*, in the Year 1553. Before the Discovery of this way of Navigation, this Trade was carried on by the way of *Nerva* and *Revel*; but tho' this was the shorter way, yet did the Foreign Merchants not care to be so much in Subjection to the *Swedes* and *Danes*. There is also a considerable Trade carried on with the *Persians* upon the River *Volga* by the way of *Astracan*.

Form of Go-
vernment.

§. 7. The Form of Government here is an Absolute Monarchy; the Grand Duke, whom they call in their Native Language *Czar*, being not tied up to any Laws or Rules, unto whom his Subjects are obliged to pay Obedience without reserve, so that they are no more than Slaves. And indeed this Condition suits best with their natural Constitution. This servile and blind Obedience of the People, is a great addition to his Strength, since

Strength of
the Country.

he

he cannot only raise some hundred Thousands of Men at the first Command, but enjoys immense Riches and prodigious Revenues. These accrue to him, not only out of the Taxes and Incomes of so vast a Country, but likewise from the Monopoly of Sables, which is only in his Hands; nay, if I am not mistaken, he in like manner Farms out all publick Inns, Taverns and Ale-Houses, which amounts to a prodigious Revenue in this Country, where the People are much addicted to Drinking. He makes his Presents to Foreign Princes and Ambassadors in Sables; but receives in lieu of them Gold and Silver. Besides this, it is a common Custom with him, to set a new Stamp upon Dollars or Crown-Pieces, and to oblige his Subjects to take them for double the Value. *Muscovy* also enjoys this Advantage before other States, that it is not to be attack'd on the back-side, because its Territories are on the North-East side covered by a vast unnavigable Sea, and wide extended Desarts,

§. 8. *Muscovy* is bounded on the East by the *Persians*. ^{Neighbours of Muscovy, the Persians.} These two States cannot hurt one another much; the *Caspian* Sea, inaccessible Countries, and vast Wildernesses being their common Borders: Wherefore it is not worth their while to extend their Conquests. But they may be serviceable to one another by making a Diversion to the *Turks*. The *Tartars* are troublesome Neighbours to the *Muscovites*, who make no account of Faith or Alliances, but make a Trade of Robbing and Plundering; and against whom there is no Remedy, but to kill them as fast as they can; tho' indeed that is not so easily to be done, because they are very nimble, and their Habitations are not fix'd. Of these the *Crim Tartars* are most mischievous to *Muscovy*; and to hinder their IncurSIONS, the *Muscovites* are oblig'd to keep a considerable number of Horse upon the Frontiers; besides which, they may sometimes give them a Diversion, with the help of the *Donisque Cossacks*, and the *Nagage and Calmuck Tartars*. If the *Muscovites* could maintain themselves in *Kiow*, and part of the *Ukraine*, it would serve them at once to bridle these Robbers, and for a Bulwark against the *Turks*. For the *Turks* do not immediately border upon *Muscovy*, but by the Country of the *Crim-Tartars*, who being Vassals of the *Turks*, They make use of them like their hunt-

ing Dogs. Wherefore it is of great Consequence to *Muscovy*, that the *Turks* do not become Masters of the whole *Ukraine*, since therefore they would be enabled, with the help of the *Cossacks* and *Tartars*, to do great Mischief to *Muscovy*.

Poland.

Sweden.

The *Muscovites* ought to have a watchful Eye over the *Poles*, these being so situated, that they may do the greatest mischief to *Muscovy*, especially since the *Poles* are much better Soldiers than the *Muscovites* in the Field. But if the *Swedes* in conjunction with the *Poles*, should attack the *Muscovites*, they would put them very hard to it. The *Muscovites* ought not to make any great account upon an Alliance with *Denmark*, because they are far distant, and therefore cannot revenge themselves upon one another: Neither have the *Muscovites* hitherto appeared at any general Treaties among the Princes of *Europe*.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Spiritual Monarchy of Rome: Or of the Pope.

Politick Reflections upon the Pope-don.

§. I. THE Pope may be considered two different ways: First, As far as the Articles of his Communion, which differ from those of other Christians are agreeable or disagreeable with the Holy Scriptures, and consequently useful or prejudicial to Salvation, which Consideration we leave to Divines. Secondly. As far as the Pope is not only possess'd of a considerable Principality in *Italy*, but also pretends to be Sovereign and Supreme Head of Christendom, at least in Spiritual Matters, and in effect, exercises the said Power in those States of *Europe* which profess themselves of the same Communion with him.

This second Consideration belongs to the Politicians; for this Spiritual Sovereignty introduces great Alterations, and interferes with the Civil Supreme Power; nay, it cramps and maims it. And Religion is so interwoven with Civil Interest, that it belongs to the perfection of a consummate Politician, to be well instructed whence this Spiritual Monarchy had its Original, and by what means

means it hath so mightily increased and is still preserv'd. A just view of this Matter will at the same time let us into the Nature of the chiefest Controversies now in vogue among Christians in the Western Parts of the World, how far they are owing either to the various Interpretations of the Holy Scripture, or to Worldly Interest; so that from thence a Wise Man may easily judge, whether at any time these Controversies are likely to be composed or not.

§. 2. Now to look back to the first beginning of Things, we find, that before the Nativity of our Saviour, the Inhabitants of the whole Universe except the Jews, lived in ignorance as to Spiritual Affairs. For what was commonly taught concerning the Gods, was for the most part involv'd in Fables and most extravagant Absurdities. 'Tis true, some of the Learned among them have pretended to give some rational Account concerning the Nature of the Gods and the State of the Soul; but all this in so imperfect and dubious a Manner, that they themselves remained very uncertain in the Matter. They agreed almost all of them in this Point, that Mankind ought to apply itself to the practice of Virtue; but they did not propose any other Fruits, besides the Honour and Benefits which from thence accrues to Civil Society. For what the Poets gave out concerning the rewards of Virtue and punishments of Vice after Death, was by those who pretended to be the Wisest among them, look'd upon as Fables, invented to terrify and keep in awe the common People. The rest of the People liv'd at random; and what the Heathens call'd Religion, did not contain any Doctrin or certain Articles concerning the knowledge of Divine Matters. But the greatest part of their Religious Worship consisted in Sacrifices and Ceremonies, which tended more to Sports and Voluptuousness, than to the Contemplation of Divine Things. From whence 'tis evident, that the Heathen Religion did neither give Sanctity in this Life, nor afford any Hopes of Comfort at the time of Death.

§. 3. At that time the Jews were the only Nation to whom God had revealed the true Religion, which could lead Mankind in the way of Salvation. Nevertheless, there

there was a vast difference betwixt that and the Christian Religion, not only in regard the *Jewish* Religion represented the Saviour of the World and the Fountain of Salvation in Types and Promises; whereas the Christian Religion comprehends the Reality and Accomplishment of the same; but also because the *Jewish* Religion was clothed with a great many, and those very burthenfome Ceremonies: And some of these being accommodated to the natural Inclination of that Nation, proved an Obstacle to the general reception of that Religion by all Nations: This Ceremonial Part being like a Wall, whereby the *Jews* were separated from other Nations. 'Tis true, all other Nations were not excluded from receiving Salvation through the Belief in the Saviour of the World who was to come. There were also some among the *Jews*, who were very careful, and applied themselves to the Conversion of such as they kept Correspondence with. But it was not decreed by God Almighty to send all over the Earth at that time his Delegates or Apostles, instructed with peculiar Gifts to call all Nations to unite themselves with the *Jewish* Church: And what was done by some private Persons in the converting of Infidels, was of no great consequence in comparison of the whole World. Besides, the *Jewish* Nation being at that time the Select People of God, adorned with great Prerogatives, and having the possession of the only Temple of God, was grown so proud, that the *Jews* despised all other Nations besides themselves. They being also oblig'd by the Institution of their Ceremonies, not to converse too familiarly upon several accounts with other Nations; this occasioned a mutual Hatred betwixt the *Jews* and them, which was a main Obstacle to the propagation of the *Jewish* Religion. Neither could other Nations easily digest this, that as often as they were to attend the solemn and publick divine Service, they were first to travel to *Jerusalem*, as if it were not in their power to build a Temple equal to the other nearer home. Add to all this, that such as received the *Jewish* Religion, were esteemed among them one degree below the Natives; which was the reason why very few could resolve, for the *Jewish* Religion's sake, to be despised among them as *Foreigners*.

§. 4. The Christian Religion is much clearer, and imbellish'd with greater Prerogatives than the *Jewish*; ^{The Christian Religion is proper for all the World} it is also freed from those Circumstances which were particular to the *Jewish* Religion, and endow'd with all Qualifications requisite for an universal Religion; so that every one is oblig'd to receive and embrace it. For here is no particular Place appointed by God Almighty for performing in public the Divine Service, nor can any Place claim a Prerogative before another; so that no Nation henceforward has any occasion to make exception about the remoteness of the Temple; but in all Places you may lift up Holy Hands unto him, no Temple in the World having any particular Promise appertaining to it that God will sooner hear your Prayers in that than in another. No Nation has, according to the Christian Religion, a Precedency before another, whereby one may claim a Prerogative above the other. Here is no *Jew*, no *Greek*, no Bond nor Freeman, but they are all one in Jesus Christ. Here is no Particular Family or Tribe appointed by God for the Publick Administration of Divine Service, as it was among the *Jews*: No one is excluded here, provided he be endowed with the necessary Qualifications. There is no Article in the Christian Religion, which forbids us to cultivate Familiarity with others, and mutually to perform the Offices enjoyn'd by the Law of Nature.

It is, purely and by its self considered, quite remote from all worldly Ends and Interests; Her Doctrin neither changes nor opposes Civil Society or Laws, as far as they are consonant to the Law of Nature, but it rather confirms the same. ^{Not contrary to Civil Government.} There is nothing to be found in the Christian Religion, that's destructive to the ends of Civil Society, or hinders us from living honestly, quietly and securely under the protection of Civil Magistrates, or from administering all Offices, and performing such Duties without offending the Rules of Christianity, as are requisite for the maintaining a State established according to the Law of Nature. The Christian Religion rather promotes all these things, expressly commanding us strictly to observe every Commandment of the Law of Nature, and especially those upon which no Temporal Sanction could be conveniently made by the Civil Constitutions; and to perform our Duty with all

all Faithfulness and Zeal as far as the same is consonant with Honesty and the Law of Nature.

No other Religion or Philosophy comparable to it.

Upon this Score no Philosophical Sect or Religion whatsoever can be equal to the Christian, as 'twill easily appear from a just Comparison betwixt this and all the others. For which reason, not only every one is oblig'd, as he hopes to answer for his Soul before God, to receive the Christian Religion; but even all Sovereigns and Magistrates ought, for the above-mention'd Reasons, and out of a Duty belonging to their Office, to introduce and maintain it. It is objected, that the Effects of the Christian Religion are not so visible, and that the Life and Conversation of a great many Christians is not different from that of the Heathens and *Turks*. But it is to be observed, that this Fault is not to be imputed to the Christian Doctrin, but to the Inclinations of such as profess the Name of Christians, but will not in earnest apply themselves to alter their evil Inclinations, and to live according to the wholesome Precepts of this Religion.

Concerning the outward Government of Religion.

§. 5. As what we have hitherto said, can scarce be denied by any Man of Sense, so there arises now a Question, *viz.* Whether, according to the Doctrin of the Christian Religion it is absolutely requisite, that the outward Direction or Government of the same be committed to another, besides him who has the supreme Civil Power in a State? Or, Whether, according to the Christian Doctrin, it be necessary that the outward Government of it be lodg'd with the whole Body of the Clergy, or with one of the Clergy in particular, independent of the Supreme Magistrate? Or, Whether there ought to be but one Sovereign Administrator of the Christian Religion, on whom all other Christian States ought to depend in this Point? Or, Whether every State ought to be govern'd according to its own Constitutions and Interest, or, whether all other States are oblig'd to be Slaves to one, and to promote the Interest of that one, to the Detriment and Ruin of their own?

What is meant by the outward Government of Religion

By the outward Direction of Government of the Christian Religion, we understand the Power of constituting certain Persons for the exercising of the publick Divine Service, and the supreme Jurisdiction over their Persons; the supreme Administration and Direction of such Possessions

ons as are dedicated to Religious Services ; the Power of making and executing Laws for the outward Safety of Religion, and the determining of such Differences as may arise among the Clergy. We make a great difference betwixt the outward Direction of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of the Church, which consists in Teaching, Preaching, and Administ'ring the Sacraments, all which, doubtless belong only unto the Clergy. This Question is withal to be understood of a Church already planted and establish'd, not of a Church that is to be planted and establish'd. For since the Christian Religion w'd its Original to Divine Revelation, no human Power could pretend to have any Direction in the same, before this Doctrin was throughly propos'd and taught by such as had an Immediate Authority for so doing from God Almighty. For when our Saviour after his Resurrection did send his Disciples as Delegates and Apostles throughout the whole World, to publish and introduce the Christian Religion, they receiv'd their Commission for Preaching every where, not from the supreme Civil Magistrates, but from God himself : Wherefore Kings, as well as the common People, were oblig'd to acknowledge them as immediate Messengers of God, and obediently to submit themselves to their Doctrin ; and it would be next to an Absurdity if any one should pretend to a Direction in such Matters as he was not intrusted in before. From whence arises this Consequence, that what has been said is to be understood of such Sovereigns or supreme Magistrates as profess the true Christian Religion, but not of those who are Infidels or erroneous in the chief Articles of the Christian Faith. For to commit the Direction of Religion to the latter, would be to make the Wolf a Shepherd.

§. 6. This Question may be consider'd three several ways ; First, Whether this Necessity arises from the Nature of Religion in general, or any Religion whatsoever ? Or, Secondly, Whether it arises from the Genius of the Christian Religion in particular ? Or, Thirdly, Whether the same is enjoyn'd us by Divine Institution or the particular Command of God ? That it proceeds from the natural Constitution of Religion in general, I am no ways able to find out. For reason does not tell me, that if I intend to serve God, I must of necessity make

The Consideration of this Question according to the nature of Religion in general.

make a division in the State, and thereby introduce two different Powers independent of one another. The dividing of the supreme Power, or setting up such double-headed Sovereignty in a State, administers continual Fuel, which at last breaks out into Jealousies, Divisions, and intestine Commotions. On the other hand it is no ways contrary to Reason to serve God, and the same time leave the supreme Direction of the outward Matters belonging to Divine Service, to such as have the supreme Power in the State; if so be, we do suppose those who have the supreme Power in their Hand will not impose any thing upon their Subjects which is False or Erroneous. Indeed, in the natural State, every one is bound by the Law of Nature to worship God; so it is at the same time in his Power to perform the outward Ceremonies in such a manner as he believes they are most pleasing to God. But after the Institution of Civil Societies, that same Power is thereby devolved to those who have the supreme Administration of Affairs in a Civil Society. For the most ancient Fathers, who did not live under any regulated Government, exercised this Power in their Families, which used to be transferred to the Eldest Son, as *hereditas eximia*, if the Brothers after the Father's Death resolved to live together in one Community. But when afterwards Civil Societies were instituted, the very same Power was transferred to the Heads of these Societies, and that out of a weighty Consideration: For if every one had been left to his free Choice in this Point, the various and different Ceremonies in the Divine Service must needs have introduced Confusion, Divisions, and intestine Commotions. Although among the Jews the publick Ministry was hereditary to one particular Family, yet the Inspection and supreme Direction was reserved to those who had the supreme Civil Power in their Hands: As the same was practised among most other Nations.

According
to the Na-
ture of the
Christian
Religion in
particular.

§. 7. Neither can any Reason be given why the Christian Religion is particularly so qualified, as to imply necessity, that the abovemention'd Direction should be committed to any other than the supreme Magistrate, tho' it contains something more than is taught us by the Light of Nature; since we suppose that by virtue of the directive Power, they ought not and will not impose

any thing upon us contrary to the Word of God, nor be a hindrance to the Priests in performing the Ministry according to the Ordinances of God in the Holy Scriptures. Neither can I find out any Reason, why the supreme Magistrates should want means duly to qualify themselves for this Administration or Direction. At least, they may let this Direction be exercised under their Authority by such as have acquired sufficiently Abilities for the same : In like manner as Sovereigns exercise their Power by others in Civil Affairs. No Man ever offer'd to deny Sovereigns the Power of making Laws ; tho' at the same time it is certain, that a Doctor or professor of the Law, ought to be better instructed in them than is required of a King. For both in these and other Matters, Sovereigns ought to act with the Advice of such as have applied themselves thoroughly to such Affairs. And 'tis so far from being true, that the Male-Administration of this Power can intail any Advantage to a good and wise King ; that on the other hand, a due and faithful Discharge of this Office will, besides the Satisfaction of Duty and Conscience, be of great Service to his Government. For the more zealous and earnest he is in maintaining the Christian Religion, the more obedient and better temper'd his Subjects are likely to be, and he may the better hope for the Blessing of God Almighty. Neither can any thing be alledged, why God Almighty should not afford his Assistance to a Christian and Orthodox Sovereign, as well as to any other Man, in order to the right direction of sacred Things. In fine, since the Christian Religion does not in any other way derogate from the Civil Ordinances and Laws, or from the Power of Civil Magistrates, as far as they are founded upon the Law of Nature ; so it is not to be supposed that it disagrees in this one Point, except a positive Command of God can be alledged for the proof of this Assertion. Now, whether there be such a Command in the Holy Scriptures, which expressly forbids Sovereigns to intermeddle with this Direction, and allows the same to others in the highest degree of Sovereignty without any Dependency at all, we leave those to inquire who maintain, that there is such a Command. In the mean while we will inquire into the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of an Ecclesiastical Sovereignty of this Nature, that has fix'd itself in the Western Church.

*First propo-
sition of the
Christian
Religion.*

§. 8. The Apostles having after the Ascension of our Saviour, according to the Instructions received from his own Mouth, begun to spread the Doctrine of the Christian Religion in far distant Countries, met with great Approbation in short time, both among the Jews and other Nations; but more especially among the Common People, who having hitherto lived in gross Ignorance and in miserable Estate, very joyfully received this Doctrine which enlightned and comforted them in the Miseries of this Life. Besides, the Apostles themselves, who were of mean Extraction, and of no great Authority, used to converse most among this sort of People, as having the most easie access to them as their Equals. But Men of Quality and Learning, did scarce at first think it worth their while to apply themselves diligently to search into the bottom of this Religion, and very few of them would profess it.

*The Methods
of God in
Establishing
the Christian
Religion.*

If we may enquire into the Reasons why it was the Pleasure of the wise God to choose this way of Planting the Christian Religion, it seems very probable, that God was pleased not to introduce the Christian Religion by the Power and Authority of Civil Magistrates, nor by the Assistance of Learned Men, that it might not be deemed hereafter a State Trick, or a Philosophical Speculation; but that whenever a due Comparison should be made betwixt the slender beginnings and prodigious increase of this Religion, the World might from thence conclude, That the whole was something above human Reach. In regard the Learned had proved unsuccessful with their Subtilties in their Discoveries concerning Divine Matters; and Socrates and some others, who were sensible of the Vanity of the commonly received Superstitions, and had condemn'd them as such, had not been able to abolish those, and in lieu thereof, to introduce a better Religion; God Almighty was willing to convince the World of the Vanity of Worldly Wisdom, and to shew how easie it was for him to effect this great Work by the means even of poor Fishermen. Besides, the Doctrine of the Apostles seem'd to be full of Absurdity to the Philosophers and Politicians, the same being founded upon, and begun with Jesus who was Crucified. For it appeared very strange to them that the Apostles should acknowledge him for the Son of God and their Saviour.

who was of a hated and despised Nation; who having lived without any great Splendour, and performed no great Heroick Actions, had not so much as made himself Famous throughout the World by long Study or Preaching, but had in his younger Years suffered a most infamous Death. And this is the Reason why the Jesuits, when they teach the Christian Religion among the refined *Chinese*, do not begin with the Doctrin of the Passion of Christ, but argue first with them from the Principles of Natural Religion and so come at last to this Article of the Christian Faith. But whether these Fathers by this Method are likely to be more successful than the Apostles, I will not here determine. It may ^{Why the} be alledged, that God was pleased to deliver the ^{Meaneſt first} common People among the Heathens, before great Men, out of their Misery and Darkneſs; because the first were seduced by the latter, and by them upheld in their Superstition; for the great Men, tho' sensible of the Vanity of the Pagan Religion, yet did not do their utmost Endeavours to search after a better. Wherefore God Almighty by first drawing away the common People from Paganism, did undermine the whole Structure, that so it might fall of itself; since the Simplicity and Credulity of the common People were the Foundation-Stones of the Pagan Religion.

§. 9. The Christian Doctrin being thus first propagated among the common People, it was grievously oppressed and Persecuted by the *Roman* Emperors. One of the main occasions of these Persecutions was their Ignorance of the true Nature and Precepts of this new Religion, and of the main end of it; and the Alarm they took from seeing the number of the Christians daily encrease, who all despised the Pagan Religion. The Emperors thought it below their high Station to make a due enquiry into the Foundation of this Doctrin, and there were few among the first Christians that were fitly qualified to represent their Doctrin in a polite and specious Dress to the People of Quality: So the Emperors were easily led away by the false Suggestions of the Enemies of the Christians, who insinuated to them, that ^{The Calumnies against the Primitive Christians.} the Christians in their nocturnal Assemblies, practised all sorts of Debauchery and Lewdness, much after the same manner as formerly used to be practised at the Festivals

of

of Bacchus; or else that they were then Plotting against the State.

*The Politick
Reasons of
the Romans
against it.*

There were withal not a few among the *Romans*, who being averse to any Innovation whatsoever, were of Opinion, that since the *Roman* Empire had stood in a flourishing Condition several Ages past under the ancient Religion, the same ought not to be abrogated; above all they thought it no ways becoming the common People to pretend to an Innovation, and to more Wisdom than their Sovereigns. Add to this, that the Christians having among themselves a certain form of Ecclesiastical Government, this rendred them suspected to the *Romans* who look'd upon them as such as were for setting up a Faction against the State, and erecting a new Society in it, with intent to divide the Empire, and at last make themselves Masters of it. Some there were, who perceiving, that the more the numbers of the Christian encreased, the less frequented were the Temples of the Heathens, and that the *Roman* Empire began to decline and received great shocks. Upon this Observation, I say, they perswaded themselves that these Misfortunes befel them, because those Gods through whose Assistance the *Roman* Empire arrived to the Pinnacle of its Grandeur, were now despised among them; and accordingly persecuted the Christians as an Atheistical Generation, endeavouring to over-turn the very Foundations of Religion. And so farasmuch as the Christians refused to adore the Idols, notwithstanding the Emperor's Commands, and suffered the most prodigious Tortures and Death with Constancy and even Joy; they were treated like a perverse and obstinate sort of People by the *Romans*, who encreased their Cruelties to maintain their Authority against them. But no sufficient Reasons can be alledged for the justification of these Persecutions against the Christians, which ought to be considered no otherwise than unlawful Tyrannies, and pernicious Abuses of the Supreme Civil Power. For their Subjects had received this Religion according to the express Command of God, which could nor ought not to be opposed by the Civil Power; the Magistrates as well as the Subjects being obliged to receive it, except they would grossly sin against God Almighty. Neither could their Ignorance serve them for any excuse, since this being a new Doctrin, it was their Duty to take due Information

on concerning the same, before they had sent the Innocent Christians to Execution, only because they refused to obey the Commands of their Sovereigns, which ought not to oblige them to Obedience in this Point. For no body ought to give Sentence of Death against any one before he is duly informed concerning the nature of the Crime he is accused of.

§. 10. Forasmuch as the Sovereigns did at first not concern themselves for the welfare of the Christian Religion, the Christians did thereupon without their Assistance, constitute a Ministry and any outward Church-Government among themselves, which they maintain'd to the utmost. For this is common to all Societies instituted without the consent of the Supreme Magistrate, that the Members thereof are forced to agree among themselves, which way to order their Affairs best, and to constitute certain Rules and Governours for the management of the Community. Indeed, according to the Rules of Policy, founded upon the Law of Nature, the outward Government of Religion belongs to the Sovereigns. But because the Magistrates would not perform their Duty at that time, the Christians were obliged to constitute Ministers of their own accord, who received their maintenance from the Charity of good Christians. And if any Errors did arise, or other Matters happen'd of such consequence, that the same could not be decided by one Assembly, several of these Assemblies used to consult among themselves concerning the Matter in question, or leave the Determination to an Assembly of such Ministers as were next at hand. Tho' it is certainly else not to be allowed in a State, that private Persons should constitute a Society among themselves, especially one consisting of a considerable number; yet the Assemblies and Synods of the ancient Christians are not therefore to be deemed unlawful Meetings; since their only aim was the exercise of their Religion, which being commanded them by God, ought not to have been opposed by any Human Power. Neither is it reasonable, that because the Magistrates are careless both of their Duty and their own Salvation, the best who had knowledge of the true Religion, should therefore lose the benefit of their Salvation; against which no Civil Power ought to extend its Jurisdiction. And, as it is allowable for every body to defend himself

*The first
Church Government.*

with his own Strength and Weapons, if Magistrates either can't or will not protect him: So if a Sovereign will not do his Office, as to the preservation of my Soul, I have as much more right to take care of it without him, as the Soul is dearer to me than the Body; and as by the exercise of the True Religion my Fellow Subjects are less endangered, than by a violent Defence of my own Person; for no body by becoming a Subject in a Civil Society, does thereby renounce the Privilege of taking care for his Soul and Body. Otherwise no doubt is to be made, that if it had been the Will of God to introduce the Christian Religion by the Conversion of the Emperors and Kings, these would with their Commands have assisted the Apostles in their Office, thrown down the Temples of the Idols, abolish'd the Pagan Idolatry; and would according to the instruction of the Apostles, have constituted the outward Church-Government, and maintain'd it afterwards. For it is evident enough, that such has been the manner of proceeding as to this Point, in other Countries, where the Christian Religion was first introduc'd into the State, by the Authority of their Sovereigns.

What Persuasions arise thence.

§. 11. However, the first Christians being oblig'd when the Magistrates failed in their Duty, to regulate and constitute a Church-Government among themselves this occasioned the rise of several Errors, which are of no small Consequence. For some have from thence endeavour'd to make this Inference, that the People, as they stand in opposition to Sovereignty, have an original and inherent Right to Elect Church Ministers. True, a Minister ought not to be obtruded upon an Assembly against their Will, especially if they have a lawful exception against him, because he would edify but little in his Station: Nevertheless it is not from hence to be concluded, that, because some Assemblies have been oblig'd to provide themselves with Ministers when the Magistrates neglected their Duty, therefore the same Right is ever since originally in the People. For without this supposition, an Assembly has as little Right to call and constitute a Church Minister, as to dispose of public Offices and Employments in the State. And if in some Places the common People, or some others, have such Right, it is enjoy'd either by connivance, or a concession from the Supreme Magistrate, whom we suppose to be

a Christian and Orthodox. Some also have been endeavouring to draw from thence this Conclusion, *viz.* That the outward Church-Government is separate and distinct from the Supreme Civil Power, and that it ought to be administered either by the whole Clergy, or else to depend absolutely on one single Person of the Clergy; so that according to this Supposition, there must be in each Christian State two distinct Bodies independent of one another, one of which must be called the Ecclesiastick *Ecclesia* the other the Politick State, (*Civitas*) and each of them must be Sovereign in its Government. But tho' this has been made use of sometimes, when Magistrates were quite negligent of their Duty, it ought not to be made a Preident, when Magistrates are ready duly to execute their Office. Neither does it follow, that the same Power that was Lodg'd in the Apostles at the time when the Church was first to be Established, is now devolved to the Church Ministers in an establish'd Church, who have not an immediate Vocation from God, but are ordain'd by the Hands of others. For the Office of the Apostles was particular, and very different from the Church Ministry, as it is exercised now-a-days, in like manner as the outward Church-Government is very different from the Ministerial Office: And as every lawful Church Minister is not immediately an Apostle, so the King does not become a Priest by the exercise of the Government. 'Tis true, tho' the Christian Religion owes its Original to God, and is above Human Reason, but still the Supreme Magistrate may be capable of having the outward direction over it, with the assistance of such Persons as are best vers'd in such Affairs. And from what has been said, this conclusion may be made, *viz.* That the practice of the Primitive Church as to the Point of the outward Church Government, is not to be made a perpetual and universal Rule of the Church Government in a State, which is under the Jurisdiction of a Christian and Orthodox Magistrate. For that practice was accommodated to the Circumstances of their Affairs then: But, where both the whole People and the Sovereign have received the Christian Religion, the Case is quite different, and implies not any necessity that the State should thereby become a Body with two Heads:

Constantine could not quite alter the former State of the Church.

§. 12. After Constantine the Great had embraced the Christian Faith, the Church began to get another Face, the Sovereign being then fitly qualified to take upon him the outward Church Government. Nevertheless this outward Church Government could not be so regularly ordered, as if from the first beginning the Sovereigns had received the Christian Religion; For, there were a great many Remnants left of the former Provincial Church Government, which afterwards occasioned great Abuses in the Western and Latin Church. For, it was scarce possible for these Emperors, who passed then but for Novices in the Christian Religion, to make use at first of their Power in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bridle the Authority of the Bishops and Clergy, that were backward to part with it. They were rather obliged to keep faith with them, and to make use of their Assistance to establish themselves in the Throne, since most of their Subjects being then become Christians, paid a profound Veneration to their Priests. Add to this, that the first Christian Emperors made use of several Ministers and Officers in their Courts, who were as yet Pagans: Wherefore it seem'd not just that Matters concerning the outward Church Government, should be determined by a Council, whereof some Members were Heathens.

Of making Bishops.

This was the Reason why the Vocation of Bishops and other Ecclesiasticks, was performed for the most part according to the Customs introduced before. And not only such Controversies as arose concerning certain Articles of Faith, but also such as had a relation to the outward Order and Government of the Church, and all other differences of moment among the Clergy, were brought before the Councils, or the Assemblies of the Clergy, where they claim'd the sole Right of Presiding and Voting; Tho' it is certain, that not only the right of calling them together belongs to the Sovereigns who for a considerable time have exercised their Power

Of presiding in Councils.

but likewise the Direction and Presidency of such Assemblies, whatever Matter is to be debated there, does at least belong to the Prince, if their Decrees shall pass afterwards for, and have the Power of the Law, or a definitive Sentence in the State. Indeed the supreme Magistrates can't pretend, no more than the Clergy, to a right of introducing new Articles of Faith, or of ex-

plain-

plaining the Scripture according to their own pleasure: Nevertheless, the whole Duty of a Christian being contained in the Holy Scriptures, which God has commanded, to be published for the benefit of Mankind, and not to be committed like Sybilline Oracles, to the custody of certain Priests; and since others, as well as the Clergy, have the opportunity to comprehend the Sense of the Holy Scripture, it seems not at all contrary to Reason, that the Civil Magistrates should have at least the supreme Direction of those Assemblies, where Matters concerning the different Interpretations of the Scriptures are to be debated. From whence also this Benefit will accrue to the Publick, that thereby the extravagant Heats and immoderate Passions, which are commonly obvious in these Disputes will be Moderated, Matters will be debated with Prudence, and not stretched too high, out of a fondness of contradicting the Slanders and Calumnies thrown upon Men by malicious Wrestling and Misinterpretation of their Words will be prevented, and the indilcreet use of Excommunication will be banish'd. In short, forasmuch as the first Christian Emperors did either neglect this their Right, or had no opportunity of exercising it, this occasioned great confusion in some Councils: And upon the same Head the People took an opportunity, after he had set himself above the Western Bishops and Councils themselves, to assume an Authority to decide Controversies even concerning Articles of Faith, to introduce such Canons or Ecclesiastical Laws in the Church, as he thought most proper for his Interest and State, and by pretending to the highest Jurisdiction, to exempt the Church from the Jurisdiction of the Civil Magistrates: For when once this Opinion was established, that all these Matters did belong of Right to the Clergy only, without having any respect to the Civil Power, the Pope laid claim to 'em by virtue of the same Right by which he had set himself above the Clergy and the whole Church.

*Abuses in
in the
Councils.*

§. 13. Besides, it was the Custom among the Ancient of the Episcopians, that pursuant to the Admonition of St. Paul, *scilicet* they very seldom pleaded their Causes before the Pagan Judges: But in case of Differences among themselves, they used to refer the same to the decision of a Bishop, that by their Contests they might not give any occasion of Scandal to the Heathens, since it might seem unbe-

*Concern-
ing Mar-
riages.*

coming, That those who made profession of despising worldly Riches, should quarrel about 'em among themselves. This Custom, as it was very useful and praiseworthy at that time; so, because it was not Abrogated, but rather confirmed afterwards by the Christian Emperors, tho' the Courts of Justice were then Governed by Christian Judges. The Bishops afterwards pretended to a formal Jurisdiction, which did not only derogate from the Authority of Temporal Judges, but diverted the Bishops from performing such Duties as properly belonged to their Office. There was likewise another Custom among the first Christians, that if a scruple arose concerning nearness of Blood in Marriages, they used to take the Opinion of the Priests in the Case; and if any Difference arose betwixt Married People, they were generally refer'd to the Arbitration of the Priests; who at the time also when the Nuptials were Celebrated, used to give them their Benediction, and Pray with them. This beginning, which in itself consider'd, was truly laudable, furnish'd an occasion of great Abuses afterwards, the Pope having from hence rais'd a pretext to subject all Matrimonial Affairs, Divorces, Nullities of Marriages, Successions, Inheritances, and the like, of the greatest Consequence, under his Jurisdiction; and to render his Pretensions the more plausible, made Marriage a Sacrament.

*Concern-
ing Excom-
municati-
on.*

Further: The first Christians were very desirous to recommend their Religion to the Heathens by a Holy and innocent Life, especially since some sort of Vices were not punishable according to the Pagan Laws. For this Reason, in the Primitive Church, if any one had given a publick Scandal by his Vicious Life, a certain Church Penance was laid upon him, which at the utmost did amount to this, that he was excluded from the Communion of the Christians. Which Custom, as it is not unreasonable, so it may be of good use in a Christian State, provided the Civil Magistrate have the Supreme Direction, and take care that such a Censure be not abused out of Obstinacy or private Ends and Passion. Especially since these Censures have had such an influence upon Civil Societies, that in the Eighth Age no body would Converse with any one that was Excommunicated. This Power ought not to be left to the absolute Disposal of any one, except the Sovereign, unless you will divide the Sovereignty. But in what manner the
Popes

Popes have afterwards abused this Censure, and extended it even to the Excommunication of Emperors, Kings, and whole Common Wealths, and by excluding them from joyning in the Divine Service, absolving the Subjects from their Allegiance, and bestowing their Kingdoms upon others, have forced them to a compliance against their own Interest, is sufficiently known out of History. Yet in the Eastern Empire these Abuses did not grow up to the same height; for the Emperors at *Constantinople* did at least so far maintain their Authority against the Clergy, that they durst not pretend to domineer over them, Besides that, the Eastern Bishops had not the opportunity of Lording it one above the other; for that the Bishop of *Constantinople* had no other Prerogative allow'd him, but precedency of Rank above the others without his Diocesis, but not any Jurisdiction.

§. 14. Indeed, in the Western Parts the Church took afterwards quite another Face, when the Bishop of *Rome* projected a peculiar sort of Monarchy, which by degrees he brought to Perfection, and which is not to be parallel'd in the Records of Time, as being founded upon quite other Principles, and upheld by very different Means from other States. The more influence this Monarchy has had for several hundred Years together upon the States and Affairs of *Europe*, and has been maintained with great Zeal by one, and opposed by the other Party, the more it will be worth our while, to dive into the first Origin and Constitution of it, and to alledge some Reason, why in the last Age this Monarchy was reduced to a tottering Condition, but has recollected its Vigour in this. From whence a wise man also may be able to judge, what Success may be hoped for from the Projects of those who are for reconciling the Differences betwixt the Protestants and Papists. It may be offer'd, that in promoting the increase of this Monarchy, so pernicious to the Supreme Civil Power, one great, tho' remote Instrument, was the Barbarity and Ignorance, which after the decay of the *Roman* Empire, spread itself over the Western Parts. For bad Wares are best vented in the Dark, or at least by a dim Light: And an Ignorant Person is sooner prevail'd upon to believe ridiculous Stories, than a Wise Man vers'd in all sorts of Sciences.

The Origin of the Authority of the Pope.

Barbarity and Ignorance contributed to.

*The Causes
of this Ignorance.*

There were several Causes that gave rise to this Barbarity, which degenerated afterwards into the worst sort of idle Pedantry, (whereas the former Age had been sufficiently adorned with Learned Men.) One of the principal ones was the Invasion made upon the Western Provinces of the *Roman Empire* by those Nations, who, tho' sufficiently Brave, were ignorant of Learning; which occasioned for one or two Ages after great Changes in the Government, bloody Wars, horrible Disorders, and all sorts of Miseries in the Empire. And Learning being the product of Peace and Prosperity, it is little regarded in times of War, or during the Distractions of a State; since then there is but little leisure time given for the use of Books. The Schools are commonly destroy'd, and the Teachers oblig'd to make shift where best they can, a Musket being at such times of more use than a School Satchel. The School-Masters especially are forced to shut up Shop at such times, if the Victorious Enemy is ignorant of Learning, and makes no account of Books. There are some who affirm, that the Clergy was accessory to this Barbarism. For, in regard the Philosophers had under the Reigns of the Pagan Emperors proved very mischievous to the Clergy, and afterwards under the Christian Emperors continued to oppose them, these had conceived such a hatred against Philosophy, and against all such as professed it, that they not only infused the same into their Auditors, but also removed out of the Schools, and took from the young Students, who were committed to their care, the Pagan Authors, under pretence that they might otherwise be again infected with erroneous Principles of the Pagans, and that it could not but be sinful for Christians to read such Books as were filled every where with the Names of Pagan Idols, which they would not have so much as named by Christians. They related a Story concerning *St. Hierom*, how that he was whip'd in a Vision with Rods, because he used frequently to Read the Works of *Cicero*; and about the Year 400, after the Birth of our Saviour, the Council of *Carthage* forbid the Bishops the reading of Pagan Authors. Now Learning being in those miserable Times become almost useless, except to those who intended to profess Divinity, and the remains of Learning being by that means lodg'd among the Clergy, the main Institution in the Schools was only directed for that purpose, and the rest of the young

*St. Hierom's
Dream.*

young Disciples were not very forward to dive much into the Secrets of Ancient Learning. That this Ignorance and Barbarism have greatly promoted the Establishment of Popery is evident enough to those, who will consider that in a Learned Age, those Decretals which are ascribed to the first Popes, could never have passed Muster; which nevertheless have been made use of to persuade the People that the Bishops of *Rome* have exercised an Authority from the very beginning of Christianity, to prescribe Laws to the Christian World.

But when afterwards the Times proved more favourable in *Europe*, and the Popes perceiv'd that some among the most considerable Nations of *Europe*, could not be longer kept in gross Ignorance, they introduc'd into the Schools, over which they had assumed the Supreme Direction, the most wretched sort of trifling noisy Pedantry, which is maintain'd by their Votaries in the Schools with great earnestness to this very day. But above all things it appears, that the Ignorance of the true Principles of Policy, has had a main stroke in laying the Foundation of Popery, for want of being duly instructed concerning the Foundation, Nature and Perfection of the Supreme Civil Power, and taught that no State could be esteem'd well Established, where the Supreme Civil Power was either divided or main'd. For the *Grecian* and *Roman* Politicians themselves had divulg'd most pernicious Doctrins concerning the Division and Mixture of the Supreme Power, whereby they had enamour'd the People with an Aristocratical or Democratical sort of Government, infused into them such a hatred against Monarchy, that it was a common Maxim among them, that the more they could inroach upon the Authority of the Prince, the more it must turn to the Advantage of the State. In this pernicious Opinion a great many were confirm'd by the Tyrannical Proceedings of the Emperors, who were mortally hated by most of their Subjects. It was therefore no great wonder, that at the time of this general Ignorance the knowledge of true Policy was not taught among the Christian Clergy, since it seem'd to them to be repugnant to their Profession. From hence it was, that, when by degrees the Foundation of the Ecclesiastical Sovereignty was laid, few did thoroughly understand of what Consequence this undertaking was, and how prejudicial it would prove to the Supreme Civil Power, whenever it could be brought

The Pedantry introduc'd into the Schools.

The Greek and Roman Politicians prejudicial to Monarchy.

to perfection. And we see even to this Day, that in those Schools, which are under the care of the Popish Clergy, the Principles of true Policy are either neglected, or at least so disfigured, that they may not be hurtful to the Authority of the Popes, but rather serve to support it.

Why Rome was made the place of Residence of the Ecclesiastical Monarchy.

§. 15. But the chief reason, why *Rome* was chosen for the place of Residence of the Ecclesiastical Monarchy, seems to be, that this City had a particular Prerogative of being the Capital City of the *Roman* Empire, where the Christian Religion had at first its Rise and Increase. For what is related concerning *St. Peter's* Chair, is nothing but a vain Pretence, which may be easily seen from hence, that afterwards the Bishop of *Constantinople* had the next place assign'd him after the Bishop of *Rome*, only because that City was then the place of Residence of the Emperor, and *New Rome*. And when afterwards the *Western Roman* Empire was come to decay, and the City of *Rome* had lost its former lustre, the Bishop of *Constantinople* disputed the Precedency with the *Roman* Bishop. After the Persecutions, which the Christians endur'd under the Pagan Emperors, were ceased, and they enjoy'd their full Liberty, the Clergy began under pretence of introducing a wholesome Order in the Church, to Establish a particular sort of Government of Hierarchy, the Bishops having then begun to claim a great Prerogative above the Priests. The Bishops were also made subordinate to one another; so that commonly the Inspection over the Bishops in a certain Province, was committed to the Bishop of the Capital City of the same Province, who being then called Metropolitans, did afterwards, viz. about the Eighth Century, most of them, assume the name of Archbishops. Four of them were most eminent above all the rest, viz. The Archbishops of *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Antioch* and *Alexandria*, these being then the four Principal Cities of the *Roman* Empire; and the Archbishop of *Jerusalem* was added to their number, because of the Ancient Holiness of that City. And tho' the Emperor *Phocas*, out of spite to the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who would not approve of the Murder committed upon *Mauritius*, granted the Precedency to *Boniface III.* the then Bishop of *Rome*, who thereupon took upon him the Title of Oecumenical Bishop; yet this Prerogative did not extend further than to bare Precedency,

Metropolitans.

Patriarchs.

cedency, nor did it imply any Power or Jurisdiction over the rest; for the other Patriarchs never acknowledg'd any. And in former times, when the Bishop of *Rome* pretended to put his Commands upon the Bishops of *Africa*, and for that purpose alledged a Canon of the Council of *Nice*, which was corrupted, they sent him back a very smart Answer.

Upon the whole, here is no Footsteps of Divine Institution to be met withal, the Institution being purely Human; nor can any Reason be alledged, why the Bishop of *Rome* possesses the first Rank, other than why he of *Antioch* has the third among them. And since one State cannot prescribe Laws to another, if any Prerogatives have been granted to the Bishop of *Rome*, by the *Roman* Emperors, or the Ancient Councils, (which were nothing formerly but an Assembly of the Clergy of the *Roman* Empire, the same do not oblige any other State, nor can they extend beyond the Bounds and Jurisdiction of the ancient *Roman* Empire. But if we put the Case, that some Christian Princes or States have afterwards allow'd to the Pope a certain Power over the Church in their Dominions; this was done, because they either understood not the true nature of this Power, or because they were deceiv'd by the Popes. In the first Case, the Allowance is to be deem'd nothing else but a Treaty of Alliance with the Pope, the better to Administer the Church Affairs with the Pope's Direction. Such a Treaty or Alliance, as it originally proceeds from the Consent of that State; so the same may be Annulled again, in the same manner as other Alliances are, whenever it proves prejudicial to the State, or the Pope begins to abuse the Authority granted him by the State. But if the Pope has either by Fraud or Imposition obtained his Power over other States, these so misguided and thus surprized States, have a Right as soon as they have discovered the Fraud, and are convinced of their Error, to shake off such an unjust Usurpation, and besides to demand satisfaction for the Damages sustained by these Impositions.

§. 16. Neither could the Bishops of *Rome* extend their Power over the Western parts all at once, but it was introduc'd from time to time, by degrees, and by various Artifices, and under several Pretences, For, when they

Of the
Pope's
Power.

Further in-
crease of
the Eccle-
siastical So-
vereignty.

they had once fastned their Paws, they did not retreat till they had obtain'd their Pretentions, tho' they were several times deny'd admittance. They very wisely took hold of that Opportunity which presented it self, and was the chiefest of all in my Judgment, when the Emperors began to chosse other places of Residence besides *Rome*, since by their constant presence there they might easily have kept under the ambitious Designs of the Bishops. For the Bishops of *Constantinople*, who questionless were no less proud and ambitious than those of *Rome*, could never gain this Point. The next thing which mainly contributed to this Power, was, that afterwards the Western Empire was divided into several new Kingdoms, erected by several barbarous and pagan Nations; and these having been converted to the Christian Faith by the direction of the *Romish* Church, thought themselves oblig'd to pay to her a profound Respect, and to honour her as the most ancient, and the principal of the Western parts.

*The Pope's
Confirmation of
Bishops.*

To recite all the particulars here is not for our purpose; it will be sufficient to touch upon some of the main Points: It is therefore to be remarked, that since the Fifth Century the Bishops that liv'd on this side of the *Alpes* began in the Fifth Century to go to *Rome* to visit the Sepulchres of *S. Peter* and *S. Paul*, out of a sort of Superstition or Devotion very common in those Days, or with intent to testify their firm Adherence to the Christian Faith. This voluntary Devotion was afterwards by degrees changed into a necessity, and such as neglected it, used to receive severe rebukes. From hence it was easie for the Popes afterwards to pretend that the Bishops ought to receive their Confirmation from *Rome*. Besides, some other Bishops and Churches that were Novices in comparison of the ancient *Roman* Church, used to refer themselves to, and ask the advice of the Church of *Rome*, concerning some Matters of great Consequence, and the true use and interpretation of the Canons. And when they once perceiv'd at *Rome* that their Answers were taken as Decisions, they begun to send their Decrees before they were demanded, under pretence that *Rome* being the first Seat of the Christian Bishops, it ought to take effectual Care that the Canons and Ecclesiastical Laws were duly put in Execution. Under the same pretence they made themselves immediate Judges

Judges of the Differences arisen betwixt the Bishops, and encroaching upon the Right and Jurisdiction of the Metropolitans, used to depose such Bishops, as according to their Opinion had not a right Ordination; or such as were accused of some enormous Crimes they suspended, and oblig'd to appear before them at *Rome* to plead their Cause. And if there were any that desir'd an Exemption from the Canons, they travel'd to *Rome*, where they were kindly receiv'd and encourag'd in their Demands; for that thereby the Staple of Dispensations and Favours to be granted, was establish'd at *Rome*. If any one had lost his Cause before the ordinary Judge, he used to appeal to *Rome*, where he was kindly receiv'd and encourag'd. The *French* Historians relate, that, because the Emperor *Henry* had made the City of *Arles* the Capital City over seven Provinces, the Pope Constituted the Archbishop of the said City his Vicar in *France*, for fear lest the said Archbishop might by degrees attempt to make himself Patriarch of *France*. And this Archbishop chose rather to have the Inspection, tho' precariously over seventeen Provinces, into which *France* was divided at that time, than to be the Head only of seven in his own Right; and accordingly, to add the more Authority to his Commission, did as much as in him was, endeavour to Establish the Pope's Authority there.

In the Eighth Century, when great Disorders and Debaucheries were become frequent among the Monks and Clergy, an *English* Fryar, whose name was *Winfred*, and who afterwards called himself *Boniface*, did out of a particular Zeal, take upon himself the Reformation of the Manners and Lives of the Clergy; and endeavour'd to Establish the Christian Religion in several Parts of *Germany*, but especially in *Thuringia* and *Friezland*. This Man, to acquire the greater Authority to himself, had entirely devoted himself to the Interest of the *Roman* Chair, from whence he receiv'd the Episcopopal Pall, and the Title of Archbishop of *Mayence*, having also been Constituted by Pope *Gregory III.* his Vicar, with full Power to call Councils, and to constitute Bishops in those places which were by his means Converted to the Christian Faith, and with ample Recommendations to those Nations, and particularly to *Charles Martel*, the then Grand Master of *France*, requiring that he should take him into his Protection, which

of the
Monk Win-
nifred.

he

he very willingly did. And when afterwards his Son *Carlomannus* shew'd a great forwardness to have the Church Discipline regulated, *Boniface* was very willing to take upon him this Office to the great advantage of the *Roman Chair*. At the request of *Carlomannus* he call'd a Council in *Germany*, and upon the demand of *Pepin*, several Synods in *France*, where *Boniface* was always present in the quality of Legat of the *Roman Chair*. In the first Council the Clergy sign'd a certain Confession of Faith, whereby they oblig'd themselves, not only to maintain the *Catholic Faith*, but also to remain in constant Union with the *Roman Church*, and to be obedient to the Successors of *St. Peter*. This *Boniface* also was the first who put it upon the Bishops of *Germany* to receive the Episcopal Pall from the Pope, and sent it to the Bishops of *France* without their request, thereby to increase their Obligation to the *Roman Chair*. And when once these Ornaments were become customary amongst them, they were put upon them afterwards as of absolute Necessity, and the Episcopal Function was forbidden to be exercised by them before they had receiv'd these Ornaments.

Annals.

Further: The Popes assum'd to themselves an Authority of giving leave to the Bishops to remove from one Episcopal See to another, and oblig'd all the Western Bishops to receive the Confirmation from *Rome*, for which they were oblig'd to pay a certain Sum of Money as an acknowledgment, which was since convert'd to *Annals*. At the same time the Popes, by making void the Decisions of the provincial Synods or Assemblies, sunk their Authority; so that, when every Body plainly perceiv'd that the Decrees of these Assemblies could produce no other Effect, but to be continually annulled by the Popes, without as much as hearkning to any Reasons, they were by degrees quite abolish'd. Add to this, that Pope *Gregory VII.* forc'd the Bishops to swear an Oath of Fealty to the Pope, and by a Decree enacted, that none should dare to condemn any one that had appeal'd to the Pope. They were also not forgetful in sending Legates or Nuncios to all Places, whose Business was to exercise in the name of the Pope, the same Authority which had formerly belong'd to the Bishops, Metropolitans and Provincial Assemblies.

§. 17. This growing Ecclesiastical Sovereignty was the more prejudicial to the Supreme Civil Power, so that the Church daily increas'd both in Numbers and Riches. *Riches of the Church.* The first Foundation of the Wealth of the Church was laid by the Liberality and Charity of Princes and other great Men, who were of Opinion, that they did a very agreeable Service to God Almighty if they were liberal and bounteous towards his Church and the Clergy. And after they had once persuaded the People, that by doing good Works, among which the Gifts and Donations for pious uses had the first Place, they could and must deserve Heaven from God Almighty; this Liberality was increas'd to a high degree. Yet the voluntary Contributions of the People not being able to satisfy the Avarice of the Clergy, which increas'd with their Riches, other Ways and Artifices were found out to empty the People's Purses, and a great many unnecessary Institutions introduced, which were to be purchas'd for Money. Then it was that the saying of Masses for the Living and the Dead, Purgatory, Indulgences, Dispensations, Pilgrimages, Jubilees, and the like, were introduc'd without measure. They had withal, a watchful Eye over such as were at the point of Death, as knowing that Men are commonly not so much addicted at that time to their Worldly Riches, especially if they foresee they are to leave 'em to Heirs which will rejoice at their Death: Nay, they were not ashamed to make a Profession of Begging.

Among other Tricks, the Popes did in the Eleventh and the following Century, turn the Croisadoes to their great Advantage. For in these Expeditions. after the People had once receiv'd the sign of the Cross to assist *The Policies of the Popes in the Croisade.* in the recovery of the Holy Land, the Popes pretended to the supreme Command and Direction; they took the Persons and Estates of such as had receiv'd the Cross under their particular Protection, exempting them thereby from the Civil Jurisdiction both in Civil and Criminal Causes, and rendring their Dispensations and Indulgences more frequent and flourishing than before; the Pope's Legates dispos'd of such Alms, Collections and Legacies as were given for that purpose, and under the same pretext receiv'd the Tenths from the Clergy; nay, they even pretended to put their Commands upon Princes to receive the Cross themselves. This sacred Militia they employ'd

employ'd afterwards against such as were declar'd by them Schismaticks or Hereticks, whose Possessions they us'd to confiscate and bestow upon those who had prov'd serviceable to them, without asking the Advice of the Sovereign, who durst not but invest them with such Countries as were presented to them by to high a Hand.

*Multitude
of Ecclesi-
asticks.*

§. 18. At the same time the number of Ecclesiasticks increas'd proportionably to the increase of the Riches of the Church, for there were not wanting such as were willing to have a share of their Wealth without taking much Pains. For it was not thought sufficient to have an ordinary Minister, Chaplain, and others, necessary for the exercising of Divine Service, always belonging to each Church, but each Cathedral had a Chapter of Canons, and there were great numbers of Persons of high and low Quality that were forward in taking upon them these profitable and in no ways burthensome Functions, because the inconveniency of Celibacy, which the Pope in the Tenth and following Century forc'd upon the Ecclesiasticks, not without great trouble and reluctancy, was sufficiently recompenc'd by the Honours and Revenues which they enjoy'd quietly in their several Stations.

*Friars and
Nuns.*

Besides, an innumerable multitude of Friars and Nuns settled themselves all over Christendom. This sort of People began first to appear in the World at the time of the great Persecutions, but in the Fourth and following Centuries multiply'd their numbers to a prodigious degree. In the beginning they liv'd upon what they could get by their Handy-work; a great many us'd to give their Goods voluntarily to the Poor, and liv'd under the Direction of the Bishops, according to a Discipline prescrib'd in the Canons. In the Seventh Century, especially, Friars and Nuns were much in vogue in the Western Parts, which were every where provided with Monasteries and Nunneries, built by the encouragement of Princes and other great Men, that endow'd them with great Revenues. But when the Charity and Liberality of the People seem'd almost to be exhausted by the great Charges bestow'd upon so many rich Monasteries, and yet there were not enough to contain all such as were desirous to enter into this sort of Life; at last in the Thirteenth Century, the order of the Mendicant Friars was erected:

*Mendi-
cants.*

erected: These made a great shew of Holiness, because they would not be taken for such as were forward to choose a Monastick Life to live in plenty, but for such as had taken a Resolution to bid farewell to all the Pleasures of this World, and at the best, maintain themselves by Alms. A great many have embrac'd this severe Order, out of an Opinion of a particular Holiness and Merit, which they believ'd did belong to this Order, or rather an Ecclesiastick Ambition; the Pride of Mankind being so great and natural to some, that they did not think the Commands of God sufficient, but would receive Heaven from God Almighty, rather as a Desert than as a Gift, and were ambitious of having a Preference before others, even in the other Life. Some there are who embrace a Monastick Life out of Despair, some out of Laziness: A great many are by their Parents and Relations sent into a Monastery out of Superstition or Poverty, and to prevent the ruin of a Family by the division of the Estate among a great many Children. And out of these Friars the Pope has chosen his Regiment of Guards, which he posts in Garrison, not only to plague the Laity, but also to curb the Bishops and the rest of the Clergy. It was for this reason, that the Pope supported the Friars with so much Zeal against the Bishops, in the Tenth Century, especially, when they withdrawing themselves from the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, submitted themselves to the immediate Authority of the Pope. And the Popes know so well how to manage them, that tho' there are great Jealousies on foot betwixt their several Orders, as for Example, betwixt the *Franciscans* and *Dominicans*; they nevertheless keep so even a Ballance betwixt them, and so equally dispose of their Favours towards them, that one Order shall not oppress another, and that none of 'em shall have any reason to complain of the Pope's Partiality.

These Friars, us'd to interfere, often with the regular Clergy, as pretending to a great share in the Legacies and Burials of the richer sort, to the direction of Con- sciences and the administration of the Sacraments. From hence arose a continual Envy and Hatred from the Bishops and regular Clergy against the Friars, who being buoy'd up by the Pope's Favour, were not concern'd at their Anger. And for that Reason, whenever a Bishop attempted any thing against the Pope's Authority, the Friars

*The Mo-
tives to em-
brace this
manner of
Life.*

*Friars pre-
judicial to
the regular
Clergy.*

ars with their Clamour and Noise, pursu'd him every where like so many Hounds and rendered him odious to the Common People, amongst whom they were in great Veneration, through their outward appearance of Holiness; and from thence it came to pass, that the Bishops who oppos'd the Pope's Authority never could make a great Party among the common People. Moreover the Friars kept always a watchful Eye over the Actions of the Bishops, giving continual Advices of them to their Generals residing at *Rome*, whereby the Popes were enabled to make a timely Opposition to any Design intended against their Authority. In fine, these Friars prov'd the main Obstacle, why the Bishops could not so effectually oppose the Authority that the Pope assum'd over them; so that being destitute of means to help themselves, they were forc'd to give way to the Current. Tho' it is equally certain, that some of them were very well satisfi'd with it, as believing that they particip'd of the Grandeur of their Supreme Head, and that thereby they should be exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Civil Magistrates, which was more dreadful to them than a foreign Jurisdiction, exercis'd by those of their own Order, from whom they had all the Reason to expect more Favour. But after all, 'tis undeniable that a great many Bishops, especially among those on this side the *Alps*, bear a grudge to the Pope's Authority to this very Day, which evidently appear'd at the Council of *Trent*, where the *French* and *Spanish* Bishops insist'd very closely to have it decided, that Bishops are oblig'd to Resistance by the Law of God, which is also the Opinion of the *Jansenists*. The more refin'd sort did easily perceive what their Intention was by making this Proposition. For if God had commanded them this, it must also be a consequence that he had given them means, and instructed them with sufficient Power (*qui dat jus ad finem, dat jus ad media*) and that therefore they were not oblig'd to go to *Rome* first, and to purchase an Authority to exercise their Function. The Pope met with great Difficulties before he could surmount this Obstacle at the Council of *Trent*, wherefore it is very likely that this will be the last Council, since the Pope will scarce hereafter put his Grandeur to the hazard and the decision of such an Assembly: Not to mention that now they are of no further use, since the Jesuits and some others have

have taught, that the Pope is Infallible and above Councils, from whom these ought to receive a Confirmation, and a binding and obligatory Power. But let this be as it will, the Bishops are for their own sakes oblig'd not to withdraw themselves from the Pope's Subjection, since thereby they would fall under the Jurisdiction of the Civil Power, and would be oblig'd to seek for Protection from their Sovereigns, who must be potent Princes if they should protect them against the Pope; and so they are now forced to choose the least of two Evils.

§. 19. Tho' the Church had abounded never so much in Riches and in great numbers of Ecclesiasticks, yet was it absolutely necessary, that the Pope, if he intended to establish an Ecclesiastical Monarchy, should not be in any ways dependent on any Temporal Prince; that he should reside in a Place which was free from all Subjection to any Civil Power but himself; that he also should be possess'd of such an Estate as might be sufficient to maintain his Grandeur, and not to be liable to be taken away from him upon any pretence whatsoever; and where his Adherents might find a safe Retreat whenever they should be pursu'd by the Civil Power. To establish this, was a Business of a considerable Time and Labour, neither could it be effected without great Opposition, and that by a great many Artifices and knavish Tricks. And it is certain, that as long as there was an Emperor in the Western Empire, and as long as the Empire of the Goths lasted in Italy, the Bishops of Rome could not so much as think of this Greatness. But this having been destroy'd under the Emperor Justinian, and Rome and Italy made a Province of the Grecian Empire, then it was that the Popes took their opportunity to exempt themselves from the Jurisdiction of these Emperors, whose Authority was mightily decay'd in Italy, partly by the ill management of their Governors at Ravenna, partly by their own Weakness and want of Strength; at the same time that the Lombards taking advantage of the Divisions and Confusion of the Empire under Justinian II. enlarg'd their Strength to a great degree, and became Masters of Italy. Besides this, some of the Emperors were against the adorning of Images, and Leo Isaurus quite ejected them out of the Churches, because this Adoration was wholly degenerated into Idolatry.

How the Church was free'd from all Power over it.

How the popes withdrew themselves from their subjection to the Emperors.

larry; and as to the outward Appearance, the Saints were more regarded than God himself. Now this Undertaking was very vehemently oppos'd by Pope Gregory II. who stood up for the Images, partly because the *Roman* Chair found this Superstition very advantageous; partly because the Pope took it very ill that the Emperor should undertake a Reformation in Matters of Religion without his Knowledge and Consent; and that at that time when he was busie to introduce the Ecclesiastical Monarchy in the Western parts; or else, because he thought this a fair Opportunity to shake off the Jurisdiction of the *Grecian* Emperors. The better to obtain his Aim, he stir'd up the *Romans* and *Italians*, who hitherto had been under the Obedience of the Emperors, to refuse to pay them Tribute; and the Governor residing at *Ravenna*, endeavouring to maintain the Emperor's Right, was slain in a Tumult. By this means the Jurisdiction and Power of the *Grecian* Emperors was abolish'd in those parts of *Italy*, and these Countries began to be free and independent on any foreign Jurisdiction.

The Pope
seeks for
protection
in France.

§. 26. The Pope having thus freed himself from the Jurisdiction of the Emperors of *Constantinople*, he was not long after threatned by another Enemy, who being nearer at hand, was likely to prove more troublesome to him than formerly the Emperors who liv'd at so considerable a distance. For the Kings of the *Lombards* endeavour'd first to make themselves Masters of those parts which were fallen off from the Emperor, and afterwards of all *Italy*. They had already taken *Ravenna*, and there was none left in *Italy* who was able to stop their Victories. The Popes were then hard put to it, and knew not where to seek Protection, except of the Kings of *France*, who at first endeavour'd to put an end to these Differences by an amicable Composition; but the *Lombards* not being willing to rest satisfied therewith, they resolv'd by force of Arms to maintain the *Italian* Liberty and State of *Italy*. This Resolution they were the more confirm'd in upon the consideration Pope *Zachary* had approv'd of the proceedings of *Pepin*, who having abdicated the Lawful King, was from a Grand-Marshal become King of *France*; and withal, that by this Interposition, *France* had an opportunity offer'd them to make Conquests in *Italy*, whereof the *French* Nation has been always

always very ambitious. In fine, *Pepin*, and afterwards *Charles the Great*, being so fortunate in their Wars against the *Lombards*, as to Conquer their whole Kingdom, they gave to the Papal Chair all that Tract of Land which had been formerly under the Jurisdiction of the *Grecian* Governors. There are some who are of Opinion, that to obtain this Gift, the Pope made use of the fictitious Donation of *Constantine the Great*, which in those barbarous Times was easily impos'd upon the ignorant World. However, the *French* Kings had great Obligations to the Pope for the above mention'd Reasons, and were also fond of acquiring the name of pious Princes, by bestowing liberal Presents out of other Men's Possessions. For, it was in those Days a common Custom, that Men of all Degrees made it their business to outdo one another in Liberality towards the Clergy. Nay, the Princes us'd to make such Grants without any Incumbrances or Restrictions, that thereby the Ecclesiasticks might be sure to enjoy free possession of what they had bestow'd upon them. These extravagant Donatives were none of the least Causes that put the Clergy afterwards upon labouring with so much vehemency to withdraw themselves from the Jurisdiction of Kings and the Civil Magistrates, as fearing that these extravagant Donatives and Grants might be recall'd and declar'd void by their Successors. To this purpose it has been been always a Maxim of Wise Men, that Princes by granting extravagant Privileges and Gifts, made their Subjects rather Enemies than Friends; since those who have obtain'd them living always in fear that the same either in part, or wholly, may be taken away again, employ all means to reestablish themselves as to be in a Capacity to maintain themselves therein in spite of the Prince. Those Learned Men who are of an impartial Judgment, take it for granted, that the Pope pretended to exercise a Sovereign power over the Countries thus granted to him by the *French* Kings, but that the People refus'd the same, as being desirous to maintain their Liberty, and thinking it very odd, that the Pope, who was an Ecclesiastical Person, should pretend to be at the same time a Worldly Prince. When therefore the *Romans* mutinied against Pope *Leo III.* he was forc'd to seek for Assistance from *Charles the Great*, who restor'd the Pope. But on the other hand, the Pope and People of *Rome* Proclaim'd

Charles Emperor, whereby he was put into possession of the Sovereignty over that part of *Italy*, which formerly belong'd to the Jurisdiction of the Governors at *Ravenna*, and the other remnants of the Western Empire; so that the Pope afterwards enjoy'd these Countries under the Sovereign Jurisdiction of the Emperor, who therefore us'd to be call'd the Patron and Defender of the Church, till the Reign of the Emperor *Henry IV.*

The Pope withdraws himself from the Obedience of the Emperors, and establishes an Ecclesiastical Sovereignty.

§. 21. But the Popes began at length to grow weary of the Imperial Protection, because the Emperor's Consent was requir'd in the Election of a Pope, and if they were mutinous, the Emperors us'd to check them, and sometimes turn them out of the Chair. To exempt themselves from the Power of the Emperors over them, the Popes did for a long time together employ all their Canning and Labour before they could obtain their Aim. They us'd to make it their constant Business to raise intestine Commotions against the Emperors, sometimes in *Germany*, sometimes in *Italy*, in order to diminish their Power and Authority. The Bishops, especially in *Germany*, were always very busy, as being dissatisfy'd that they were dependent on the Emperors, who nominated the Bishops; and accordingly they joyn'd with the Pope to assist him in setting up the Ecclesiastical Sovereignty. Now, the Reign of the Emperor *Henry IV.* furnish'd them with an Opportunity to put in execution their Design: For this Emperor by his Debaucheries and ill management of Affairs, liv'd in Discontents and continual Broils with the Estates of *Germany*; and as soon as *Gregory VII.* who was before call'd *Hildebrand*, a proud, resolute and obstinate Man got into the Chair, he began to exclaim against the Emperor, that the granting of Church-Benefices did not belong to him, since he made a Traffick with them, and sold them to all sorts of People whom he install'd before they had taken Holy Orders: Nay further, when the Emperor offer'd to maintain his ancient Right and Title, he Excommunicated him, and stirr'd up the Bishops and Estates of *Germany* against him, who rais'd such a Hurricane in the State, that he was oblig'd to resign his Right of the Constituting of Bishops. The Pope under this pretext, did not only intend to exempt the Bishops from the Emperor's Jurisdiction, but the main point was to make him-

self

self Sovereign over *Italy*, and to make all the other Princes submit to the Popes Authority. And some are of Opinion, that this Design might have been put in Execution, considering that *Europe* was at that time divided into so many Principalities, and most of these Princes being not very Potent, might either out of Devotion, or to avoid falling under the Jurisdiction of more potent Princes, submit themselves to the Pope's protection, and pay him Tribute. It is therefore not improbable, that if three or four Popes had succeeded one another, qualify'd with sufficient Capacity to cover their Design with the Cloak of Holiness, and in the mean while to maintain the Interest of the People against the Oppressions of their Princes, the Popes might have made themselves absolute Sovereigns both in Temporal and Spiritual Affairs.

Neither did the Pope only pretend to free himself from the Emperor's Jurisdiction over him, but also endeavour'd to make him his Subject; for he pretended to be his Judge, he summon'd him before him to make answer to the Complaints of his Subjects, excommunicated him, and declar'd him to have forfeited his Right and Title to the Empire. And tho' his Son, the Emperor *Henry V.* endeavour'd to recover what was forcibly taken away from his Father, and made Pope *Paschal* a Prisoner, whom he forc'd to restore to him the Right of Constituting Bishops, yet were the whole Clergy in *Europe* so dissatisfy'd, at this Adventure, and rais'd such Commotions, that at last he was oblig'd to resign the same Right again into the Pope's hands.

Much about the same time, there were great Disputes concerning this point in *England*, which were compos'd in such a manner, that the King should not pretend to the power of investing Bishops, but that these should do Homage to him. The last of which the Pope was very unwilling to grant, who would fain have had the Bishops to be quite independent of the King, which was the reason why he expressly forbid the Bishops in *France* to follow this Example; but King *Lewis VI.* and his Successors, maintain'd their Right with so high a Hand, that the Popes were never able to establish their pretended Right in *France*. Neither did the Popes think it advisable to fall out at once with the Emperor and *France*, but that it would be more secure to have one at hand to uphold them against the other; above all, the Popes were

The Pope endeavours to subject the Emperor.

1122.

Disputes in England about the investiture of Bishops.

not so much for weakening *France*, because they were not so nearly concern'd with that Kingdom, as for humbling the Emperor's that were potent in *Italy*, and pretended to the Sovereignty over the City of *Rome*. Neither was *Germany* so entirely united as *France*, and most Princes of *Europe* being then very jealous of the Grandeur of the Empire, were very willing to join with the Pope against the Emperors, under pretence of maintaining the Authority of the Holy Church and Papal Chair. 'Tis true, the two Emperors, *Frederick I.* and *II.* did afterwards endeavour to restore the ancient and Imperial Right, but were not able to maintain their Aim, especially since *Italy* was divided into the two Factions of the *Guelfs* and *Gibellines*, the first whereof were for the Pope, the latter for the Emperor, which caused such Confusion in *Italy*, that the Emperors could never afterwards reduce *Italy* to an entire Obedience. And forasmuch as after the Death of the Emperor *Frederick II.* the whole Empire was, during that long vacancy of the Throne, put into great Confusion and Disorders, the succeeding Emperors found so much Work in *Germany*, that they were not in a Condition to look after *Italy*, whereby the Pope had sufficient leisure given him to make himself Sovereign, not only over his own Possessions, but over all Possessions retaining to the Church.

The Pope
pretends to
a Power over
Princes,
even to
dispose them

§. 22. But the Pope not being contented to have attained this degree of Grandeur, quickly set on foot another Doctrine, which was of far greater Consequence, viz. That the Pope had an indirect power over Princes; that it belong'd to him in his own Right to take care how they govern'd and manag'd their Affairs. For tho' they did not expressly pretend in gross Terms; that Princes did depend on them in Civil Affairs, yet they believ'd that the Supreme Ecclesiastical Power did intitle them to an Authority to judge concerning the Actions of Princes, whether the same were good or bad, to admonish them, to correct them, and to command what was fitting, and to forbid what was unfitting to be done. If therefore Princes waged War against one another, the Pope pretended to have an Authority to command a Truce to be made betwixt them, to bring their Differences before him, and refer them to his Decision, not without Threatnings that he would not only Excommunicate them in
their

their Persons, but also forbid the exercise of Divine Service and Administration of the Sacraments throughout their whole Kingdom. They likewise gave out, that it belong'd to their Office to obviate all publick Scandals, to defend such as were oppress'd, and to see Justice done to all the World. It was from this pretention, that they receiv'd the Complaints of all such as pretended to be oppress'd; nay, they went further, for they sometimes took Information concerning the Injuries done by Princes to their Subjects, and concerning some Impositions laid upon the People, whereby the People thought themselves aggriev'd, which they forbid to be levy'd upon them under the penalty of Excommunication. Sometimes they us'd to declare the Possessions of such as were Excommunicated, forfeited, exposing their Persons to danger, and releasing the Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, under pretence that the Government of a Christian People ought not to be trusted to the management of such as had rebell'd against the Church. This has been attempted against a great many Crown'd Heads, and put in Execution against some of them.

This abominable Pretention (as they perswaded the ignorant) was founded upon their fictitious Decretals, *How they colour over his Power.* and accordingly upon these they built their Canon Laws, which grants to the Pope an unlimited power over Christians, by virtue of which, he may as the Common Father, send out his Commands to all Believers, and admonish them concerning all such Matters as belong to Religion and their Salvation, and in case of Disobedience, inflict Punishments upon them. That the Predecessors of Gregory VII. did not make use of this Power, (they say) was, because the preceding Emperors, either kept themselves within their Bounds, or else the Popes liv'd an ungodly supine Life. To give specious Colours to these Pretentions, they made use of the Example of *Ambrose* and *Theodosius*; they us'd to relate how the Spanish Bishops had oblig'd King *Wamba*, by way of Penance, to lay down the Crown: As also how the Bishops of France had depos'd *Lewis*, Sirnam'd the Pious, who afterwards could not recover his Crown without the Consent and Authority of another Assembly of Bishops. They alledg'd for another Example, how *Fulc*, then Archbishop of *Rheims*, had threatn'd *Charles*, Sirnam'd the Simple, to absolve his Subjects from their Oaths

Oaths of Allegiance, if he made an Alliance with the Normans, who were then Pagans. They suppos'd it without Question, that the Pope's Power extended itself beyond that of all other Bishops, since it was not limited by any thing, except by the express Canons of Councils and Decrees of the Popes, wherein nothing was contain'd against this Power of deposing Kings; and (they say) it was not to be suppos'd that they could have been forgetful of this point. And in regard they had assum'd a power to give a Name and Title of a King to some, who are either prompt'd by their Ambition, or Superstition, had begg'd the same from them, they suppos'd that by the same Right, they might take away the Crown from such as they esteem'd unworthy of wearing it.

They also had forbid to Marry within the seventh degree of Consanguinity, and the fourth of Affinity, whereby they often met with an Opportunity to be troublesome to Princes: For as it seldom happen'd among those of so high a Rank, but that one side or other was within one of these Degrees, so they stood in continual fear lest the Pope should disturb their Negotiations, unless they humbly begg'd for a Dispensation; and in both Cases the Popes knew how to make their Advantage of them. Lastly, the Popes having abundance of Business to dispatch, did thereby draw the best and most refin'd Wits to their Courts, who us'd to go thither to look for Employment, and to perfect themselves in the great School of Europe. These were always for promoting the Pope's Interest and Designs, from whom they expected their Promotion; besides that, the whole Clergy adher'd to him as to their supreme Head, Pope Boniface VIII. did clearly give us to understand his meaning at the Jubilee kept in the Year 1300. when he appear'd sometimes in the Habit of an Emperor, sometimes in that of a Pope, and caus'd two Swords to be carry'd before him as the Ensigns of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Power.

*The Papal
Authority
opposed.*

S. 23. But the Popes could not long enjoy this unsufferable Usurpation in quiet; for it was so often call'd in question, 'till they were oblig'd to draw in their Horns, and to make their Pretensions a little more plausible. 'Tis true, in the business with the Emperors, the Henrys and the

the *Fredericks*, they got the upper-hand; nevertheless, they met oftentimes with very different Entertainment, and such things were sometimes publish'd against them, as were little to their Honour, and from whence it might easily be judg'd by those who were impartial, that not the Glory of God, but their own Grandeur was the chief Aim of their Undertaking. But when *Boniface III.* pretended to play the same Game with *Philip*, Sirnam'd the *Handsome*, King of *France*, *Philip* watch'd his Opportunity so well, and gave him such a Blow, that the Pope felt the smart of it. And to avoid the Scandal which the common People might take at these so severe proceedings against the Pope, use was made of this pretext, that what was done against his Person, was not intended against the Vicar of Jesus Christ, but against a pernicious Person, who by unlawful means was got into the Chair, and that a general Council ought to be call'd to free the Church from his Oppressions.

But the ensuing Schisms prov'd more pernicious to the Popes Authority, as also the double Elections which were made at several times, when the Cardinals being divided, set up two Popes at once, who us'd by turns to excommunicate and revile one another, and to maintain themselves in the Chair were fain to flatter the Kings, and acknowledge that they were beholding to them. This Division was an evident Sign, that the Elections of these Popes were not guided by the Holy Spirit, but were influenced by some ill Designs and Intrigues. And accordingly 'twas the Opinion of the wiser sort, that in such a Case, neither of them ought to be acknowledg'd as Pope, but that a new one ought to be chosen, which also was put in execution at the Council of *Constance*. The first Schism arose, according to my Opinion, in the Year 1134. or as some will have it, 1130. when after the Death of *Honorius II.* *Innocent II.* and *Anacletus* were both chosen Popes. And tho' the first had the greater party on his side, yet did the King of *Sicily*, and Duke of *Aquitain*, vigorously support the latter; and after his Death, his Adherents chose another in his stead, who call'd himself *Victor*. with whom *Innocent* made an Agreement, so that he voluntarily relinquish'd his Pretensions, and acknowledg'd *Victor* his Superior. But after the Death of *Adrian IV.* two Popes were again elected at one time, viz. *Alexander III.* and *Victor IV.* To the first adhered *France*, *England* and *Sicily*;

*The Schisms
much weak-
ned their
Power.*

cily; to the latter, the Emperor *Frederick I.* all *Germany*, and the Clergy of *Rome*. And after the Death of *Victor*, those of his party chose three successive Popes, all whom *Alexander* out liv'd. These undertook to make a common Trade to excommunicate and revile one another, and each of them were fain to behave themselves towards their Protectors, more like a Client than a Master. But much greater was the Schism after the Death of *Gregory IX.* when again two Popes were elected at once, whereof one resided at *Rome*, the other at *Avignon*. This Schism lasted through several Successions, near the space of Forty Years; during which time, both parties excommunicated one another very frequently, and committed great Cruelties *France, Scotland, Castile, Savoy* and *Naples*, were of the side of the Pope that resided at *Avignon*, but all the rest of Christendom declar'd for the other at *Rome*. Both parties took great pains to set out the great numbers of Saints that were of their party, and what Miracles and Revelations were made concerning their Approbation. And both sides knew how to produce such Reasons, that at last there was no other Remedy left them, but to force both the Anti-Popes to resign at the Council of *Constance*, and to choose a new one in their stead. The last Schism of all arose when the Council of *Basil* having deposed *Eugenius IV.* did in his stead elect *Felix V.* Pope, unto whom the former would not submit. And these Dissentions were continu'd till after the Death of *Eugenius*, when *Nicholas V.* was chosen in his stead, unto whom *Felix*, consulting his own Repose and Tranquillity, resign'd the Chair upon very advantageous Terms in the Year 1438.

Hence an occasion taken
to bid the
Pop's to bow
to general
Councils.

It is very easily to be imagin'd how these Divisions did expose to publick view the Secrets of these Fathers. Since from hence an opportunity was taken to make use of the Assistance of the Councils to bridle the Popes, and to appeal from the Popes to these; so that Councils were now made use of to terrify the Popes, whenever they pretended to transgress their Bounds. The Popes could the less refuse to acknowledge the Power of the Councils at that time, because *Gregory VII.* himself after the quarrel betwixt him and the Emperor was renewed, had propos'd to call a Council to be held in a place of Security, where both Friends and Foes, both the Clergy and Laity, might meet to judge whether he or the Emperor

peror had broke the Peace, and to concert Measures how to re-establish the same. *Gelasius II.* who had Differences with *Henry V.* made the same Declaration, adding withal, that he would rest satisfied with what Judgment his Brothers the Bishops should give, who were constituted Judges in the Church by God Almighty, and without whom, he could not decide a Business of this nature. So *Innocent III.* had inserted in his Rescript, that he would not undertake to decide the Marriage Controversie between *Philip Augustus* and *Engelbourg* of *Denmark* without consulting a general Council; for if he should attempt any such thing, he might thereby forfeit his Office, and Dignity. Which words seemed to intimate, that a Pope for mismanagement might be Deposed. And when afterwards these, and the like words were made use of against the Popes, it was then too late to endeavour to make them pass for Compliments; since it proves often dangerous to be too modest in matters of such consequence. Wherefore the Council of *Pisa* in the Year 1409. did depose the two Anti-Popes, *Benedict XII.* and *Gregory XII.* in whose stead they chose another, viz. *Alexander V.* In like manner the Council of *Constance* did not only confirm the deposition of these two Popes, but also turned out *John XXIV.* who was made Pope after the Death of *Alexander V.* In the same manner the Council of *Basil* did with *Eugenius IV.* and besides this made a Decree that neither at the Court of *Rome*, nor in other Places, any Money should be taken for the stipends of Ecclesiastical Affairs. All which, as it shook the very Foundation of the Papal Chair, so it was not to be admired that the Popes were very averse afterwards to call the Council of *Trent*, and were forced to make use of all their Cunning, that nothing might pass there to the prejudice of their Grandeur, and that since that time they have bid farewell to Councils for ever.

§. 24. Among other divisions, this has proved very prejudicial (as it seems) to the Authority of the Popes, ^{Concerning} that *Clement V.* did transfer the Papal Chair from *Rome* ^{the Seat of} the Popes, to *Avignon*, as I suppose, upon instigation of *Philip* ^{his being} *Sur-is* named the Handsom, King of *France*, who having had ^{transferred} great differences with *Boniface VIII.* was Excommunicated by him. To render this Excommunication ineffectual, he thought the Residence of the Pope in *France*,
the

the most proper Expedient; hoping withal, by the same means to prevent the like for the future; since it was very probable that the greatest part of the Cardinals hereafter would be taken out of the *French Nation*. The Popes made this City their constant place of Residence for seventy Years together, not to mention that some of the Anti-Popes did likewise Reside there. This changing of the Seat carry'd along with it several Inconveniencies which proved very prejudicial to the Ecclesiastical Monarchy. For the Pope's Authority was among other things founded upon this Belief, that *St. Peter* had been at *Rome*, and by his Presence had communicated a particular Prerogative and Holiness to that Chair, and whether the same could be transferred to *Avignon*, seeme somewhat doubtful to a great many; besides, the Pope was then for the most part obliged to comply with *France*, and to live as it were at the Discretion of the *French Kings*: Tho' indeed the *French* who then thought they had a great Catch, have since complained, that they got little else by the presence of the *Roman Court*, than Simony, and another abominable Vice not fit to be named. Add to this, that the Court of *Rome* being kept among Strangers, and as it were, out of its Natural Element, its Faults were the sooner discovered, and the whole the more despised. This removal of the Court of *Rome* proved likewise very prejudicial to the Revenue of the Church in *Italy*. For after the Authority of the Emperors in *Italy* came to decay, each State was for living free, and being Sovereign in itself, and the Factions of the *Guelfs* and *Gibellines* caused most horrid distractions: And the Authority of the Pope being vanishing by his absence, they made bold with the Church Possessions. Most Cities of the Ecclesiastical State, upon the persuasions of the *Florentines*, had sent away the Pope's Legats, and acknowledged no Sovereign; and so the fell to the share of the petty Lords. The Emperor *Lewis* Surnamed the *Bavarian*, who was at Enmity with the Pope, but in great esteem among the Inhabitants of the Ecclesiastical State, pretended to the Sovereignty over the same, as being a Fief of the Empire, which he granted to such as upheld his party against the Pope. The Patrimony of the Church was then but very slender, and tho' the Popes recovered part of it afterwards, they were obliged to leave most in possession of what they had got.

But after all, the City of *Rome* was after a long Resistance, forced to submit to the Pope's Power, when *Boniface IX.* in the Year 1393. put on the Bridle, by building the Castle of *St. Angelo*. And *Alexander VI.* was the chief cause that the Ecclesiastical State was reduced under the Obedience of the Popes. This Pope had a natural Son, whose Name was *Cesar Borgia*, but who commonly is called Duke of *Valence*, from the Dukedom of *Valence*, which he got with his Lady *Charlotte d' Albret*. The Pope being very ambitious to make this his Son a great Prince in *Italy*, propos'd this Expedient to him, that he must drive out these petty Lords, which were then in Possession of the Ecclesiastical State, promising that when he had made himself Master of these Places, he would confirm him in the possession of them for ever. He succeeded very well in this Enterprize, having made away with most of these petty Lords, some by Force, some by Treachery; for he us'd to stick at nothing, alledging, That whatever he did could not be done amiss, since he had received his Commission from his Father, who was endowed with the Holy Ghost. And being reduced to the utmost want of Money, wherewith to pay his Soldiers, he and his Father agreed to Poison the richest Cardinals, at a Feast intended for that purpose; some of whom they also knew to be averse to their Designs. But the Servant who had the management of the business, having out of carelessness fill'd the Pope and his Son a Cup out of the poison'd Flasks, the Father died immediately, the Son narrowly escaping by the help of some Purse-pooricks. And *Cesar Borgia* not being able so to influence the next Election, as to get one chosen fit for his purpose, his whole Project came to nothing. For after the Death of *Pius III.* who sat but a few Weeks in the Papal Chair, *Julius III.* a most mortal Enemy of *Borgia*, was chosen in his stead, who having taken into his possession all what he had got before, banish'd him out of the Country. Neither did this Pope rest satisfy'd, till he recover'd all what formerly belong'd to the Church, except *Ferrara*, which was not re-united with the Papal Chair, till about the latter end of the last Age, when the Legitimate Race of the Dukes of *Este* was extinct. This Pope also prevented the *French* from becoming Masters of *Italy*.

Luther
gives a
great Blow
to the
Grandeur
of the Pope.

§. 25. But when the Ecclesiastical Monarchy seem'd to be come to the very Pinnacle of its Grandeur, when the Western parts were either in Communion, with, or Obedience to the Church of *Rome*, except some few Remnants of the *Waldenses* in *France*, and of the *Hussites* in *Bohemia*, and just when the Differences arose betwixt Pope *Julius II.* and *Lewis XII.* which easily might have occasion'd another Schism, were after the Death of the first happily Compos'd by *Leo X.* and all the Complaints against the Ambition of the Court of *Rome*, were almost extinguish'd; In this their happy flourishing and peaceable State, there happen'd a Revolt from the Chair of *Rome*, which tho' first started from a trifling Occasion came to such a Head that a great part of *Europe* withdrew it self from the Obedience of the Pope, who was thereby put in danger of losing all. We will in this, we have done in all other Matters, only relate how few human Counsels and Helps were concern'd therein. For the hidden Counsels and Works of God Almighty, ought in our Judgment, rather to be receiv'd with Admiration and Submission, than to be divid'd into, with Presumption. And what *Tacitus* says, in a certain place, may conveniently be apply'd here: *Abditos numinis sensus exquirere illicitum, anceps, nec ideo assequare*, i. e. To search in the hidden Designs of God is unlawful and uncertain, nor are they to be penetrated by us.

The Vir-
tues and
Faults of
Leo.

Pope *Leo*, of the House of *de Medici's*, was an affable and magnificent Man, very Liberal towards all honest and learned Men, who might have made a very good Pope, if he had but had an indifferent knowledge of Religion and an inclination to Piety, whereas he was very careless of both. He having liv'd very splendidly, and by his Liberality and Magnificence exhausted the Apostolical Chamber, and not being acquainted with the Arts of acquiring Riches, made use of the Cardinal *Lorenzo Pucci*, who at last, when all the other Gold Mines were emptied, propos'd the way of raising Money by Indulgencies. These Indulgencies were therefore sent Abroad all over Christendom; and not only Absolution was sold both for the Dead and the Living; but Egg Milk and the like were allow'd to be eaten on Fast Days. The several Sums of Money by this Fund to be rais'd were beforehand allotted to certain Uses: All that was

to be Collected in *Saxony* and thereabouts, as far as to the Sea-side, having been granted to *Magdalen* the Pope's Sister; She, to make the best of the Pope's Grant, had committed the whole management of her share to one *Arcimbald*, a Bishop by his Title and Coat; but one who was most experienc'd in all the *Genoise* Tricks and Shams in the way of Merchandizing. He again employ'd such as prosper'd the most, and had no other Prospect than the getting of Money. It had been formerly a Custom in *Saxony*, that the Hermits of the Order of *St. Austin* us'd to proclaim the Indulgencies. But *Arcimbald*'s Commissioners did not think fit to trust them at this time, as knowing them to be expert in that Trade, and fearing that they might not deal fairly with them, or at least that they would not bring in more Money than us'd to be gather'd at other times. They chose therefore the *Dominicans* to preach up the Indulgencies, which the *Austin* Friars took very ill, as being thereby defrauded of their Authority, Right and Profit. The *Dominicans* in the mean while, to shew themselves well qualify'd for this new Employment, magnify'd their Wars to that extravagant degree, that their Auditors were extremely scandaliz'd at it; especially since the Commissioners liv'd in continual Debaucheries, and spent with great Infamy, what the poor Country Fellows spar'd out of their Bellies, to redeem their Sins. This oblig'd *Luther*, a Friar of the Hermits Order of *St. Austin*, to oppose these impudent Merchants of Indulgencies; and having duly weigh'd the matter himself, he in the Year 1517. did affix 95 Theses concerning this Point at *Wittenberg*, and *John Tezel*, a *Dominican* Friar, publish'd some other Theses in opposition to those at *Frankfort*. The Dispute being thus set on foot, each of them began to enlarge himself upon the above-mention'd Theses. *Luther* having both Reason and Scripture upon his side, his Adversary had nothing to alledge for himself, but the Authority of the Pope and the Church. Wherefore *Luther* was oblig'd to make an enquiry, upon what Foundation the Authority of the Pope was built, and in what condition the Church was at that time; which led him by degrees unto the discovery of the Errors and Abuses which were crept into the Church, and to an invective against the Impostures, and scandalous Lives of the Monks and Priests, and that it was a Duty incumbent

Luther opposes Indulgences.

Afterwards the Pope's Power.

upon the Magistrates to abolish these Abuses. And to this purpose, as also to oblige the Magistrates to uphold his Doctrin, he spoke very magnificently concerning the Nature and Grandeur of the Civil Power, which the Priests hitherto had represented as despicable. By which means he at first got a great Party, and his Doctrin was spread abroad every where.

The Circumstances of these Times.

§. 26. But that we may the better understand the Reason; how a poor Friar was able to give such a Blow to the Chair of *Rome*, we must, next to the Supreme Direction of God Almighty, consider the Circumstances of these Times, and what Disposition there was at that juncture of time in the Minds of the People in General. First then, *Luther's* Propositions concerning the Indulgences were very good and reasonable, and a great many Divines, which afterward oppos'd his Doctrin were at first of his side, as were also some Cardinals, and *George Duke of Saxony* himself. His Adversaries were so perverse, that every body lamented their Folly and Perverseness. Neither was it at first in the least suspected, that Things would go so far as they did. *Luther* himself had at first not the least Thoughts of falling off from the Pope. The Emperor *Maximilian* had no Aversion to the Doctrin of *Luther*; and it is credibly related, that, when he first heard of him, he did say, that this Friar ought to be kept safe, since good use might be made of him. Some Monks only, and these Commissioners, who were likely to be the Losers by it, did make such a Clamour, and rais'd such Tumults by blowing up the Coals, that this small Spark broke out into a great Flame. All Christendom was at the same time in a miserable Condition, as being quite overwhelm'd with Ceremonies; the perverse Monks did what they pleas'd and had entangel'd tender Consciences in their Snares. All Divinity was turn'd into Sophistry. New Doctrins and Propositions were broached, without any regard how they ought to be prov'd and maintain'd. And the whole Clergy of all Degrees had rendred their Lives and Conversations odious and despis'd to the World. The late Popes, *Alexander VI.* and *Julius II.* had been infamous for their Pride, Treachery, turbulent Spirit, and other such like Vices, as were very ill becoming Ecclesiastical Persons. Such Bishops as were good for any thing had

and quite entangled themselves in worldly Business; a great many of them led a most scandalous Life, and were more expert in Hunting, than skill'd in the Bible. The Priests and Monks were over Head and Ears in Ignorance, and scandaliz'd the Common People by their Debaucheries, and their Avarice was grown unupportable to every Body.

Add to all this, that those who first pretended to oppose *Luther*, were a sort of simple, miserable, and some of them debauch'd Wretches; these, when they saw *Luther* maintain his Arguments in a manner which was not common at that time, were soon confounded and put to nonplus, not knowing where to begin or to end. 'Tis true, in former Ages all the Clergy had not been free from Vices, but the Ignorance of those barbarous Times had serv'd them for a Cloak. But after *Europe* began to be restor'd to its flourishing Condition, and all sorts of Learning began to dispel the former Darkeness, it was then that these abominable Spots became more conspicuous to the Eyes of the World. As the Ignorant Priests and Monks, who could not bear the Glance of this bright shining Light, were stark mad at those who had restor'd Learning to *Europe*, and did them all the Mischief they could, and when they found themselves worsted by them, us'd to make a point of Religion of their different Disputes, and to accuse those of Heresie that were more Learned than themselves: So these us'd to expose their Folly, and as much as in them lay to discover their Ignorance to the World. 'Twas upon this Account, the impudent Monks pick'd a Quarrel with *John Reuchlin*, whom they said would have made a Heretick; from whence that learned Gentleman, *Ulrick van Hutten*, (if I remember right) took an Opportunity to expose them most in *Epistolis obscurorum virorum*. While the War betwixt the Lovers and Persecutors of Learning was carry'd on with great Heat on both sides, *Luther's* Doctrine appear'd in the World. And because the Monks made their Business to bring the most Learned Men into the same Quarrel which they had against *Luther*, in hopes to strike them both down at one Blow; this prov'd the Occasion that most of the Learned Men in *Germany* did actually side with *Luther*.

Erasmus
favour'd by
Luther.

It is also undeniable, that *Erasmus of Rotterdam* had a considerable share in the Reformation; for he had before discover'd, and reprehended a great many Abuses and Errors; he had reject'd the School Divinity, and recommended the reading of the Bible and Fathers: He had ridicul'd the Barbarity and Ignorance, which was upheld by the Monks, and approv'd at first *Luther's* Cause, tho' he always excepted against his violent and biting way of Writing: Nay, his Silence alone prov'd very prejudicial to *Luther's* Adversaries. For *Erasmus* being then esteem'd the most Learn'd Divine of his Age, every Body took his Silence for a kind of an Approbation of *Luther's* Cause. And when he afterwards published his Treatise *de libero Arbitrio*, it made no great Impression upon the Minds of the People, since it sufficiently appear'd, that it was rather writ to please others, than of his own Inclination. Besides, that this was not the main Point in Dispute, and *Luther* did refute sufficient his Propositions.

The Princes
of Germany
being dissatis-
fied with
the Pope.

At the same time the Princes and Estates of Germany being sufficiently convinc'd, that heavy Impositions had been laid upon them of late under several Pretences by the Court of *Rome*, for no other Purpose but to maintain the Grandeur of the Ecclesiasticks at *Rome*, were extremely dissatisfy'd with the Pope. And further: The general Fear which was then in Germany of an Invasion by the *Turks*, and the Differences arising betwixt *Charles V.* *Francis I.* and *Henry VIII.* contributed very much to promote the Reformation, since there was but little time for to think much of these Disputes. Some are of Opinion, that *Charles V.* conniv'd at the spreading of the Doctrine of *Luther* throughout Germany, hoping by these Divisions to get an Opportunity to suppress the ancient Liberty of the Estates, and to make himself Sovereign over Germany. For else (they say) he might easily have quench'd the Fire at first, viz. in the Year 1521. when he had *Luther* in his Power at *Wormes*, where he might have put him to Death, which would have pass'd well enough for a State Trick. But it is not so evident, whether, if *Luther* had been murder'd against the Publick Faith granted him, his Doctrine would thereupon have been rooted out; it is more probable that the Emperor, being then but young, did not at that time foresee of what Consequence this Business might prove afterwards; and that

that he did not think it advisable at that juncture of Time to break with the Elector of *Saxony*, who was then in great Authority. Neither could he pretend at the same time, when he was engag'd in a War against *France* and the *Turks*, to attack the Princes of *Germany* that were then courted by *France*, and who began to make Alliances with them. Yet it is certain, that under the Pretence of Religion he afterwards made War upon the Protestant Estates of *Germany*, and intended by their Ruin to open himself the way to the absolute Monarchy over *Germany*. And tho' he was very successful in the War against the League made at *Smalcald*, he could not accomplish his projected Design, because he stood in need of the Assistance of the *German* Princes against *France*, and the *Turks*, and to obtain the Imperial Crown for his Son *Philip*. Nay, *Paul III.* himself dreaded the growing Greatness of the Emperor, to that Degree, that he stir'd up the *French* to oppose his prevailing Power, and to prevent the intire Ruin of the Protestants, allow'd them to make use of the Alliance with the *Turks*, against the Emperor, who he fear'd intended a thorough Reformation of the Court of *Rome*, and the reducing of it to its ancient State of Simplicity and Integrity.

Upon the whole, the ill Conduct of the Pope did great Mischief to the *Roman* Catholick Party. For it was a grand Mistake in *Leo X.* that he with so much Violence declar'd himself for these Merchants of Indulgences, and by this Bull of the 9th of *November* in the Year 1518. decided the Points in Controversie betwixt them, whereby he cut off all Hopes and Means for an Accommodation. It would questionless have been better for him to have stood Neuter, and to have impos'd Silence upon both Parties, and in the mean while to have found out an Expedient to appease *Luther*. And Cardinal *Cajetan* did in the Year 1519. act a very imprudent part at *Ausburg*, when he dealt so very rudely with *Luther*, and refus'd to accept of his Proposal, viz. That he would be silent, provided his Adversaries would do the same. For by this Refusal made to so resolute a Man, whom he would have oblig'd to make a Recantation, he forc'd him to do his utmost, and to fall directly upon the Pope himself. It would have been no difficult Matter to have granted him, that some corrupt Manners were crept into the Church, to keep him from meddling with the Reformation

The ill Conduct of Leo and Cardinal Cajetan.

mation of the Doctrins. But on the contrary, the Pope making continual Instances at the Elector of Saxons Court, to have *Luther* deliver'd up to him. *Luther* was thereby oblig'd to shew the Unreasonableness of the Pope, and to demonstrate that his own Doctrin was built upon a very solid and good Foundation. And the Pope redoubled his Cause very suspicious, that he, when *Luther* was call'd to a Council, did by making a great many Evasions delay to call one: From hence it was evident, that he did not trust much to the Goodness of his Cause, if it were to be debated before impartial Judges. It was so an unlucky Hit for the Pope, when he fell out with *Henry VIII.* who to spite the Pope, did open the Door for the Protestant Religion to be settled in *England*. In like manner the House of *Navarre* propagated and protected the Protestant Religion in *France*, out of Hatred as some say, against the Pope, who had shewn to *Ferdinand* the Catholic way into that Kingdom. Besides that there were abundance of good Men of the *Roman Catholic* Religion, who were glad to see that *Luther* did wash the scabby Heads of the Monks with so strong Lye, as he did. So that every thing seem'd to concur to promote the Decree of God Almighty.

*Why the
Doctrin of
Luther
was not
spread farther.*

§. 27. But why the Doctrin of *Luther* was not spread farther, and the Ecclesiastical Monarchy was not quite over turn'd, several Reasons may be alledg'd. First, it is to be consider'd, that, in those States, where *Luther's* Doctrin was receiv'd, the Supreme Direction in Ecclesiastical Affairs came necessarily to be devolv'd on the Civil Magistrates. For if any of these States would have pretended to this Direction over the others of the same Communion, these, who would have thought themselves no less capable, would never have acknowledg'd it the same. Which did not a little weaken their Union and Strength, and was the main Occasion, that they could not act so unanimously and vigorously against the Pope as he against them. It is also to be consider'd, that the Reformation was not undertaken after mature Deliberation, and as it were on purpose to form or set up a new State; but this great Revolution happen'd upon a sudden and unexpectedly, so that the whole Work was carry'd on as Occasion offer'd and by Degrees. And *Luther* was the first that gave the Alarm, yet the rest did

not think themselves oblig'd to follow precisely his Opinion, but were also ambitious of having contributed something towards the Reformation. This occasion'd Disputes among themselves; and because no Body had an Authority among them to decide these Controversies, each party persisted obstinately in their Opinion; from whence arose such Schism, that they became neglectful of the Common Enemy, and fell upon one another. This furnish'd the Popish party with a very feasible Argument, who cry'd out aloud, the Hereticks were fallen into Confusion among themselves, as not knowing what to believe; and since they had left the Church of Rome, they were brought into an endless Labyrinth. There were also a great many of the Protestants, who under the profession of the Gospel led an impious and scandalous Life, as if by the Liberty of the Gospel they had obtain'd a license to abandon themselves to all sorts of Vices. This gave further Occasion to the Papists to defame the Doctrine of Luther; especially since he had with great Severity reproved the Licentiousness of the Clergy, and had been generally applauded for it. Another great Detriment to Luther's Doctrine, was, that immediately after whole swarms of Fanaticks, Anabaptists, and the like appear'd in the World, and that the Boors in Germany run as it were mad, and made a most dangerous Insurrection. When some Princes took this Point into Consideration, the Doctrine of Luther began to become suspicious to them, as if thereby the Licentiousness of the Common People was Taught and Authoris'd; which they looking upon as a greater Evil than what Oppression they were likely to suffer from the Clergy, did with all their Power oppose the Doctrine of Luther.

Some will have it, that the University of Paris had a Share in retarding the Progress of the Reformation. For Luther having perswaded himself, that this University was dissatisfied at Leo X. because he had abolished the Pragmatick Sanction relating to the Investiture of Bishops; and that therefore the Members thereof would be glad of an Opportunity to revenge themselves, he submitted his Disputation with Eckius to their Judgment; but these gave their Judgment against him, and that in very hard Words. Add to this, that the Kings of Spain with this View did afterwards consider that it was for their purpose to take upon them the Protection of the

Roman Chair ; again they oppos'd the Protestant Doctrin with all their Might, and so powerfully assisted the League in *France*, that *Henry VI.* if he would maintain his Crown, was obliged to leave the Protestant Religion.

Zwingliu.
and Cal-
vin.

Some have observed ; that when *Zwinglius* and afterwards *Calvin*, began all upon a sudden to introduce too rapid a Reformation, not only as to the Essential Mysteries of our Religion, but as to the External Form of the Church and Manner of Worship, and thereby fell from one Extreme to another, this proved a main Obstacle to the Increase of the Protestant Religion. For *Luther* had hitherto made very little Alteration in outward Matters, He had left in the Churches the Ornaments, Clocks, Organs, Candles, and such like ; he had retained the greatest part of the Mals, but had added some Prayers in the Native Tongue, so that he was look'd upon by some as a Reformer of the Abuses only. But when it seem'd that this Revolution was likely to become Universal *Zwinglius* appear'd in *Switzerland*, as did *Calvin* afterwards in *France* ; and these, instead of following the Footsteps of *Luther*, began to Preach against the Presence of the Body of Christ in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, abolish'd all sorts of Ceremonies and Ornaments, destroy'd all Reliques, broke the Altars and Images, abolish'd all Order of the Hierarchy, and despoil'd Religion of all such things as did most affect the Eyes and exterior Senses of the People. This caused an Aversion and Animosity in the common People against them, and increas'd a Zeal for that Religion which they had received from its Ancestors. The Riches, of the Church had a various Influence in promoting or thwarting *Luther's* Doctrin according to the different Circumstances of Persons : For on the one Hand a great many gladly laid hold of the Opportunity to possess themselves of ample Ecclesiastick Revenues, by departing from the Romish Church : On the other hand the ample Ecclesiastick Revenues kept a great many Prelates under the Obedience of the *Roman Chair*, who, if they had not been afraid of losing their Rich Benefices, would not have been so backward to side with *Luther's* Party. This was manifestly to be seen in *France*, where both the Prelates and the Common People had made no great Account of the Pope's Authority before the Reformation, but when they

law

saw that those of the Reformed Religion were for breaking into their Quarters, they agreed better afterwards with the Court of *Rome*, and the Commonalty turn'd very Zealous against the Reformed Religion.

S. 28. In short, the Pope, as soon as his Adherents had recovered themselves from their first Consternation, and his Enemies were slain out among themselves, has since settled his Affairs in such a manner, that the Protestants in all likely-hood will not only not be able to, hurt him for the future, but himself by degrees gets ground of them. For those things wherewith *Luther* upbraided the Church of *Rome*, and did the most Mischief to them, they have either quite abolish'd, or at least they are transacted in a more decent manner, *Sinon caste, tamen caute*. They have also made use of the same Weapons, with which *Luther* attackt them. For the Popes now adays do not insult with so much Haughtiness over Princes, but treat them with more Civility and Lenity. It is true, in the last Age *Paul IV.* behaved himself very imprudently towards *Spain* and in our Age *Paul V.* did the same with *Venice*. But by the Mediation of wiser Heads, these Differences were Compos'd, before they came to any great Head; and the Popes ever since have been sufficiently convinced, that these hot headed Proceedings are in no ways suitable to their present Condition. For *Paul V.* soon gave fair Words, when the *French* Ambassador made him believe, that the *Venetians* had sent for some Ministers from *Geneva*, to be instructed in the Principles of the Reformed Religion. Neither has the Papal Chair of late Years been fill'd with such *Debauches* as *Alexander VI.* or such Martial Popes as *Julius II.* was; but of late they have endeavour'd to carry on the Intrigues under hand, whilst they in outward Appearance pretended to be Promoters, and Mediators of Peace. That most scandalous Trade of Indulgences, and that gross sort of Simony they have set aside, whilst they make it their Business to console the People out of their Money in a handsomer way.

The Bishops are now of another Stamp, and carry it on with much more Gravity than before the Times of *Luther*, nay, there are now among the Prelates excellent and well qualified Men. The Ordinary Priests and Monks also are much reformed in their Manners, and have tofore.

*The Popish
Sovereignty recover-
ed.*

*The Bishops,
Priests,
and Monks,
more Regular and
learned
than before.*

have been obliged to lay aside their former brutish Ignorance. *Luther* and his Adherents did at first gain mightily upon the People by their most excellent and learned Sermons, and by their Books which they publish'd, thereby to excite the People to Piety, Prayers, Godly Meditations and Exercises. Both which the Papists have imitated since, for among them now adays are to be found most excellent Preachers, and very good Prayer-Books; so that the Protestant Clergy has now not much to object against them, as to their Ability or outward Behaviour. They have also got a very good Insight into all the Controverted Points, and have a dozen or more Distinctions at hand against any Objection. For Example, whereas nothing seems more ridiculous, than that the Pope should grant his Indulgences for twenty or thirty thousand Years to come, they know how to give this a fine Colour by the whimsical Distinctions of *Intensive* and *Extensive*, *Potentialiter* and *Actualiter*, which relish strangely with young Students, and the Ignorant suppose them to be Terms full of Mysteries. And because the Ignorance of the Clergy, and the hatred conceived against Learning and learned Men, have proved very prejudicial to the Popish Monarchy, the Popish Clergy, and especially the Jesuits have since altered their Course, and having taken upon them the Education of Youth, have pretended to the Monopoly of Learning among the *Roman* Catholicks; so that since that time Learning has not only not been prejudicial but very profitable to them.

How they
make Con-
verts.

Lastly, Now adays they do not make use of Fire and Sword to propagate the *Roman* Catholick Religion, but the chief Men among the Protestants are incited to come over to their Party with fair Words, great Promises, and actual Recompences. If any one who is well qualified will go over to their Party, he may be sure to make his Fortune, since the Wealth of their Church furnishes them with sufficient Means to maintain such a Person, tho' his Merits were not extraordinary. Whereas on the contrary if any one goes from them to the Protestant Religion, and either has not wherewithal to live, or is not endow'd with extraordinary Qualifications, he must expect nothing but Want. Last of all, the House of *Austria* promoted the Popish Interest mightily, when they drove the Protestants out of the Hereditary Countries in *Germany*, out of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the Coun-
tries

The House
of Austria
most zealous for
Popery.

tries belonging thereunto, and lately did the same to the Protestants in *Hungary*, except to a very few; or else forced them to profess themselves *Roman* Catholics:

§. 29. From what has been said it may easily be understood, in what manner this Ecclesiastical Sovereignty has extended her Power over the Western Parts of *Christendom*. But in order to understand thoroughly the whole Structure, and Composition of his Engine, and by what Means it is sustained, it will not be improper to consider the Pope in two different Capacities; first as a Prince in *Italy*, and secondly as the Spiritual Monarch over the Western Church. As to the first it is to be observed, that the Pope may be reckon'd a Potent Prince in *Italy*, but is in no ways to be Compared with the other Princes in *Europe*. The Countries under his Jurisdiction are the City of *Rome*, with her Territories situated on both sides of the River *Tyber*; the Dukedom of *Benevento* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dukedoms of *Spoletto*, *Urbino* and *Ferrara*, the Marquisate of *Ancona*, several places in *Tuscany*, *Romaniola* or *Flaminia*, where are situated *Bologna* and *Ravenna*. In *France* the Country of *Avignon* belongs to him. *Parma* is a Fief of the Church, which *Paul III.* granted to his Son *Lewis Farnese*. But since that time a Constitution has been made, that it shall not be in the Power of any Pope to Alienate any Fief, or to grant any of the Countries belonging to the Church in Fief to any Person whatsoever. This was done, to prevent the Ruin of the Ecclesiastick State, and, that, in case the Revenues from Abroad should fail, the Pope nevertheless might not want means to maintain himself and his Court. The Kingdom of *Naples* is also a Fief to the Church, in acknowledgment of which the King of *Spain* every Year presents the Pope with a white Horse and some thousands of Ducats. What other Pretensions the Court of *Rome* makes are out of date. For the rest, these Countries are indifferently populous and Fertile, having several Cities of Note, out of which the Pope receives a Revenue of two Millions *per Annum*. And the Pope's Ministers take effectual Care, that their Subjects may not be overgrown in Riches.

Perhaps there might be a considerable Number of good Soldiers maintain'd out of the Ecclesiastick State, but his Military Strength is scarce worth taking Notice of, since he

he makes use of quite other means, to preserve his State, than other Princes do. He maintains about twenty Gallies which have their Station at *Civita Vecchia*. The chief State Maxim of the Pope, as a Temporal Prince is, that Peace may be preserv'd in *Italy*, and that *Italy* may remain in the same State as it is now, and especially, that there may not be introduced any other Sovereign Power, which might prove so formidable as to domineer over the rest. He must take great Care that the *Turks* may not get footing in *Italy*, and in case of an Invasion from the *Turks*, not only *Italy* would be oblig'd to join against them, but all *Christendom* would be confederate to expel or chase out these Barbarians, since no Christian Prince would be contented that this delicious Country should fall into their Hands.

How he

stands with

Relat or to

Spain and

France.

The Pope has nothing more to fear from the *German Empire*, as long as it remains upon the same Foundation. But if it should fall under the Government of an Absolvent Monarch, it is likely he might attempt to renew the Ancient Pretensions. *Spain* and *France* are the two Kingdoms, which are most formidable to the Pope. Against them the Pope makes Use of this Maxim, that he either fers them together by the Ears, or at least keeps up the Ballance betwixt them, that one may not become quite Master of the other. I am apt to believe that the Pope would be glad with all his Heart, that the *Spaniards* were driven out of *Italy*, especially out of the Kingdom of *Naples*. But it is scarce to be suppos'd, that he should be able to do it by his own Strength; and to make use of the *French* in this Case, would be to fall out of the Frying Pan into the Fire. Therefore all the Pope can do, is, to take Care, that *Spain* may not inroach upon others in *Italy*; and there is no question but if the *Spaniards* should attempt any such thing, *France* and all the other *Italian States* would be ready to oppose their Design. Neither can it be pleasing to the Pope, if the King of *France* should get so much footing in *Italy*, as to be able to sway Matters there according to his pleasure, which the Pope ought to prevent with all his Might. The Pope need not fear much from the other States of *Italy*. For tho' some of them are under hand his Enemies, and dread his Spiritual Power, and some of them have been severely chastised by the Court of *Rome*; nevertheless, they must at least in outward Appearance pay to the Pope a due

due Veneration, neither dare they as much as devise to make any Conquests upon the Pope. Notwithstanding which, they would not look with a good Eye upon the Pope, if he should pretend to make any Conquests upon his Neighbours, and enlarge his Dominions; this wise Nation being extremely jealous, and desirous to keep up the Ballance betwixt the States of *Italy*.

§. 30 But if we consider the Pope, secondly, as the Particular Spiritual Monarch of *Christendom*, and the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon Earth, we meet in his Spiritual State with such surprising and subtle Pieces, that it must be confessed, that since the Beginning of the World, there has not been set up a more Artificial Fabrick than the Popish Monarchy. It has required the more Sagacity to erect and sustain this Structure, the more the ends of this Sovereignty are quite different from the ends of all other States in the World, and the more feeble the Title appears upon which it is founded. For it is the main end of other Commonwealths, to live in Security and Peace; for the maintaining of which, the Subjects contribute a Share out of their Goods and Possessions, nay, venture their Lives that they may sufficiently provide against the Attempts of malicious People, and live in Security and without Danger from their Enemies. And besides this, it is the Duty of every Subject, to take Care that he may be able to maintain himself out of his own Revenues, or by his Labour and Industry. But the Popish Monarch's chief Design is, that the Popes and the Clergy may live in Plenty and Splendour in this World, all which is to be maintain'd at the Cost and Charge of other People, who must be perswaded to part with their Money by several shining Arguments, and Artificial Perswasions. Whereas other States are fain to maintain their Forces and Garrisons with great Expences, the Pope on the contrary entertains his Militia without any Charge, nay, rather with Profit to himself. And whereas it is a State Maxim among the wiser Princes, not to extend their Conquests too far, the Pope has no Occasion to imitate them in this Point, since it is neither dangerous nor troublesome to him, tho' he extends his Jurisdiction over the *East* and *West-Indies*. The Rights of Sovereignty are founded upon evident and undeniable Principles and Divine Institution, since without it, it is impossible that Mankind should live honestly,

nestly, securely, commodiously, and decently. But to find out the same Necessity and Foundation of the Pope's Sovereign Authority, and to demonstrate that as the Peace and Welfare of Mankind, cannot subsist without a Supreme Civil Power, so the Christian World cannot be without a Supreme Ecclesiastical Power, is in my Mind impossible to be done. He that is unwilling to believe this, let him find out a Demonstrative Proof, and he will be the Miracle of the World. But if the Pope's Champions pretend to a positive Command from God Almighty, they are oblig'd to prove by clear and evident Proofs, and that in all its Clauses and Determinations, out of the Holy Scripture; that our Saviour when he sent his Disciples all over the World to Preach the Christian Faith not only gave them full Power to propagate the Christian Doctrin among all Nations; and be independent on any Humane Power in their Office, so they can't be hindred from Preaching, or forc'd to add or retrench any thing from their Doctrin (which Power is unquestionable): But likewise granted them a Commission, to put into the Ministry of the Gospel, and that without the Consent of the Magistrates (tho' professing the true Christian Religion) as many, and whom they pleas'd; and to invest these again with full Power to increase their Order to such a Number as they should think fit themselves, without having any Regard to the Civil Power or Magistrates, whose Right and Title is thereby impaired. He must prove that since they can't live upon the Air, they have a Power granted them to seek out all ways and means not only for their Subsistence, but also for carrying on their Pride and Extravagancies. They must also have a Prerogative granted them of being exempted from the Civil Jurisdiction both in their Persons, and such Possessions as they have acquired to themselves, tho' the same appertain to the Revenues of the Commonwealth, are situated in the Territories, and enjoy the Protection of the Sovereign; who is to have no Power to lay Taxes upon such Possessions, or employ them to any other Uses. Further, they must prove that the Supreme Direction over this Order with Relation not only to their Office, but their Possessions, belong to one of the same Order, on whom the rest depend as their Sovereign, and that the Civil Magistrates can't pretend to any Superiour Jurisdiction over them, tho' the

the Ecclesiastical Order either by its Number or Misbehaviour should prove pernicious to the State, and tho' the State could not be maintain'd without the Revenues of the Ecclesiasticks, which must not be employed for the Benefit of the Publick, without the Consent of him, who has the Supreme Direction over this Order. Besides all this, they are oblig'd to prove some other *Hypothesis* of theirs, which run upon Matter of Fact. Particularly, that our Saviour granted the Spiritual Sovereignty over the Church to *St. Peter* only, without allowing the least Share to the rest of the Apostles. That he granted this Prerogative, not only to *St. Peter* for his own Person, but as a perpetual Inheritance to such as should succeed him in that Place where he resided as Bishop. They must prove that *St. Peter* was actually Bishop of *Rome*, that he exercised the same Power there, and granted the said Prerogative to no other Place where he used to Preach, besides *Rome*. And because these Points are so very hard to be prov'd, the Popish Doctors are oblig'd to be very cautious in proposing these Questions distinctly to the World, and rather treat of them confusedly and superficially. It is rather their Business to fill the Peoples Heads with far-fetched Arguments that do not so nearly touch the Point, *viz.* concerning the great Promises, that the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against the Church, concerning the great Authority and Prosperity of the Church, her Antiquity, the Succession of the Popes, the Holy Fathers and Councils, the Authority of so many Ages and Nations, Miracles and such like Stuff fit for a Declamation. They also make use of another Expedient, *viz.* That if any one dares to contradict these things, he is immediately without hearing his Reasons, branded with the Name of a Heretick, and esteemed as one that being a Novice, and ignorant in his Trade, ought not to be so bold as to contradict his Master, but deserves to be burnt.

§. 31. It is easily to be imagin'd, that this Spiritual *Why the* Sovereignty was of Necessity to be establish'd in the *Popish So-* form of a Monarchy, since it was in no ways suitable *vergency* to a Democratical or Aristocratical Government, not *was to be* only by Reason of several Inconveniencies which would *exercised in* have attended it, but more especially, because that so *the Form of* many different Heads as sway a Democratical and Ari-
stocratical

stocratical Government, would even by the most severe Laws never have been kept in such an Union, but that by raising of Factions and Dissentions, they would have easily overturn'd a Work built upon so slight a Foundation. But among the several sorts of Monarchial Governments, they have chosen such an one as that by all the Art of Men, there could not have been invented one more suitable to their Purpose; it being most certain that all the speculative Inventions of the most refined Politicians, are not in the least to be compared to what may be met withal in this Popish Monarchy. 'Tis true, some Princes have gain'd so themselves and their Government a great Authority, by pretending to be the Offspring of the Gods, and that they had laid the Foundation of their Government, by the express Command of the Gods, and by their peculiar Approbation; wherefore they used to be after their Death plac'd in the Number of the Gods, and were ador'd as such. But the Pope has gone farther, and perswaded the People that he is the Lieutenant of Jesus Christ, who has all Power in Heaven and Earth, and his Vicar in the World, and that in a more exalted Sense than it is spoken of the Magistrates, that they are Ministers of God's Justice upon Earth. For he pretends that he has the Power of dispensing the Merits of Jesus Christ, and that such as refuse to acknowledge this Prerogative, are not capable of obtaining Salvation. And since there is nothing more powerful in this World, to induce People to a profound Veneration than the Divine Majesty, and no Motive more strong to enforce from them an obedience and an entire Submission to all sorts of Hardship, than the Fear of God's Wrath and Eternal Damnation; it is evident that if this Point is once gain'd, and the People thoroughly perswaded, there needs no further Proof of the rest of their Articles of Faith, than that *αὐτὸς ἔστιν*, the Pope has determin'd it so.

*Why it
must be an
Elektive
Monarchy.*

Further, most Nations esteeming an hereditary Government the most convenient and least dangerous, have introduc'd that Form into their States; but this Form of Government could not suit with the Intention of this Spiritual Monarchy. For in those States where the Crown is Hereditary, it must of Necessity sometimes happen, that the same is devolv'd to Princes who are Minors: And it would be an odd Sight, that a Child that rides the Hobby-Horse, should be taken for the Vicar of Christ, and that

that the Protector of *Christendom* should want a Tutor. Neither is it to be suppos'd, that young Princes could behave themselves so gravely and wisely, as seems to be requisite for a Person of his Station; neither can it so much be hop'd, that a whole Succession of Princes should be inclinable to such a Function. In a word, an Hereditary Succession would have made it the same with a Temporal State, which could never have been maintain'd long upon so awkward and slight a Foundation. For the great Ministers themselves would have been for putting by the Pope, that they might succeed in his stead; whereas these seeing they cannot possess themselves of the Papacy by open Force, are now very obedient, in hopes that either they themselves, or at least their Friends, may one time or another attain to this Dignity by Election. Besides, it might easily have happen'd, that in case the Royal Family should have been extinguish'd, such Dissentions might have arisen concerning the Succession, that the whole Frame of the State would thereby have been disjoyned.

It was also thought convenient this Spiritual Sovereign should be oblig'd never to Marry, which seem'd most ^{Why the} suitable to the Gravity of this Court, since a great Train ^{Pope was} of Ladies living in great Splendor and Plenty would ^{to live in a} have made such a Figure, as must needs appear but little ^{State of} suitable to excite others to a Holy Life and Devotion. ^{Celibacy.} Upon this Consideration, the main Design was, by a feigned Hypocrisie, to impose a Belief upon the People, as if the Court of *Rome* was so wholly taken up with Spiritual Affairs, that there was no room left for worldly Pleasures. It was also reasonably suppos'd, that a Prince who had Wife and Children might sometimes be led away to take more to Heart the private Interest of his Family, than the publick Good of the State, since there can scarce be any thing more prevailing upon a Man, than the Consideration of the Welfare and Preservation of Wife and Children. And what *Alexander VI.* and *Paul III.* did with their Bastards, have been convincing Instances of the Importance of this Position to the Court of *Rome*. It is possible likewise they took this into Consideration, that if a Temporal Foreign Prince should obtain this Dignity, he would entail it upon his House, which Inconveniencies are now avoided by the Obligation laid upon the Pope never to Marry.

The Conclave is in like manner a most admirable Invention to bridle the immoderate Ambition, and prevent those Schisms, which used formerly miserably to afflict the See, and weaken the Authority of the Popes; besides that, thereby a long Vacancy of the Chair is prevented, and by means of this Election, it is much easier to pick out one that is best qualify'd to represent the great and artificial Hypocrite, and afterwards to make People believe that are ignorant of the Intrigues of the Conclave, that it was by the particular Providence of God Almighty, that such a Person was chosen as was the most worthy to be God's Vicar upon Earth. Thus much at least may be obtain'd by an Election, that such a Person is chosen as is well vers'd in the Arts of Policy and their ambitious Designs, and one whose Age being above the Folly and Extravagancies of young Men, may by his Years and long Experience, appear more venerable in his Function. It is also a very wise Order, touching the Election of a Pope, that he is to have two third Parts of the Votes in the Conclave, which seems to have been introduc'd, that the new Pope might not be unacceptable to a great number of Cardinals. Now adays it is a general Maxim in the Choice of a Pope, to Elect an *Italian*, which is done not only because they rather will bestow this Dignity and ample Revenue upon a Native of *Italy* than upon a *Foreigner*, but also because the Security and Preservation of the Papal Chair depends in a great Measure on the Balance which is to be kept betwixt *France* and *Spain*, which is not to be expected from a *French* or *Spanish* Pope, who would quickly turn the Scale, and by granting too great Privileges to his Country-men, endeavour to exclude others from the Papal Chair. They chuse commonly a Pope who is pretty well in Years, but very seldom a young one, that others may be in hopes of attaining the same Dignity, and that a young Pope during a long Regency may not undertake to alter their Customs and Maxims, or to make his Family so Rich and Potent, and set up so many Creatures of his own, as thereby to entail the Papal Chair upon his House. Besides that, in this Station where the Pope need not go into the Field, there is more Occasion for a grave ancient Man than a vigorous young Person. It is also another Maxim among them, to take care that he may not be too near a Kin to the deceas'd Pope, to the end that the vacant

What Qualifications
are necessary
for one
that is to be
chosen Pope.

vacant Church-Benefices may not fall into the Hands of one Family, and that the new Pope may be the sooner prevail'd upon to mend the Faults of his Predecessor. It often so happens, that one is chosen Pope of whom no Body thought before; and this comes to pass when the Cardinals are tired out by so many Intrigues, and are glad to get out of the Conclave. It is also often observ'd, that a Pope proves quite another Man after he has come to sit in the Chair than he was before, when yet a Cardinal. The Pope at his entering upon the Government, is not tied to any certain Rules or Capitulations, since it would seem very unbecoming to controul by human Laws and Contracts the Power of him who is pretended to be endow'd with the Holy Ghost.

But the College of Cardinals is as it were the standing College of Council of the Ecclesiastical State, in like manner as the Chapters of the Cathedrals are to the Bishops in Germany.

With those the Pope advises concerning Matters of the greatest Moment; tho' indeed it often happens, that the Popes and their Nephews make but little Account of their Advice, but act as they please. The chief Prerogative of the Cardinals consists in that they have the Power of choosing a Pope, and that out of their own Body they being suppos'd to be the next to him, and best acquainted with the Affairs of the Court of Rome, which is one necessary Qualification of a Pope. Their ordinary Number is Threescore and Ten, which is seldom compleat. Now a-days they are distinguish'd by the Title of your Eminency, according to a Decree of Pope Urban VIII. whereas they were formerly call'd most Illustrious (*Illustissimi*) which Title was grown very common in Italy. And because the Cardinals had got a new Title, the Princes of Italy pretended in like manner to be dignify'd by the Title of your Highness (*Altezza*) whereas formerly they were very well satisfy'd with the Title of your Excellency (*Excellenza*.) The Election of the Cardinals depends absolutely on the Pope's Pleasure, who nevertheless, constantly takes notice of such as are recommended to that Dignity by France, Spain and other Princes. The Parasites of the Court of Rome, are not asham'd to maintain that the Cardinal's Cap is equal in Dignity to a Crown'd Head, and to this Day they pretend to have the Precedency before the Electors of the Empire.

The Popes
enrich
their Kin-
dred.

Ever since the time of Pope *Sixtus IV.* that is, since the Year 1471. the Popes have made it their Business to enrich their Families out of the Church-Revenues, of which there are very remarkable Instances. For it is related that *Sixtus V.* during his Regency of five Years, did bestow upon his Family above three Millions of Ducats; and *Gregory XV.* had in two Years and three Months got together the value of three Millions in Lands, without reckoning what he left in ready Money. It is reported of the House of the *Barbarini's*, that at the Death of *Urban VIII.* they were possess'd of 227 Offices and Church Benefices, most of them reckon'd at three, five, eight and ten Thousand *Schudi* a piece, whereby 'tis said, that they got together a Treasure of 30 Millions of *Schudi*. This has been represented as a very scandalous thing by some, but if duly consider'd, it is a great Folly to suppose, that since the main Intention of the Popish Sovereignty is to enrich the Clergy, the Popes should stifle their natural Inclination towards their Kindred, and not make Hay whilst the Sun shines. 'Tis known to be a common thing, that Favourites and others, whilst they are Fortunate, are envy'd by others, who are vex'd, because Fortune is not so favourable to them. Besides, the Revenues of the Church are so great, that the Popes, since they need not entertain any considerable Army, scarce know how to employ them better.

Cardinal
Patroon.

Since the time of Pope *Urban VIII.* a Custom has been introduc'd, to make one of the Pope's Nephews Chief Minister of the Ecclesiastical State, whom they call Cardinal Patroon (*Cardinal Patrono.*) Among other Reasons, why the Pope commits the Management of Affairs to one of his Nephews, this is alledg'd for one; that by the nearness of Blood, he ought to be preferr'd before others, and that by so doing, the Pope's Person is better secur'd against any Attempts, which are more likely to be made upon his Life than upon any other Hereditary Princes, whose Death their Successors are able to revenge. How fearful the Popes are of Poison, may be judg'd from thence, that as often as the Pope receives the Sacrament, his Chaplain, who is to administer the Bread and Wine, is oblig'd to taste of both before the Pope. It is also pretended, that by the Ministry of the Nephews, this Advantage is obtain'd, that the other Ministers and Governors have not so much Opportunity to enrich

enrich themselves, and to put one another out of Place, which is the common Custom in Elective States. For their Nephews are few in number, and therefore sooner to be satisfy'd; neither will they easily suffer that others should enrich themselves, since they are sensible that all the Hatred falls upon themselves. They are also very serviceable to the Pope, in that they more freely can disclose the Interests of the several Princes to him, than other Ministers who are not so nearly allied to him, and that they are fain to be more circumspect in their Management of Affairs, for fear lest they may one time or another be call'd to an Account; for which Reason it is their Business, so to oblige one Prince or another, that they may upon all Occasions be sure of his Protection. Besides, that by their Assistance, Affairs may be carry'd on with much more Secrecy than otherwise. And if the Pope were destitute of their Counsel, he would be oblig'd to have recourse to the Cardinals, who most commonly are very partial, being most of them engag'd to Foreign Princes either by Pensions or Benefices.

§. 32. The Subjects of this Ecclesiastical Monarchy *Concerning* may properly be divided into two several Sorts; the first *the Celibacy* comprehends the whole Clergy, the second all the rest of *cy of the* the *Christendom*, as far as they profess the *Roman* Catholic *Popish* Religion, which is commonly call'd the Laity. The *Clergy.* first may be compar'd to the standing Army of a Prince, who thereby maintains his Conquests; the rest are to be deem'd as Subjects that are Tributaries to the Prince, and are oblig'd to maintain those standing Forces at their Charge. The first have this particular Obligation upon them, that they must abstain from Marriage. This is done under pretence of a special Holiness, and that thereby they may be the more fit to perform their Duty without any hindrance; but the true Reason is, that they should not prefer the Interest and Welfare of their Wife and Children, before that of the Church, and in Consideration thereof, not side with those Princes, under whose Jurisdiction they live, or that they should not enrich their Children with the Revenues of the Church, but be the more ready upon all Occasions to execute the Pope's Will, especially against such Princes, under whose Protection they live. For since Wife and Children are esteem'd the dearest Pledges, not to be left to the Discretion of an

Their Number.

enrag'd Enemy, they could the easier despise the Anger of their Princes, if they had no other Care to take but for themselves, a single Man not needing to fear a Livelihood in any Place whatever. And it has been the main Endeavour of the Popes to exempt the Clergy by all means from the Jurisdiction of the Civil Magistrates, and to make them only dependent on himself. But those who have been so Luse to force Celibacy upon the Clergy, were forgetful in not prescribing them at the same time a *Recipe* against Incontinency, which they seem to stand in great need of. How vast a Number there is of this sort of People, may be best judg'd out of what is related of Pope *Paul IV.* who us'd to brag, that he had 288000 Parishes, and 44000 Monasteries under his Jurisdiction, if he did not mistake in his Account, especially as to the Monasteries. The Clergy may again be subdivided into two sorts, *viz.* those who are bare Priests and Ecclesiasticks, and those who have engag'd themselves by a particular Vow, as the *Monks* and *Jesuits*, who are to be esteem'd the Pope's.

*The Popish
Doctrin
inferred to the
State.*

§. 39. The Pope makes Use of this Artifice to keep the Laity in Obedience, that he perswades them to receive and consider his Ecclesiastical Troops, as the Chief Promoters of their Salvation, and Masters over their Consciences; which serves like a Bridle to lead and turn them about according to the Will of the Clergy. And that every thing may be accommodated to the Interest of his Spiritual Monarchy, several Articles of the Christian Religion have been by Degrees stretch'd or patched up with new Additions; and any one that will duly weigh these Matters, wherein they differ with their Adversaries, will soon find that in those Points there is generally a Mixture of Interest, as to the Authority, Power and Revenues of the Clergy. Among those in the first Place is to be reckon'd the Doctrin concerning the Authority and Power of the Pope, whereby they pretend to set him above the Councils, and make him Infallible; which Point is stretch'd to the utmost by the Jesuits, because, if that stand fast, all the rest is soon prov'd. So that what has been taught formerly, and if I am not mistaken, is taught even unto this Day, by the Doctors of the *Sorbon*, *viz.* that the Councils are equal to, or rather above the Pope, is destructive to the very fundamental Constitution

*As that of
the Pope's
Power.*

Constitution of the Popish Monarchy, since this Doctrin smells strongly of a Democracy, which is directly contrary to a Monarchy. And, indeed it is noticeably to be reconcil'd, how the Pope, who pretends to have such great Prerogatives above all others, should be subject to the Censure of his Creatures and Vassals. For as they will have it, whatsoever either the Holy Scripture, or the Ancient Fathers have attributed to the Church, ought altogether to be apply'd to the Pope, in like manner, as what is spoken of a whole Kingdom, is commonly to be understood of the King.

The Laity are debarred from Reading the Holy Scripture, by which means not only the Authority of the Clergy, is maintain'd among the People, as if the Priests were the only Men that have a Priviledge to approach to the Divine Oracles; but also the Laity is thereby prevented from finding out those Points in the Scripture, which are repugnant to the Interest of the Clergy: For if the People should once get a true Understanding of the Scripture, they would not be so forward to follow so blindly the Instructions of the Priests. By the same means they prevent the Laity from diving too deeply into Divinity, which they pretend belongs only to the Clergy; and for this Reason it is that they attribute the Power of Explaining the Scripture to the Pope only, that nothing may be brought to Light, which may in any ways be prejudicial to the Spiritual Monarchy. For the same Reason the Pope pretends to have the Sole Authority of deciding all Controversies whatsoever.

It is also given out among the People, that the Holy Scripture is imperfect, which Defect must be made up by Ancient Traditions; whereby they gain this Point, that if they invent any Doctrin for the Interest of the Spiritual State, whereof there is not the least Footstep to be found in the Holy Scripture, they without any other Proof, may have recourse to the Ancient Traditions alone.

The Distinction betwixt Venial and Mortal Sins, as Venial and also what is alledged *de casibus reservatis*, is barely invented for the Benefit of the Clergy. The infinite Number of Books of Confession, enough to freight whole Fleets withal, is not publish'd with an Intention to correct Vices, but that by laying a Tax upon the Expiation, the Clergy may the better be able to maintain their

Penance.

Grandeur, and satisfy their Avarice. The most comfortable Doctrin of Remission of Sins, has wholly been accommodated to the Interest of the Clergy. For, it regard it would not have turn'd to the Profit of the Clergy, if every one who truly repented should obtain Remission of his Sins, only by Faith in the Merits of Christ; it has been the Doctrin of the Church of *Rome*, that it is an essential Piece of Penitence, and the means to obtain Forgiveness of Sins, that a most exact and precise Account of every individual Sin committed, should be given to the Priest. By which means, they not only keep the People at their Devotion, and make such Impressions upon them, as are fitting for their Purpose; but also come to the Knowledge of all the Secrets, Councils, Designs and Inclinations of the People, which they make good Use of for their own Benefit; notwithstanding, that they are under an Obligation not to reveal any thing that is told them by way of Confession; for, else it would be impossible for them to perswade the People to act against the natural Inclination of all Mankind. The Priest has also a Power to command Works of Satisfaction to be done, by which he commonly gains very handsomely. For tho' certain Prayers, Pilgrimages, Fasts, Flagellations, and the like, are often impos'd upon them for Penances, yet they also very often condemn some, and especially the richer sort, in a good Sum of Money, to be given instead of a Penance to a certain Monastery, Church, or the Poor, in which Number they reckon the Mendicant-Fryars. These honest Fellows call themselves *Minimos Fratrum*, according to Chap. 25. of *St. Matthew*, that they may, have a fair shining Pretence to fill their Purfes. For by this Interpretation, the Christians have got this Benefit, that they are oblig'd to feed and maintain one hundred thousand lazy idle Fellows. Add to this, that the first sort of Penance may be redeemed with Money, if you think it too hard to be performed. And who that is wealthy, would not be civil and liberal to his Father Confessor, to oblige him to a Mitigation of the Penance, or to repay his former Favours of that kind.

Merit of good Works.

With what View good Works have been made meritorious, and the means of obtaining Salvation from God Almighty, is easily to be guess'd. For when they gave a De-

Definition of good Works, they were sure to put in the first Place, that the People ought to be liberal towards the Clergy, Churches and Monasteries, and to perform every thing commanded them by the Pope and his Adherents, tho' never so full of Superstition and Hypocrisie. Neither must this be forgot, that they likewise taught, that the *Monks* are not only able to perform good Works sufficient for themselves, but have an Overplus of Merits, for expiatory Works of Supererogation, which they can sell to the Laity. And out of this Overplus, they have laid up an inexhaustible Store very profitable to the Clergy, which cost them nothing, and does not grow musty nor ever decays, neither can it be turn'd upon their Hands, when the Buyer finds out the Cheat.

Their Religious Exercises are full of Ceremonies, many superfluous Festivals, and Processions are instituted, numerous Chapels and Altars erected, only to employ to great a Number of Clergy-men, who else would appear like so many idle Fellows. And withal to find some profitable Account for themselves, for the Clergy still gets by all manner of Services; which is also the Reason why they have encreas'd the Number of the Sacraments to Seven, since they know that none of them can be administered, but the Priest who never works *Gratis*, must needs get by it. The Mass without Communicants has been introduc'd and proclaim'd a Sacrifice, both for the Dead and Living, that they might have an Opportunity to put both the Dead and Living under Contribution. For no Body undertakes any thing of Moment, but he has a Mass sung first, for the good Success of the thing in Hand. No Body of Wealth dies, but he orders a good Store of Masses to be sung for his Soul, all which brings Grist to the Priest's Mill.

Half Com-
munion.

On the other Hand, an abusive Custom having once prevail'd, that the Laity received the Sacrament without partaking of the Cup, it was made into a Law. And tho' the contrary was very evident both by the Institution of Christ, and the Practice of the Church, for a great many Centuries, yet did they persist with great Obstinacy, because it should not seem that the Clergy had committed an Error; and also that they might have a Prerogative before the Laity in this Sacrament. And to ridicule the more impudently both God and Men, they give to the Laity a Chalice, which is not Consecrated,

erated, which in very despicable Terms, they call rinsing Chalice, as People when they have eaten any unclean thing, use to rinse their Mouths.

Marriage made a Sacrament.

Marriage must likewise come in for a Sacrament, the nothing is more absurd and ridiculous, that the Clergy might have an Opportunity to hook all Matrimonial Causes into their Jurisdiction, which are often very profitable, very various, and of the greatest Consequence for as much as the Welfare, Inheritance and Succession of most People, nay, even of whose Kingdoms depend thereon. This oblig'd *Mary Queen of England* to endeavour the Re-establishment of Popery in that Kingdom; for without the Pope's Authority, she must have paid for a Bastard. And *Philip III. King of Spain* was among other Reasons oblig'd to the Pope, for giving a Dispensation to his Father to Marry his own Sister's Daughter, of whom *Philip* was Born, which Marriage could not easily have been approv'd by other Christians. There are also so many prohibited Degrees, introduced on purpose, that the Clergy may have frequent Opportunities to give Dispensations, in the Management of which they know how to feather their Nest. By the Extreme Ointment the Priest takes an Occasion to exhort the dying People, to leave Legacies for pious Uses, which they commonly know how to apply to the Advantage of their own Order.

Extreme Unction.

Purgatory.

Purgatory was invented for no other Purpose, but that the dying Man, who at that time is not so greedy of Worldly Goods, which he is to leave to others, might be liberal towards the Clergymen, in hopes, by their Intercession, and a good Number of Masses, to get the sooner out of that hot Place. The Veneration paid to the Reliques, has also been very beneficial to the Clergy; these are employ'd, besides other uses, to reward People of Quality, that have done great Services to the Pope, with a Piece of an old Bone in lieu of a better Present. The Adoration of the Saints serves for a Pretext to build the more Churches, institute more Holy-days, and employ, and feed a greater Number of Priests. The Power, which the Pope has assum'd of Canonization, gives him a considerable Authority among the People, as if it were his Prerogative to bestow Dignities and Offices upon whom he thinks fit, even in Heaven, and as if God Almighty could not but accept of such Referendaries, as the Pope is pleas'd to represent to him.

Reliques.

Prayers to Saints.

Canonization.

By

y this means he makes himself Master of the Inclinations of the People, tho' living in far distant Places, unto whom he proposes this as a Recompence of their Credulity and Ambition, if they stick at nothing to promote his Interest. And ever since this, Superstition has taken Root in Christendom, those who have been Canonized, have for the most part been Clergy-men, who either by new invented Hypocrisie, or outward Appearance of Holiness, had made themselves famous in the World. Or by Chance one Layman or another has attained to this Dignity, either he himself, or at least those that interceed for him, have been fain to deserve very well of the Papal Chair. Here I forbear to mention, in what manner fictitious Miracles, several sorts of Images, Apparitions, exorcisms, Indulgences, Jubilees, prohibition of divers sorts of Victuals, and such like Tricks, they us'd to pull the People out of their Money.

§. 34. Next to the Particulars mention'd but now, *The Universities* which have partly been Instituted by the Popes Authority, partly by other States, yet so that most of them have proved been Confirmed by the Popes, who at the same time claim'd the Supreme Direction over them; *These Popish Sovereignty.* These Universities, I say, have been mainly Instrumental in maintaining the Popish Sovereignty. It is evident enough of what Consequence this Direction must needs be to the Pope. For in the Universities Men are first tinctur'd with such Opinions, as they afterwards are to make use of during their whole Life, and instill them into others: And 'twas for this Reason that the Universities, and Sciences there to be taught, were sure to be accommodated to the Popes Interest. Neither were the Professors of Divinity here, who claim'd the Precedency before all others, the only Creatures of the Pope, but also the Professors of the Canon Law, who were as busie as any to palm his Decrees upon the World, and to maintain his Authority. For the World may thank the Canon Law for the first Introduction of those long Law-suits, which the Clergy pretended to belong to their Jurisdiction, that by receiving of Bribes, they might the sooner gratify their Avarice. The greatest part of the Philosophers were likewise the Popes Slaves, and if one or another attempted to dive into the true Causes of Things, he was sure to be kept under by all the rest.

The

The Divinity and Philosophy profess'd in these Universities were not taught with an Intention to make the young Students more Learned and Understanding, but that the Ingenious by these confus'd and idle Terms, might be diverted from thoroughly canvassing those Matters, which would have led them to the whole Discovery of the Popish Intrigues. For their Scholastick Divinity is not employ'd in searching and explaining the Holy Scripture, but for the most part entangled in uselesse Questions, invented chiefly by *Peter Lombard, Thomas Aquinas Scotus*, and the other Patriarchs of Pedantry. And what they call Philosophy, is nothing else but a Collection of foolish Chimera's, empty Terms, and very bad Latin, the Knowledge of which is rather hurtful than profitable, if you have not been better Instructed otherwise. So that all their Aim was, to take care that the Sciences should not be fundamentally taught to the Students. With this Trumpery the Universities were not only over-run during the former barbarous times, but continue in the same forlorn State; and tho' most Sciences are so much improved, the old Leaven is with great Industry preserved and propagated: On the contrary, all the solid Sciences, especially such as are instrumental in discovering the Vulgar Errors of the World, are suppress'd. Above all the rest, the most useful of all, the Doctrine of Morality is much mis-interpreted and entangled in an endless Labyrinth, that the Fathers Confessors may not want means to domineer over the Laymen's Consciences, and to entangle them with so many dubious and double-meaning Insinuations, that they are thereby rendred incapable to examine and rule their Actions according to solid Principles, but are oblig'd to be guided blindfold at the pleasure of their Fathers Confessors.

*Why the
Jesuits
have taken
upon them
the Educa-
tion of the
Youth.*

§. 35. But, in regard Learning gave the main Blow to the Pope, at the time of *Luther's* Reformation, the Jesuits, who may well be call'd the Pope's Guard du Corps, have since taken upon them the management of the Youth; for they not only teach publicly in the Universities, but they have also engross'd to themselves the Instruction of the Youth in the Schools, that they may have all the Opportunity so to guide and direct them in their Studies, that they may not only not prove

pro

rejudicial, but rather prove advantageous to the Kingdom of Darkneſs. By this way of managing the Youth, they have not only acquir'd vaſt Riches, and Authority to their Order, but alſo been very instrumental in maintaining the Popiſh Monarchy, which they are bound to by a particular Vow above all the other Monks. They make it their Buſineſs to imprint into the tender Minds of the Youth, a Veneration for the Pope, and ſo to guide their Inclinations as they think is moſt profitable to the ſtate of the Church. They inure the young People from their Infancy, to perſiſt obſtinately in their receiv'd Opinions, and to ſuffer no Reaſons to prevail againſt them, whereby they render them incapable of ever attaining the knowledge of Truth. They have at the ſame time an Opportunity throughly to trace and diſcover the Capacities and Inclinations of their Diſciples, which they make good uſe of to their Advantage, whenever theſe are employ'd in State Affairs. But ſuch as they find of an extraordinary Capacity, or abounding in Wealth, they endeavour by all means to draw into their Order. So the main Intention of their School Diſcipline, which is ſo famous throughout the World, is to uphold the Pope's Sovereignty. They boaſt of extraordinary Methods to teach the Latin Tongue to young People, but they take a particular Care, that they do not let their Diſciples grow too Wiſe, unleſs it be ſuch as are to be receiv'd into their Order. And, as they have by this management of the Youths, brought a great many able Men over to their Order, and are beſides very mild and civil in their Converſation (in which Point they are far above all the other Monks, who are moſt of them full of incivility and Pedantry) they have found means, under pretence of being Confefſors, to creep into moſt Courts, and to inſinuate themſelves into the very Secrets of the State; ſo that in a great many Courts they have the greateſt ſway in the Councils; and there you may be ſure they will never be forgetful of the Pope's and their own Intereſt. Nevertheleſs, by their inſatiable Avarice, and forwardneſs of meddling in all Affairs, they have made themſelves odious in ſome Places; and for as much as the Jeſuits have treſpaſs'd upon the Authority and Advantages of the other Monks, who are of more ancient Orders, theſe are grown jealous of them to the higheſt Degree.

Neither

Neither ought it to be pass'd by in Silence, that the Pope and his Adherents pretend to have a right of Censuring and Licensing all Books whatsoever, by which Claim, they may easily hinder any thing to come to light, that may prove prejudicial to them. And in the Censuring of Books, they are so impudent, as not only to strike out of the ancient Authors, when these are to be Reprinted, even such Passages as they dislike, but to insert such new Passages as are suitable to their Scheme. If any one Book is to be publish'd in their Territories, first the same is exactly Revis'd and Corrected. And if it should happen by chance, that something should be overseen in the first Edition, which does not suit with their Interest, it is mark'd in an Index made for that Purpose, that it may be omitted in the next Edition. But the Books of their Adversaries are prohibited; nay the reading of them is not allow'd, but to some particular Persons, and that not without special Leave, and these are such as they know to be thorow-pac'd, and intirely devoted to their Interest. By so doing, they may lay to their Adversaries Charge what they please, since their Subjects never get sight of the others Refutation. It has been a general Observation, that since the scandalous Lives of the Monks had not only been very prejudicial to the Popish Monarchy, but also that the Protestants had set out their Vices in their natural Colours; The Papists had bespatter'd the Protestant Ministers with the same Vices as they were charg'd withal, and have not only represented the Infirmitiës of some particular Persons to the World, but also have laid to their Charge the most heinous Crimes they could invent; and afterwards have chaleng'd their Adversaries to prove the contrary; which Calumnies have such Influence, at least upon the simple and common sort of People, that it gives them a great Aversion to the Protestants. They also do not want Impudence to set out at a high rate their Miracles, Martyrdoms, and other great Feats, which generally are transacted in far distant Countries; by which means they gain a great Credit, at least by the inconsiderate Multitude. Among others, *Edwin Sandys*, an *English* Knight, had discover'd abundance of these Tricks, in his Treatise concerning the State of Religion.

§. 36. But the Pope makes use of yet more violent means to maintain his Authority. In former Ages his Excommunication was a most terrible thing, when whole Countries were forbidden the Exercise of Religious Worship, by which means the Popes have often oblig'd Emperors and Kings to come and creep to the Cross. But now-a-days this Weapon is not frightful to any Body, except to some petty States in *Italy*. However, in *Spain* and *Italy* they have set up a certain Court, which is call'd, The Office of the Holy Inquisition, where Information is taken, and all such proceeded against as have in any ways rendred themselves suspected of Heresie: And it is counted the worst sort of Heresie, if any one attempts any thing against the Popish Law and Doctrin, or against the Pope's Authority. This gives for a Bridle to curb the People with, and to the Inhabitants of those Countries is as terrible as the Plague, since Matters are transacted with so much Severity in this Court, that scarce any Body, that falls under the Inquisition, escapes their Hands without considerable Loss.

§. 37. Though the Supreme Direction and Administration of the *Romish* Religion, together with their other Rules, which serve to uphold it, and have been oblig'd by us here, are a sufficient Awe upon the People; and besides this, the Popish Clergy know how to manage their Affairs with that Dexterity as to give some satisfaction to every one; so that I am apt to believe, that a great many who live under the Popish Subjection, are verily perswaded to believe what the Priests tell them to be real, since they want Means and Opportunity of being better Instructed: Nevertheless it is very probable, that a great many of the more Learned and sober sort, are sufficiently convinc'd, in what manner things are carry'd on among them, and that therefore they do not free themselves from this Yoke. I am apt to believe, that most are kept back, because they do not see how to remedy this Evil; And yet they are unwilling to ruin their Fortunes, by going over to the Protestant side, where they are not likely to meet with so plentiful a Share. These Temptations are not easily to be

Excommunication
and Inquisition.

Some Reasons why
the People remain in
the Communion of
the Church
of Rome.

be resisted, whereby they think it sufficient for the obtaining of Salvation, if they believe in Jesus Christ, and trust upon his Merits, but for the rest, think it of no great Consequence, if in some Matters, which are the Inventions of Priests, they by conforming themselves play the Hypocrite, and believe as much concerning them, as is suitable with their Opinions. They suppose it to be of no great Consequence, that perhaps the Female Sex and the Vulgar sort of People that are always fond of Extravagancies, do believe these things in good earnest. There are also questionless, not a few, who not having sufficient Capacity to distinguish betwixt such Points in Religion, as are commanded by God, and betwixt such as are invented by the Clergy for private Ends, and perhaps coming afterwards to the Knowledge of some of these Frauds they take all the rest for fabulous Inventions, only covering their Atheistical Principles with an outward decent Behaviour to save themselves the Trouble of being question'd and disturb'd. Every Man of Sense, may without Difficulty imagine how easily a sensible *Italian* or *Spaniard*, that has never read the Bible, or any other Protestant Book, may fall into this Error, if he once had an opportunity to take notice of the Intrigues of the Clergy; tho' it is certain, that since the Reformation of *Luther*, the Church of *Rome* has chang'd her Habit, and her Garment appears far more decent than before. But besides this, there are great many Persons of Quality, as well as of a meaner Condition, who make their Advantage of the *Romish* Religion, in which they have an Opportunity to provide for their Friends, by putting them either into some Order or other of Knighthood, or into that of the Monks, or other Ecclesiasticks, by which means a great many Families are eas'd of a great Charge, and some times are rais'd by it. At least the Superstitious Parents are well satisfy'd when they see their Children are become such Saints: And those that cannot make their Fortunes otherwise, run into a Monastery, where they are sure to be provided for. All these Conveniencies would be taken away, if the Popish Monarchy should fall, and the Church Revenues were not apply'd to the use of the State. The Popish Doctrine has also got so firm Footing in those Countries where it now rides Triumphant, that if any of their Princes should endeavour to root it out, he

would

would find it a very difficult Task, since the Priests would be for raising Heaven and Earth against him, and not stick to find out another *James Clement* or *Raviliac* for their Purpose. Besides, most of those Princes are tied by a Political Interest to the Church of *Rome*, and by introducing a Reformation, cannot propose any Advantage to themselves, nay, rather cannot but fear very dangerous Divisions and Innovations..

§. 38. *Italy* by its particular Interest is oblig'd to support the Popish Monarchy; it being much to the Advantage of this Country, that the Pope resides among them, especially since now-a-days no other but *Italians* do attain to this Dignity; so that there is scarce a great Family in *Italy*, but some of their Friends have some Dependence on the *Roman Chair*. Because the Bishops and Prebendaries in *Poland*, are always chosen out of the Nobility; and the Noblemen who have the chief sway of Affairs in that Kingdom, are tied to the Popish Interest, and the Bishops, who are their Senators of the Kingdom, have a great Influence in all the Transactions of any Moment. The Clergy is very Potent in *Portugal*, and in case of any Innovation, would be assisted by the *Spaniards*; this was the Reason why the *Portugueses* of late Years have been fain to comply with the Pope, notwithstanding that the Pope to curry favour with *Spain*, did not many Years ago, treat them so ill in the matter of Collation of Bishopricks; which else might have serv'd them for a fair Pretence, to withdraw themselves from the Obedience of the *Roman Chair*.

Some of the Estates of *Germany* do still adhere to the Popish Interest; among the Imperial Cities that of *Cologne* is the Chiefest, which City is overrun with Ecclesiasticks. Besides this, there are abundance of Counts and others of the Nobility, that hitherto have not thought fit by turning Protestants, to exclude themselves from Ecclesiastical Dignities and Benefices. Among the Temporal Princes, the Elector of *Bavaria* has stuck close to the Romish Religion, because the House of *Bavaria* had always a Wishful Eye to the Imperial Crown, which hope it must lay aside, if it should leave the Popish Religion. What has induc'd some Protestant Princes to return to the Romish Communion, is sufficiently known. Neither is it much to be admired at, that the present

Bishops and Prelates stand firm to the Popish Interest in Germany, since they find it more advantageous to be great Princes than poor Preachers. Besides, they have been deterr'd from undertaking any Reformation of the Church Discipline, by the Example of two Electors of Cologne, which they in the last Age did begin with a very unfortunate Success in their Dominions. After Charles V. (influenc'd by the Spanish Counsels) let slip the Opportunity of settling the Protestant Religion throughout the Empire; the Emperors have ever since that time, for Reasons of State, not been able to disentangle themselves from the Popish Sovereignty, if they had been never so willing. For as the Case now stands, the Ecclesiastical Princes of the Empire, are tied to the Emperor's Interest, from whom they hope for Assistance against the Secular Princes, in case of Necessity. But if the Emperor should abandon the Church of Rome, the whole Clergy would be against him; and he could not promise himself any certain Assistance from the Secular Princes, especially since some of the most Ancient Houses of those Princes, that now have laid aside the hope of attaining the Imperial Crown, by Reason of Difference in Religion, would then pretend to have the same Right to that Dignity, with the House of Austria. The Pope also upon such an Occasion, would not cease to stir up Heaven and Earth against him; and the King of France would not let slip this Opportunity, but would with all his Might endeavour to obtain the Imperial Dignity, in which Attempt he perhaps might meet with Encouragement from the German Clergy.

Spain:

The Spaniards pretend to be the greatest Zealors, for the Romish Religion, because they stand in Need of the Pope's Favour, to assist them in the Preservation of the Kingdom of Naples and the State of Milan; and they commonly use to lay their Designs under the Cover of preserving and maintaining the Roman Catholick Religion, tho' indeed they have for the most part miscarried; not to mention here, that the Clergy is very Potent in Spain, and that the common People, thro' the false Persuasions of the Priests, have imbid'd great Aversion against the Protestants.

France.

France does outwardly shew itself not so fond of the Popish Interest, nor has the Gallick Church ever acknowledged the Pope's absolute Power over her. And when-

ever

ever the Pope pretends to encroach upon the Liberty of the *French Church*, the Parliament of *Paris* is ready to take Notice of it. The Doctors also of the *Sorbon* have rejected several Propositions, which were maintain'd by the Pope's Parasites. The Court of *France* keep so watchful an Eye over the Pope's Nuntio there, that it is not easy for him to transgress his Bounds. The Nuncio's, when they go out of *Rome*, carry the Cross rais'd upright, but as soon as they enter the Territories of *France*, they lower it, till such time as they have obtain'd leave from the King to exercise their Function, to obtain which, they are fain to oblige themselves by their own Hand-writing, that they will not act otherwise in this Station, and no longer than it pleases the King. They are likewise oblig'd to make use of a *French Secretary*, and at their Departure, leave behind them a Register of their Negotiation, and withal are tied to several other Formalities, without which, all their Negotiations are accounted Void and of no Force. From *Formality* hence it is that the *French* say, that the Pope's Nuncio *resides* ob- there, has his Commission both from their King and *serv'd by* the Pope, and that it is precarious, and may be recal- the Pope's led by the King at Pleasure. Further; it is to be ob- Nuncio's serv'd, that the Pope's Nuntio puts by his Cross, in any in *France*. Place where the King is present; whereby it is intimated that his Commission ceases when the King is present. Nay, it is credibly related, that under the Ministry of Cardinal *Richlieu*, it was Debated in *France*, whether they should not Constitute a Patriarch of their own, in that Kingdom; tho' as far as I can see, this Design would not have prov'd so very advantageous to *France*. For the Clergy must needs have become very jealous of the King's Power, for fear he might take this opportunity to retrench their ample Revenues. And if the King of *France* retains still some Thoughts of, and Pretensions upon the Imperial Crown, he can never suppose to obtain his Aim, if he should withdraw himself from the *Roman Chair*. For if so potent a Prince as the King of *France* is, should once obtain the Imperial Dignity, it is every likely he would not only revive the Ancient Pretensions of the Emperors upon *Rome*, which have for a long while lain dormant; but he would also under the specious pretence of protecting the *Roman Chair*, endeavour to recover such Possessions as had been seque-

strud from the Church of Rome. On the other hand, the Pope is heartily afraid of a *French* Monarchy, as being fully convinc'd, that it would endeavour a thorough Reformation of the Church of Rome, and that his Wing would be clipt to that Degree, that in effect he would be no more than a Patriarch. Neither ought he to expect any better Treatment, if the *Spanish* Monarchy had been brought to perfection: Tho' at the same time 'tis equally true, that either of these must needs have been destructive to the Protestant Religion.

The main
Pillar of the
Popish Mo-
narchy.

It may therefore be taken for granted, that one of the main Pillars of the Popish Monarchy, is the Jealousy and Ballance, which is to be kept up betwixt these two Crowns; and that it is the Pope's Interest, as much as in him lies, to take care that one of these Crowns do not ruin the other, and set up for an Universal Monarchy. If we look into the Transactions of former times, we will find that the Popes have long since observ'd this Maxim. 'Tis true, after the Death of King *Henry II.* when *France* was extremely weaken'd the Popes were forc'd to side with *Spain*, whether they would or no, the *Spaniards* having then found out the way to oblige them to it, by fair or foul Means. They knew how to Influence the Popes by their Nephews, who were for settling and enriching their Families, whilst their Kinsmen were alive. Those they brought over to their Party by granting to them Pensions, Church-Benefices, large Possessions, great Offices, and advantageous Matches: Who in acknowledgment of the same, us'd often to make the Pope good *Spanish*, even against his Inclination: but if they resist these Temptations, the *Spaniards* us'd to prosecute these Nephews with a Vengeance, after the Pope's Decease. And it was their constant practice, in those Days, to exclude those from the Papal Chair, as they thought were against their Interest. But as soon *France* began to recover its Strength, the Popes manag'd themselves with more Indifferency, and shew'd no more Favour to either side, than they thought was suiting with their present Circumstances. It is remarkable that the Jesuit *Guiccardin* in a Sermon preach'd at *Paris*, in the Year 1647, in the Month of *July*, did say, that the War which the then King of *France* wag'd against the *Spaniards*, was to be deem'd a Holy War, carry'd on for the preservation of the Holy Religion. For if the King of *France* had

not taken up Arms, the *Spaniards* Designs were so laid, as to make the Pope an Almoner to the King of *Spain*,

§. 39. But as to those who have departed from the *The Popes* Pope's Obedience, it is certain the Pope would be glad *Inclination* if they could be reduc'd to his Obedience, provided it *towards* might be done by such Means, that thereby one Party *the Protestants* were not so much strengthen'd, as to become terrible to all *Europe*. For it is better to let my Enemy live, than to kill me and my Enemy at one stroke. It was for this Reason that *Paul III.* was vex'd to the Heart, at the stupendious Success of the Emperor *Charles V.* against the Protestants, which made him recall his Troops that were sent to his Assistance. And if *Philip II.* had been successful in his Expedition against *England*, *Sixtus V.* would questionless have acknowledg'd his Error of assisting him in that Enterprize. So *Gregory XV.* during the Differences betwixt *Spain* and the *Grisons*, with Reference to the *Valtelines*, sided with the *Grisons*, who were Protestants. Neither was *Urban VIII.* dissatisfied at the Success of *Gustavus Adolphus* against the House of *Austria*, especially since the latter had given much about the same time, an evident Instance to the World, as to the Business of *Mantua*, that they us'd to give no better Treatment to *Roman* Catholics than to Protestants. Some have remark'd, That when *Ferdinand II.* desir'd some Subsidies from the Pope, which he had promis'd before, the Pope sent him Plenary Indulgences for him, and his whole Army, at the point of Death, that they might be prepar'd to Die with the more Courage. And some Years ago, the Court of *Rome* was no less concern'd at the then prodigious Success of *France* in *Holland*, when that State seem'd to be reduc'd to the last Extremity. Upon the whole, the chief Aim of the Pope is to reduce by all manner of Artifices the Protestants to his Obedience. To obtain this End, he sets the Protestants together by the Ears, Flattereth the Protestant Princes, and takes care that many of them may Marry *Roman* Catholic Ladies; the younger Brothers out of the greatest Families, he obliges to come over to his Party, by bestowing upon them great Dignities and Church Benefices; all that will come over to his side, are kindly receiv'd and very well us'd, neither do his Party write so much against the Protestant Divines, but rather endeavor

vouts to start and keep up Controversies among them. By these Artifices the Popish Clergy has got very visible Advantages in this Age over the Protestants, and are likely to get more every Day, since they see with the greatest Satisfaction, that their Adversaries do weaken themselves by their intestine Quarrels and Divisions.

No Peace is
to be expect
ed betwixt
the Roman
Catholicks
and Prote
stants.

§. 40. From what has been said, it is easily to be judg'd, whether those Differences which are on foot betwixt the Roman Catholicks and the Protestants, may be amicably compos'd, either so that both Parties should remit something of their Pretensions, and agree to one and the same Confession of Faith, leaving some By-Questions to be tols'd in the Unirversities; or so that both Parties may retain their Opinions, and notwithstanding this Difference, treat one another like Brethren in Christ, and Members of the same Church. Now if we duly weigh the Circumstances of the Matter, and the Popish Principles, such a Peace is to be esteem'd absolutely impossible; since the Difference does not only consist in the Doctrin, but both Interests are absolutely contrary to one another. For first, the Pope is for having the Church Possessions restor'd; but the Protestants are resolv'd to keep them in their Possession. The Pope pretends to be the Supreme Head of Christendom, but the Protestant States will not part with their Prerogative of having the Direction *circa Sacra*, which they look upon as a precious Jewel belonging to their Sovereignty. And to pretend to live in Communion and Amity with the Pope, and not to acknowledge his Sovereignty in Ecclesiastical Affairs, is an absolute Contradiction. In the same manner, as if I would be called a Subject in a Kingdom, and yet refuse to acknowledge the King's Authority. Further, the Infallibility of the Pope, is the Foundation-Stone of the Popish Sovegeignty, and if that is once remov'd, the whole Structure must needs fall; wherefore it is impossible for the Pope, and that for Reasons of State, to abare any thing from his Pretensions, wherein he differs from the Protestants. For if it should be once granted that the Pope had hitherto maintain'd but one single erroneous Point, his Infallibility would then tumble to the Ground; since, if he has err'd in one Point, he may be equally erroneous in others. On the other hand, if the Protestants should allow the Pope's Infallibility, they must of Consequence

quence acknowledge that all his Dogmata and Sacred Rites are just and true: But it seems not probable that the Protestants can ever be brought to contradict and at once to recal their Doctrin concerning the Vanity of the Popish Tenets. Nay, if it might be suppos'd that the Laity should do it, what must become of the Clergy? Where will they bestow their Wives and Children? Wherefore, how good so ever the Intention may have been of those that have propos'd a way of Accommodation, betwixt the Papists and Protestants, which is commonly call'd Syncretism, 'tis certainly nothing else but a Scheem of very simple and Chimerical Inventions, which are ridiculed by the Papists; who in the mean while are well satisfied to see that the Protestant Divines bestow their Labour in vain as to this Point, since they (the Papists) are no Losers, but rather the Gainers by it. For this Syncretism does not only raise great Animosities among the Protestants, but at the same time does not a little weaken their Zeal against the Popish Religion. It is easy to be imagin'd, that some who do not thoroughly understand the Differences, and hear the Divines talk of an Accommodation, betwixt both Religions, are apt to persuade themselves, that the Difference does not lie in the fundamental Points; and if in the mean while they meet with an advantageous Proffer from the Roman Catholics, are sometimes without great Difficulty prevail'd upon to bid farewell to the Protestant Religion. It is taken for a general Rule, that a Fortrefe and a Maiden-head are in great Danger, when once they begin to parly.

§. 41. But if the Question were put, Whether the Pope with all his Adherents be strong enough to reduce the Protestants under his Obedience by force, it is evident enough that the Joynt-Power of the Papists, is much superiour to the Strength of the Protestants. For *Italy*, all *Spain* and *Portugal*, the greatest part of *France* and *Polland*, adhere to the Pope, as also the weakest part of the *Swiss Cantons*. In *Germany*, those Hereditary Countries which belong to the House of *Austria*, the Kingdom of *Bohemia*, and the greatest part of *Hungary*, all the Bishops and Prelates, the House of *Bavaria*, the Dukes of *Newburgh*, and *Matquisses of Baden*, besides some other Princes

Strength of
the Pro-
testants and
Papists.

Princes of less Note; some Counts, Lords, and others of the Nobility, and some Imperial Cities, besides others of the the Roman Catholick Communion, that live under the Jurisdiction of the Protestant States; all which according to my Computation, make up two Thirds of Germany. There are also a great many Papists in Holland, and in England there are too many of that sort of Kidney, for the Reliques of the old Leaven, if I may so speak, are still to be seen there. But of the Protestant side are England, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, most of the Secular Electors and Princes, and of the Imperial Cities in Germany. The Hugonots in France are without Strength, and the Protestants in Poland being dispers'd throughout the Kingdom, are not to be fear'd. Courland and the Cities of Prussia, may rest satisfied, if they are able to maintain the free Exercise of their Religion; neither is Transylvania powerful enough to give any considerable Assistance to the Protestant Party. The Papists also have this Advantage above the Protestants, that they all acknowledge the Pope for the Supreme Head of their Church, and, at least outward Appearance, are unanimous in their Faith; whereas on the contrary, the Protestants are not joyn'd under one visible spiritual Head, but are miserably divided among themselves. For not to mention those Sects of lesser Note, viz. The Arminians, Socinians, Anabaptists, and such like, their main Body is divided into two Parties, of very near equal Strength, viz. Into the Lutherans and those of the Reformed Religion, a great many of which, are so exasperated against one another, that they could not be more against the Papists themselves.

*Divisions
of the Pro-
testants.*

*Other In-
convenien-
cies.*

Neither are the Protestants united under one Church-Government or Liturgy, but each of the respective States regulate that according as they think fit. Neither can it be denied, but that the Roman Catholick Clergy in general, is more zealous and industrious in propagating their Religion than the Protestants; For the Monks and Jesuits gain great Applause by their Missions in the East and West-Indies; and though perhaps they brag more than is true of their great Success there, yet is this Institution in the main, very praise-worthy. Besides this, there is such an implacable

Implicable Jealousie, betwixt some of the Protestant States, that it is not probable that they will be one and all against the Papists : Not to mention others here, such a Jealousie is betwixt *Sweden* and *Denmark*, as likewise betwixt *England* and *Holland*. On the other Hand again, there is a great Jealousie betwixt *France* and *Spain*, which will always be an Obstacle to any Union betwixt these Two Crowns, against the Protestants. So that notwithstanding the Unequality betwixt the Papists and Protestants, these need not fear the Pope's Power.

Nevertheless, there is a great Difference to be made as to those Protestants, that live in a Protestant State, independent on any other, and those who live under the Jurisdiction of a *Roman* Catholick Prince, the latter of which are not so very well assured of the free Enjoyment of their Religion. The *Hugenots* in *France*, for Instance, have no other Security, but the King's bare Word, and the Edict of *Nantes*, which would stand them but in little stead, if the King of *France* should be overcome with a Zeal like to that of the *Spaniards*, or the House of *Austria*. Yet does it not seem probable to me, that the King of *France* will readily pretend to force them to another Religion, as long as they are quiet. It is not easily to be suppos'd, that the *Poles* will raise Persecution against the Protestants in *Curland* and *Prussia*, especially as long as the City of *Dantzick* maintains her Liberty.

The Protestants in *Germany* are so considerable, that they may be esteem'd equal in Strength to a great and flourishing Kingdom. But their being divided under several Heads, and those of different Interests, much abates their Strength. The Emperors within the space of a Hundred Years, have twice reduc'd them to that Extremity, that both their Religion and Liberty seem'd to be near gone, if *France* and *Sweden* had not prevented it. 'Tis true, there has of late Years a new Maxim been set up, viz. that the Protestants of *Germany* are now in a Capacity to maintain themselves without the Assistance of the two above-mention'd Crowns : And as it is the Interest of the House of *Austria* to uphold them in this Belief, so *Brandenburgh* and *Lunenburg* make use of this Supposition, to cover their Designs of getting into their Possession those Provinces, that were given to *Sweden*, as a Remcompence for having been so instrumental in preserving the

The Hugenots in France.

The Protestants in Poland.

the Religion and Liberty of the Protestants of *Germany*. But suppose they should compass their Design; it is most certain that those Two Houses by the Addition of those Countries, would be much less formidable to the Emperor, than they were at that time, when they were upheld by *Sweden*. And it is a great Mistake if they persuade themselves that what Assistance they may expect from *Denmark* and *Holland*, can countervail what they had from *France* and *Sweden*. If the Emperor should obtain his Ends and drive those Two Nations out of *Germany*, and restore the *Spanish* Interest, and then turn out the Circles by keeping up great Armies, it would be a very difficult Question, who would be able to oblige the Emperor in such a Case to disband his victorious Forces? Whether the Emperor might not under some Pretence or other keep his Army on foot, and oblige the Circles to provide for them in their Territories? Whether *Brandenburgh* and *Lunenburg* would be able by themselves to oppose the Emperor's Design? But if the Protestant States should find themselves not strong enough to resist his Power, it would be a Question whether their Crowns would be immediately ready at their Demand or whether the Circumstances of their Affairs would be such, as to be able to undertake such a Task? Or whether at the time of imminent Danger such a one as *Gustavus Adolphus*, would be sent down from Heaven, who could act with the same Fortune and Success? For he that believes, that the Reform'd Religion is sufficiently secured by Scals and Deeds, or that the Emperors have laid aside all Thoughts of making themselves Sovereigns of *Germany*, if an Occasion should present it self, especially since Religion and the Recovery of the Church Possessions furnishes them with so specious a Pretence, must needs have lost the Memory of all past Transactions. But the last Peace made at *Nimeguen* has sufficiently convinc'd the World, that such Designs could not be put in Execution: Those Protestant States therefore that are Independent on other Princes, need not fear the Power of the *Roman* Catholics; For, as two States that are of the same Religion, differ in State Interests, and are jealous of one another, which is plainly to be seen betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and betwixt *England* and *Holland*; so, tho' States are of a different Religion, it is not from thence to be concluded, that if a potent Prince of the

any Catholic Perswasion should attempt to ruin a Protestant State, the other *Roman* Catholic States would or prevent it, if it was for their Interest to see that Protestant State preserv'd.

The best way then to preserve the Protestant Religion; that each of these States take effectual Care, how the same may be well preserv'd in their respective Territories. And this may be done without any crafty Inventions, such as the *Roman* Catholics are oblig'd to make use of, and only by plain and simple Means. One of the main Points is, that both the Churches and Schools may be provided with Persons fitly qualify'd for that purpose; That the Clergy by their wholesome Doctrin and a good Life, may shew the way to the rest: That the People in general, but more especially such as are in all Likelihood one time or another may have a great way in the State, be well instructed in the true and fundamental Principles of the Protestant Religion, that thereby they may be Proof against the Temptations of the Court of *Rome*, especially when they are to travel in Popish Countries. That the Clergy may be so qualify'd as to be able to oppose the Devices and Designs of their enemies, who every Day busie themselves in finding out new Projects against them.

Some are of Opinion, that the Protestant Party would be mightily strengthened, if the two chief Factions among the Protestants, who, besides the Difference in their Doctrin, are also of a different Interest, could be reconcil'd to one another; and they believe this not impracticable, if the old Hatred, Animosities, Pride and self-conceited Opinions could be laid aside: But if we duly take into Consideration the general Inclinations of Mankind, this seems to be a hard Supposition. For those who peruse the Writings of both Parties without Partiality; cannot but admire how their Authors are often oblig'd to rack themselves, that they may maintain their Advantages, whether they be consonant to the Scriptures or not: As likewise how they bring to light again the old Arguments, which have been refuted a thousand times before. Neither will this do the Business, if one Opinion should be oppos'd as good as the other; since such an Indifferency would be a shrewd Sign, that the whole must needs be very indifferent to us. Neither can we without danger declare some Points, in which we differ, problematical,

The best way to preserve the Reformed Religion.

Whether the Lutherans and those of the Reformed Religion are likely to agree.

since

since I do not see how we can pretend to have a Power to declare a certain Article either necessary or fundamental, or problematical. Some therefore have thought upon this Expedient, to make a Tryal, whether out of the Articles, wherein both Parties agree, could be compos'd a perfect System of Divinity, which might be link'd together like one Chain according to Art. If this could be effected, tho' some different Opinions remain'd, as long as this Chain was kept intire, we might be assur'd that we did not differ in the fundamental Points necessary to the obtaining of Salvation; and what remain'd undecided, would not be of such Consequence as to hinder us from being united into one Body or Church. But before a true Judgment can be given of this Proposition, it would be requisite that such a System, compos'd according to Art, were propos'd to the World. For my part, I know no better Advice, than to leave it to the Direction of God Almighty, who perhaps one time or other will put us in the way of finding out a good Expedient. For untimely Remedies may prove the Occasion of new Divisions. In the mean while it behoves both Parties, notwithstanding these Differences, to be mindful of their joint Interest against their Common Enemy, since they may verily believe that the Pope has no more kindness for the *Lutherans*, than for those who follow *Calvin*.

Socinians
and Ana-
baptists.

As for the other Sects of less Note, *viz.* The *Socinians*, *Anabaptists*, and such like, it is evident, that their Principles cannot possibly be reconcil'd with our Religion: For those who adhere to the first, do not consider the Christian Doctrin otherwise than a Moral Philosophy, and the latter scarce know what to believe themselves. The *Anabaptists* have hatch'd out I know not what Rules of Policy and Schemes of Government, which if not suppress'd in time, must prove destructive to the State. But whether the *Socinians* also have any such monstrous Projects in their Heads, I am not able to determine, since hitherto they have not been powerful enough to raise any Disturbance in the State.

C H A P. XIII.

Of Sweden.

THE *Swedish* Historians have out of their ancient Monuments shewn the World, that the Kingdom of *Sweden* is the most antient King-^{Sweden}dom in *Europe*, and that this Country, was after the De-^{the most}luge, sooner stor'd with Inhabitants than the other Parts ^{antient} of *Europe*. But it is very uncertain who were the first Kingdom in *Europe*. Inhabitants, and at what time they first settled there; as likewise whether they were immediately govern'd by Kings, or whether the Fathers of Families had the chief Sway among them, till the Regal was grafted on the Paternal Power. The Names and Actions of their Kings, and the time of their Reigns, are also not easie to be determin'd; for the List that has been publish'd of these Kings, is not so Authentick, but that it may be call'd in question; And, as to the Transactions of those Times, they are most of them taken out of antient Songs and Fabulous Legends, and some of them out of the Allegorical Traditions of their antient Poets or Scalders, which have perhaps been too much wrested and strain'd by some Authors. *Johannes Magnus* makes *Magog*, the Son of *Sapher*, Grandson of *Noah*, the first Founder of the *Scy-First Found-*
rick and *Gothick* Nations, and says, that from his two ders of the
Sons, *Sveno* and *Gather*, or *Geg*, the *Swedish* and *Gothish* *Gothick*
Nations had their Names. He relates, that after this Fa-^{Nation.}
mily was extinguish'd, *Sweden* was, during the space of four hundred Years, under the Government of certain Judges; and that about eight hundred Years after the Deluge, both the Kingdoms of the *Swedes* and *Goths* were united under *Bericus*, who in Person planted a Colony of the *Goths* beyond the Seas, after having Conquer'd the *Ulmirugii*, who then inhabited *Prussia*, from whence he extended his Conquests over the *Vandals*. A considerable time after, these Nations settled themselves not far from the Mouth of the River *Danube*, near the black Sea, from whence having undertaken several Expeditions both in *Asia* and *Europe*, at last in the third and fourth Centuries after the Birth of Christ, they enter'd
the

the Roman Provinces on the South-side of the Danub and carry'd their Conquering Arms into Italy and Spain where they erected two Kingdoms. But the greater part of this Relation is contradicted by *Messenius*, who also rejects the List, that *Johannes Magnus* has given of the Kings before our Saviour's Birth, alledging that the Times before Christ's Nativity, are all involv'd in fabulous Narrations, as to those Northern Parts, and that most of these Kings liv'd after the Birth of our Saviour. However, since even the Chronology of the first Centuries after Christ's Nativity, under the Genealogy of those Kings, is somewhat uncertain in these Countries, it will suffice to mention here some few of the most Famous among them, till the latter Times furnish us with an Opportunity to relate things with more Certainty.

Othin or
Woden.

Frotho.

§. 2. Sixty Years before the Birth of Christ, the famous *Othin* or *Woden*, being driven by *Pompey* out of *Asia* with a great Number of People, first Conquer'd *Russia*, afterwards the *Saxons* and *Danes*, and last of all *Normandy* and *Sweden*, about twenty four Years before the Birth of Christ. *Othin* kept for himself *Sweden* only, yet so that all the other *Scandinavian* Princes should own him as their Supreme Lord, from whence came that Custom which was us'd for several hundred Years after, viz. That at the great and general Meetings of these Nations, the King of *Denmark* us'd to hold the Bridle of the King of *Sweden's* Horse, whilst he mounted it, and the King of *Norway* the Stirrup. He was succeeded by *Frotho* surnam'd *Forgo*, who cover'd the Temple at *Upsala* with Gold, and surrounded its Pinnacle with a Golden Chain. After him were these following Kings, *Niora*, *Sigetrug*, *Asmund*, *Uffo*, *Hynding*, *Regner*, *Halvard*, *Helgi*, *Atrilus*, *Hotber*, *Roderick*, surnam'd *Singabond*, *Hegman*, *Hogrin*, *Frick*, *Haldan*, *Sivand*, *Erick*, *Halldan*, *Ungorn*, *Regnald*. About the Year 588. *Rodolph* was King of the *Goths*, but being vanquish'd by the *Angles*, whom he led in possession of that Kingdom, he himself fled into *Italy* where he sought Sanctuary of *Theodorick* the King of the *Goths*. At that time *Frotho*, either the Son, or else Kinman of *Regnald*, was King of *Sweden*, to whom succeeded these following Kings, *Fiolmus*, *Swerker*, *Vander*, *Kistur*, who was burnt by his own Sons, *Damal*.

who was sacrific'd by his own Subjects to their Idol
Upsal; *Domar*, *Digner*, *Dager*, *Agnius*, who was hang'd
 by his own Wife, *Atrick* and *Erick*, who slew one another
 in a Duel; *Ingo*, *Hugler*, *Haco*, *Jerunder*, *Hacquin*,
Arnam'd Ring, under whose Reign that most memorable
 battle at *Brovalla* was fought, betwixt the *Swedes* and *Battle*
Danes, where thirty thousand Men were kill'd on the *fought near*
Danish; and twelve thousand on the *Swedish* side. This *Brovalla*,
 King sacrific'd nine of his Sons to the Idol at *Upsal*, and
 would have done the same by the tenth, who was the
 only Heir left to the Kingdom, if he had not been pre-
 vented by the *Swedes*. To him succeeded his Son *Egil*,
 whom follow'd in the Kingdom of *Sweden*, *Othar*,
Idel, *Ostah*, *Ingward*, *Amund*, *Sivard*, *Hivet*, or *Herole*,
 who married his Daughter *Thera* to *Regnald*, then King *Ingellus*.
 of *Denmark*. *Ingellus* the Son of *Amund*, succeeded His
 in the Kingdom of *Sweden*; who, the Night after his
 Coronation, caus'd seven of those petty Princes, that
 were Vassals of the Crown of *Sweden*, to be burnt in
 their Lodgings; and afterwards exercis'd the same Cru-
 elty against five more of the same Rank. His Daughter
Isa, that was married to *Gudrot*, a Prince of *Schonen*,
 exceeded her Father in Cruelty, for having murder'd
 her Husband and his Brother; she betray'd the Country
 to the Enemies; which so exasperated *Ivan*, the Son of
Regner, King of *Denmark*, that he fell with great Fury
 upon *Ingellus*, who had taken his Daughter into his Pro-
 tection, destroying all with Fire and Sword. *Ingellus*
 being reduc'd to the utmost Extremity, by the Advice of
 his Daughter burnt himself, his Daughter, and the whole
 family, in his own Palace, except his Son *Olaus*, who
 shelter'd himself in *Werneland*. After the Death of *In-*
ellus, a certain Nobleman, of an antient Family in
Sweden, whose Name was *Charles* assum'd the Royal Ti-
 tle and Power, but *Regner* King of *Denmark*, who pre-
 tended that it belong'd to his Son, sent a Challenge to
 the said *Charles*, and having kill'd him in the Combat,
 transferr'd the Kingdom of *Sweden* to his Son *Bero* or
Biorn, who was *Hivet*'s Daughter's Son.

Bero.

§. 3. Under the Reign of this *Bero* or *Biorn*, *Ansga-*
rus, a Monk of *Corvey*, and afterwards Bishop of *Bre-*
men, was sent into *Sweden*, by the Emperor *Lewis* the
first, to Preach the Gospel in that Kingdom. But the
 King *Sweden*.

A. C. 829.

The Chri-

stian Do-

ctrine first

taught in

- King refusing to hearken to his Doctrin; was by the Swedes banish'd the Kingdom, together with his Father *Regner*. His Successor *Amund* did also Rule but a very few Years, for he having rais'd a most horrible Persecution against the Christians, was in like manner banish'd the Kingdom. The Swedes being quite tired out with *Amund's* Tyrannical Government, call'd in *Olaus*, out of *Wermeland*, to be their King, who, to establish himself in the Throne, marry'd the Daughter of *Regner* to his Son *Ingo*, and thereby obtain'd the quiet Possession of the Two Kingdoms of the Swedes and Goths. Not many Years after *Ansgarius* return'd into Sweden, and converted *Olaus* (who then resided at *Birca*, a most populous City) to the Christian Faith. *Olaus* then march'd with a potent Army into Denmark, and having committed the Administration of that Kingdom to his Son *Emmigerus*, return'd into Sweden; where he was by his Heathen Subjects Sacrific'd to their Idol at *Upsal*. His Son *Ingo* the better to Establish himself in the Throne marry'd the King of Denmark's Daughter, and afterwards was kill'd in the War against the Russians. To him succeeded his Son *Erick*. surnam'd *Weatherbat*, famous for his Skill in Witchcraft, who was succeeded by his Son *Erick*, surnam'd *Segbersell*, who Conquer'd Finland, *Curland*, *Livonia* and *Esthen*. From Denmark he re-took *Holland* and *Schonen*, and at last drove the Danish King *Sveno* out of Denmark, who could not recover his Kingdom till after the Death of the former. His Son *Stenchil*, surnam'd the Mild, was Baptiz'd at *Sigtuna* (a great City at that time) and having destroy'd the Idol at *Upsal*, and forc'd his Subjects upon pain of Death to Sacrifice to the Idols, the Pagans were so enrag'd therat, that they slew and burnt him near *Upsal*, and with him the two Christian Priests that were sent to him by the Bishop of *Hamburg*. His Brother *Olaus* nevertheless obtain'd from King *Eshelred* of England several Christian Priests, who not only preach'd the Gospel in Sweden, but also the King, and a great number of People were Baptiz'd by one of them call'd *Sigfred*, in a Fountain call'd *Husbye* which is call'd *St. Sigfred's Källa Well* to this Day. This *Olaus* was surnam'd *Skotkonung*, i. e. King of Tribute, because upon the Persuasion of the English Priests he granted to the Pope a Yearly Tax against the *Saracens*, which was call'd *Romske*. He took from *Olof Triggese* the Kingdom of

Norway, which however the latter recover'd afterwards. This *Claus Skotkonung* was also the first who made a perfect Union betwixt the two Kingdoms of the *Swedes* and *Goths*, who had hitherto been often at great Enmity with one another.

To *Olaus* succeeded his Son *Amund*, under whose ^{The Swedes and Goths united in one Kingdom} Reign the Christian Religion increas'd very successfully in Sweden; after him Reign'd his Brother *Amund*, surnam'd *Slemme*, a Man very negligent both in maintaining Religion and Justice. He was slain with the greatest part of his Army by *Cnut* King of Denmark, near a Bridge call'd *Strangepelle*. After his Death the *Goths* and *Swedes* disagreed about the Election of a new King, the first choosing *Haquin*, surnam'd the *Red*, the latter *Haquin Stenchill* the younger. At last it was agreed betwixt them, that *Haquin* being pretty well in Years should remain King during his Life, and should be succeeded by *Stenchill*. After the Death of *Haquin*, who Reign'd thirteen Years, *Stenchill* the younger, *Olaus Skotkonung's* Sister's Son, began his Reign, who vanquish'd the *Danes* in three great Battles. To him succeeded *Ingo*, surnam'd the Pious. This King utterly destroy'd the Idol at *Upsal* which so enrag'd his Pagan Subjects, that they Banish'd him the Kingdom, and afterwards murder'd him in *Schothen*: He was buried in a Convent call'd *Wamheim* in *West-Gothland*. After him Reign'd with great Applause his Brother *Halfan*, to whom succeeded his Son *Philip*. *Ingo*, *Philip's* Son, and his Queen *Ragvild*, were also very famous for their Piety and other Virtues: She was after her Death honour'd as a Saint, and her Tomb frequently visited at *Talge*. This King left no Sons, but two Daughters, *Christina* and *Margret*; the first was marry'd to *St. Erick*, the second to *Magnus*, King of Norway. He was Poison'd by the *East Goths*, who were grown weary of the *Swedish* Government. Under the Reign of these five last Kings there were Golden Times in Sweden; the Christian Faith was then Establish'd, and the Subjects liv'd in Peace and Plenty.

§. 4. After the Death of *Ingo*, the *East Goths*, without the Consent of the other Provinces, made one *Rag-Ragwald*, surnam'd *Knapholfe*, a Man of great bodily Strength, but of no great Wisdom, their King, who was slain by the *West Goths*. In his stead the *East Goths* chose *Swercher II.*

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Frick the
Holy.

a very good King, who nevertheless was murder'd by one of his Servants. After the Death of *Swercher*, the *East Goths* chose his Son *Charles* for their King; but the *Swedes* at their General Assembly at *Upsal*, Elected *Erick* the Son of *Jesward*, he having Marry'd *Christina* the Daughter of *Ingo*, surnam'd the *Picus*. But both the *Swedes* and *Goths*, considering afterwards, how necessary it was to keep up the Union betwixt these two Kingdoms, made an Agreement, that *Erick* should remain King over both Kingdoms, and that *Charles* should succeed him, and that afterwards their Heirs should Rule the Kingdom in the same manner alternatively. This *Erick* having reduc'd the *Fins* to their former Obedience, oblig'd them to receive the Christian Doctrin: He also order'd

A.C. 1154. the ancient Constitutions of the Kingdom to be Collected into one Book, which was call'd after his Name, St. *Erick's* Law. He was slain in the Meadows near *Upsal*,

1160. by *Magnus* the King of *Denmark's* Son, who having first defeated his Army, was proclaim'd King. But the *Swedes* and *Goths* under the Conduct of *Charles* the Son of *Swercher*, fell again with such Fury upon the *Danes*, that they kill'd all the *Danes* with their King and his Son upon the Spot, and out of the Spoil built a Church near *Upsal*, which they call'd *Denmark*. Thereupon *Charles*,

Charles
the Son of
Swercher.

1168. the Son of *Swercher*, became King of *Denmark*, who Reign'd with a general Applause; till *Cnut* the Son of *Erick*, return'd out of *Norway*, and under pretence that he had aberted his Father's Death, surpriz'd and kill'd him. His Lady and Children fled into *Denmark*, where having got some Assistance, they joyn'd with the *Goths* under the Conduct of *Koll*, the Brother of *Charles*; to recover the Kingdom; but their General was Kill'd upon the spot, and their Forces dispers'd by *Cnut Erickson*. After which he Reign'd very peaceably for the

III. space of twenty three Years. After the Death of *Cnut*, *Swercher*, the Son of *Charles* was made King of *Sweden* but had for his Rival *Erick*, the Son of the last deceas'd King. At last the Difference was thus compos'd, that *Swercher* should remain King during his Life, but should be succeed by *Erick*. But *Swercher*, who notwithstanding this Agreement, was for settling the Crown upon his Family. did barbarously Murder all the Sons of *Cnut* except *Erick*, who escap'd into *Norway*; from whence he return'd with some Forcés, and being assisted by

1207.

the

the Swedes, vanquish'd *Swercher*, who fled into *West Gothland*. *Swercher* having obtain'd Succours of sixteen thousand Men, from *Waldemar*, the King of *Denmark*, attempted to recover his Kingdom, but was miserably beaten by *Erick's* Army, he himself narrowly escaping into *Denmark*; from whence he not long after fell again into *West Gothland*, but was again defeated and slain in Battle, leaving *Erick Cnutson* in the quiet Possession of the Throne, who renew'd the former Agreement made betwixt these two Families, and constituted *John*, the Son of *Swercher*, his Successor in the Kingdom. He Marry'd *Ricknot*, the Sister of *Waldemar*, King of *Denmark*, and died in *Wisingfoe*. To him succeeded according to Agreement, *John*, the Son of *Swercher*, who Reign'd but three Years, and died also in the Isle of *Wisingfoe*, which was the general place of Residence of the Swedish Kings in those Days.

§. 5. After the Death of *John-Erick*, the Son of the former King *Erick*, became King of *Sweden*, who being lame, and besides this lisp, was surnam'd the *Lisper*. There was about that time a very potent Family in *Sweden*, call'd the *Tolekungers*, who aim'd at the Crown. To bring these over to his Party, the King had Marry'd three of his Sisters to three of the chiefest among them, he himself having marry'd *Katherine*, the Daughter of *Sveno Tolekunger*. But these being grown more Potent by this Alliance, *Cnut Tolekunger* rebell'd against the King, and having worsted him, oblig'd him to fly into *Denmark*; from whence he soon return'd with a strong Army and vanquish'd *Tolekunger*, and having caus'd him and *Halingar* his Son to be slain, restor'd the Peace of the Kingdom. Under the Reign of this King it was, that *Gulielmus Sabinensis*, the Pope's Legat, did first forbid the Priests in *Sweden* to Marry, whereas before that time, it had been a common Custom among the Priests there to Marry, as well as Lay-men. This *Erick*, by the Conduct of his Brother-in-law *Birger*, forc'd the *Finnes* to return to Obedience, and to receive the Christian Faith, and built several Fortresses upon their Frontiers. He died without Issue in *Wisingfoe*. Whilst *Birger Terl* *Waldemar* was absent in *Finland*, the States made *Waldemar*, the eldest Son of *Birger Terl*, their King, as being the deceas'd King's Sister's Son: Who being Crown'd in the Year next ensuing, the Administration of the Kingdom was

1208.

1210.

Erick
Cnutson.

1219.

Celibacy of
the Clergy
introduc'd
in Sweden.

1250.

1251

- committed, during his Minority, to his Father *Birger*, who augmented the Law-Book, and deserv'd so well of the Publick, that upon the request of the Estates, he was created a Duke, whereas before he had been only an Earl, or as it is in their ancient Language, *Torl*. He met with great opposition from the *Tolekungeri*. But the Duke, under pretence of making an Agreement with them, after having granted them a safe Conduct, persuaded them to give him a Meeting, where having made them all Prisoners, he caus'd them to be Executed, except *Charles Tolekunger*, who fled into *Prussia*, and remain'd there all his Life-time. Things being thus settled, he Married his Son to *Sophia*, the Daughter of *Erick*, King of *Denmark*, and laid the first Foundation of the Castle and City of *Stockholm*; and tho' his Son was become of Age, yet he did never surrender the Government to him as long as he liv'd. He died after he had been Regent fifteen Years, leaving four Sons, *Waldemar*, King of *Sweden*, *Magnus*, Duke of *Sudermanland*, *Erick* of *Smaland*, and *Benedict* of *Finland*, who afterwards rais'd great Disturbances: For *Waldemar* having, during his Pilgrimage to *Rome* and *Jerusalem*, left the Administration of the Kingdom to his Brother *Magnus*, at his return accus'd him of having aim'd at the Crown.
- 1263.
- 1266.
- 1275.
- The States of *Sweden* held an Assembly at *Strengness*, to to compose these Differences if possible; but met with so much Difficulty, that it was impossible to be effected. Upon which, *Magnus* and *Erick* retiring into *Denmark*, soon return'd from thence with a considerable Force; and having routed the Vanguard of King *Waldemar*, made him their Prisoner. Whereupon *Magnus* call'd together the Estates of the Kingdom; who being most of them in his Party, adjudg'd the whole Kingdom to Duke *Magnus*, except only East and West *Gothland*, *Smaland*, and *Dabt*, which the King was to have for his share. But this Ageeement lasted not long; for the *Danes*, who had not receiv'd their Subsidies promis'd by *Magnus*, siding with *Waldemar*, the War was renew'd, which was carry'd on with various Success; till at last the *Danes* having receiv'd Satisfaction for the Money due to them, left *Waldemar* in the lurch, who in the Presence of the Estates, resign'd the Kingdom to *Magnus*.

§. 6 *Waldemar* having resign'd the Kingdom, *Magnus Magnus*, was crown'd at *Upsal*; who resum'd the Title of King of the Swedes and Goths, which had not been us'd by his Predecessors never since the time of *Olaus Skotkonung*, but is since retain'd by the Kings of Sweden to this Day. Under this King's Reign the Family of the *Tolekungs* began to raise new Commotions, and being assisted by some of the Nobility, murdered *Ingemar Dansckkep*, the King's Favourite, and took *Gerhard*, the Earl of *Holfstein*, and Father-in-law to the King, Prisoner, laying also close Siege to the Castle of *Nicoping*; which oblig'd the King to appease them for that time by fair Promises; But not long after the Earl was releas'd, the King accus'd them before the Assembly of the Nobility, of High-Treason, and caus'd them all to be Executed at *Stockholm*, except *Philip* of *Runby*, who was fain to redeem his Life at a very dear Rate. With this Stroke the Greatneis of the Family of the *Tolekungs* was quite laid in the Dust. Having thus settled his Affairs, he got his Lady *Hedwig* Crown'd at *Suderasping*; and with the Advice of the Senators, made King *Waldemar* a Prisoner in the Castle of *Nicoping*, where he died four Years after. *Magnus* died in *Wisigoic*, and was Buried at *Stockholm* in the Church of the *Grey Friars*, having left the Tuition of his Son *Birger*, who was but Eleven Years of Age, and the Care of the Kingdom to *Torckel Cnutson* the Rix Marshal. *Torckel Cnutson* was Regent for the Space of Thirteen Years, during which time he Imprison'd King *Waldemar's* Sons; but after their Deceale, he sent an Army into *Carelia*, and induc'd them to receive the Christian Faith; he built on their Frontiers the Fortrefs of *Wibourgh*, and took from the *Russians* *Kelkbelm*. King *Birger* being by this time come to the Years of Maturity, Mairied *Mareca*, the Daughter of *Erick*, King of *Denmark*; and having sent new Forces into *Carelia* and *Ingermania*, built the Fortrefs of *Norburgh*, on the Frontiers of *Russia*, which however a few Years after was re-taken and demolish'd by the *Russians*. Soon after he declar'd his Son *Magnus*, who was but three Years old, his Successor in the Kingdom, which was confirm'd by the chief Men of the Kingdom, and especially by his Brothers. But this solemn Transacti-on was of no long Continuance, for his Brothers quick-

1219.

1283.

1290.

Berger II,

1292.

1298.

1302.

ly fell into Divisions, among themselves, and the two younger growing mistrustful of the King, the Marshal retired first into *Denmark*, and from thence into *Norway*, to make use of that King's Intercession to recover their Inheritance, which King *Birger* had seiz'd upon; but all this proving ineffectual, they made several Inroads into *West Gothland*, and kill'd and dispers'd the *Swedish* Troops that were sent to oppose them. The King went at last in Person with an Army, and was met by his Brothers with some Forces, which they had obtain'd of the King of *Norway*; when by the Intercession of some Senators, the Differences betwixt the Brothers were compos'd, and the two younger restor'd to their Estates in *Sweden*. This Agreement cost the old *Torckel* his Head, who, under pretence of having upheld the Animosities betwixt the Brothers, and some other Matters laid to his Charge, was Beheaded at *Stockholm*. But no sooner was this Wise Man dead, but the two younger Brothers began to aim again at the Crown, and having surpriz'd the King and Queen at their Country Seat, call'd *Hatuna*, forc'd him to resign the Kingdom, and to surrender the Crown and City of *Stockholm* to his Brother *Erick*, who made the King a Prisoner in the Castle of *Nicoping*; but his Son *Magnus* was, during this Tumult, carry'd into *Denmark*. The King of *Denmark* undertook three several Expeditions to relieve his Brother-in-law and Sister, but to no great purpose, only that at last it was agree'd, That the King, Queen, and their Children, should be set at Liberty, and the Matter decided in the Assembly of the Senate of the Kingdom. The Senate being accordingly call'd together at *Arboga*, it was there concluded, that in case King *Birger* would Pardon all past Injuries, and be contented with what part of the Kingdom should be assign'd to him, he should be at Liberty; which was perform'd accordingly, the Senate and his Brothers having again sworn Fealty to him. Thus Matters seem'd to be compos'd for the present. But not long after *Erick*, King of *Denmark*, having made an Alliance with *Haquin*, King of *Norway*, came with an Army of 60000 Men into *Sweden*, to assist King *Birger* in bringing his Brothers under his Subjection; their first Success was answerable to their great Preparations, having taken *Foncoping*, and forc'd the Duke's Forces to fly before him; but the *Danes* who began to be in want of Provisions, being most of them

1305.

1308.

them gone home, there was a Meeting appointed betwixt the Brothers at *Helsingburg*, where the former Agreement made at *Arboga*, was renew'd; by Virtue of which, Duke *Erick* was to have *West Gorbland*, *Dah*, *Halland*, *Wermeland* and *Smaland*: Duke *Waldemar* was to have for his share, *Upland*, *Oeland* and part of *Finland*; the rest to remain under the King, and the Dukes to hold their Possessions in Fief from him. Thus all Animosities seem'd to be laid aside, and the three Brothers liv'd in great Splendor, striving to out-do one another in Magnificence; which occasioning some new Taxes, prov'd also the occasion of some Insurrections in the Kingdom, which were nevertheless happily appeased, and Peace restor'd to the whole Kingdom.

In the mean while, Duke *Waldemar* in his Journey from *Calmar* to *Stockholm*, gave a Visit to the King at *Nicoping*, who not only treated him with extraordinary Civility, but also desir'd him to return and bring his Brother along with him, by which means he hop'd that the very Seeds of their former Animosities betwixt them, might be rooted out. *Waldemar* overcome by these fair Promises, over-persuaded his Brother *Erick*, who was very averse to it at first, but at last consented. Being arriv'd in the Castle where the King was, they were kindly receiv'd, and splendidly entertain'd at Supper; but they had not been long in Bed, and most of their Servants dispers'd into several Quarters of the Town, when they were made Prisoners, beaten, abus'd. and half Naked loaded with Irons, thrown into a strong Tower, their Servants being all either Kill'd or taken Prisoners. This done, the King march'd directly for *Stockholm*, in hopes to surprize the City; but the News of this barbarous Act having been already carry'd thither, they not only repuls'd, but pursu'd him to *Nicoping*. The King perceiving that they intended to Besiege *Nicoping*, retir'd to *Streckeburgh*; but before his departure having caus'd the Doors of the Prison to be barricado'd up, he threw the Keys into the River, and commanded upon pain of Death, not to open the Doors till his return. Soon after *Nicoping* was Besieg'd, but before it could be forc'd, both the Brothers died with Famine. King *Birger* having by this treacherous Fact, animated the whole Kingdom against him, sought for Aid in *Denmark*; and having obtain'd some Forces, shifted with them from Place

1317.

to Place, till some of them were surpriz'd at *Suderco-
ping*; and the *Danish* Horse having also left *Nycoping*,
the King destitute of all, retir'd with the Queen into
Gothland, leaving his Son *Magnus* in the Castle of *Steeke-
burgh*. The *Swedes* having immediately after invested
the Place, forc'd it to surrender by Famine, and sent
1319. *Magnus* Prisoner to *Stockholm*. There the Senate of the
Kingdom made *Matthew Ketelmundson* Regent of *Swede-
den*, who vigorously prosecuted the remains of the King's
Party, which oblig'd King *Birger* to seek for shelter by
Christopher, King of *Denmark*.

*Magnus
Smieck.*

§. 7. After King *Birger* had left *Gothland*, the Estates
assembled at *Upsal*, chose for their King *Magnus*, the
Son of Duke *Erick*, who was then but three Years old.
The next Year *Magnus*, the Son of King *Birger*, not-
withstanding that the Senate and Estates of the Kingdom
had sworn Fealty to him as to their future King, was
villanously Sentenc'd to Death, and Beheaded according-
ly; and King *Birger* and his Queen died soon after for
Grief. But the *Swedes*, who had conceiv'd great Hopes
of their new King, found themselves extremely deceiv'd
in their Expectation after the Death of *Ketelmundson*,
who at first manag'd Affairs with great Prudence. For
the King being now of Age, marry'd *Blanch*, the Daugh-
ter of an Earl of *Namur*; and laying aside the old Coun-
cellors, made use of the Advice of his young Favourites,
among whom one *Benedict*, born in West *Gothland*, had
the Chief Place. The Inhabitants of *Schonen* being se-
verely oppress'd by the *Holsteiners*, put themselves under
his Protection, which was afterwards confirm'd by *Wal-
demar*, King of *Denmark*, and the *Sound* by common
Consent, made the common Borders of these two King-
doms on that side. After he had Ruled twelve Years in
Peace, he undertook an Expedition against the *Russians*,
which succeeded very ill, he being oblig'd to buy Peace
by the Surrender of a part of *Carelia*. His Treasury
being mightily exhausted, he not only impos'd new and
heavy Taxes upon the People, but Pawn'd a great many
of the Crown Lands. Soon after, Pope *Clement VI.*
Excommunicated him, because he had apply'd the Re-
venues of *St. Peter*, given to the *Roman* Chair by *Olaus
Skotkonung*, to the use of the *Russian* War. The People
being extremely discontented at these Proceedings. the
King,

King, at the persuasion of the Senate, caused his two Sons to be declar'd Kings, viz. *Erick* of Sweden, and *Haquin* of Norway. The Nobility being now Headed by a new King, began to withdraw their Obedience from the old, and kill'd his Favourite *Benedict*. The King, who now began to see his Error, sought for Aid from the King of Denmark, which so exasperated the Nobility, that they oblig'd the young King *Erick* to take up Arms against his Father, which occasion'd a bloody War, till at last the Kingdom was divided betwixt them, the Father having allotted him *Upland, Gothland, Wormaland, Dab, North-Halland, West-Gothland, and Oeland*. But *Schonen, Blackingen, South-Halland, East-Gothland, Smaland* and *Finland*, fell to the Son's share.

Notwithstanding this Agreement, the Jealousie continued betwixt the Father and the Son; and not long after, the Father having sent for his Son, under pretence of some Business of great Moment, he was there Poisoned by his Mother. King *Magnus* by his Death, being put again into the possession of the whole Kingdom, studied nothing but Revenge against the Nobility. The better to compass his Design, he made an underhand Alliance with the King of Denmark, unto whom he surrendered *Schonen*; who not only took Possession of it, but also by the Connivance of King *Magnus*, fell into *Gothland* and *Oeland*, where he Kill'd a great many Boors, plunder'd the whole Country, and demolished *Borgholm*. The Swedes being thus put to a Nonplus, submitted themselves to the Protection of *Haquin* King of Norway, who made his Father *Magnus* a Prisoner in the Castle of *Calmar*. The Senate of the Kingdom then persuaded King *Haquin* to Marry the Daughter of *Henry*, Earl of *Holstein*, which he seemingly consented to at that time. But the Bride in her Voyage into Sweden being driven on the Coast of Denmark, was detain'd by *Waldemar* King of Denmark, who intended to marry his Daughter to King *Haquin*. Thereupon *Albert*, Duke of *Mecklenburgh* and the Earls of *Holstein*, denounc'd War against the King of Denmark, if he did not release the Bride; but King *Waldemar* had in the mean time so well concerted Affairs with *Haquin*, that he resolv'd to Marry *Margaret* his Daughter; so the Bride was set at Liberty: But being arriv'd in Sweden, was so slightly receiv'd by King *Magnus*, who in the mean time had ob-

rain'd his Liberty, That she retir'd into a Nunnery; and those Senators who urg'd King *Haquin* to perform his Marriage contract were by *Magnus* banish'd the Kingdom, who soon after Married his Son to *Margaret*, then but eleven Years old. At this Wedding held at *Copenhagen*, *Waldemar* caused the Parents of *Haquin* to be Poyson'd. Queen *Blenha* died immediately, but King *Magnus* was preserv'd by the Skill of his Physician.

- §. 8. Those *Swedish* Lords that were banish'd by King *Magnus* having for some time lived in *Gothland*, did at last agree among themselves to elect *Henry* Earl of *Holstein*, King of *Sweden*. But he being a Man in Years and not willing to entangle himself in those troublesome Affairs, recommended to them *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, King *Magnus's* Sisters Son. The banish'd Lord therefore having chosen his second Son, whose name was likewise *Albert*, their King, carry'd him into *Gothland* and from thence to *Stockholm*, which they easily took being assisted by a strong Party within the City. Having then call'd together such of the Nobility as they knew to be Enemies to King *Magnus*, they Proclaimed *Albert* King in the City of *Stockholm*. *Magnus* and his Son, with a very considerable Army, Marched against King *Albert* into *Upland*, and were met by him near *Encoping* where a bloody Battle ensued; and the Victory inclining to *Albert's* side, King *Magnus* was taken Prisoner, and *Haquin* wounded, but escap'd the Hands of his Enemies. During the Imprisonment of K. *Magnus*, *Sweden* was reduced to a most miserable condition by the Wars that were carried on betwixt King *Albert*, *Haquin* and *Waldemar*, the two last sending continual Supplies into *Sweden* to uphold their Party, and *Haquin* being grown so strong that he defeated King *Albert* in a Battle, and besieged *Stockholm*. At last it was agreed that King *Magnus* should have his Liberty, paying a Ransom of 12000 Marks of fine Silver, and resign the Crown of *Sweden* and *Schonen* to King *Albert*, which was perform'd accordingly. King *Magnus* retir'd into *Norway*, where he was drown'd by accident. King *Haquin* did not long survive his Father, and his Son *Olaus* dying very young. Queen *Margaret* his Mother after his decease was sole Queen of *Norway*. By the Death of this *Olaus*, the ancient Race of the *Swedish* Kings were extinguish'd, which ever since the time of St. *Erick*, viz. for the

space of 200 Years had ruled in Sweden. Not long after, *Waldemar King of Denmark*, died without leaving any Male Heirs behind him. In whose stead the *Danes* unite *Norway* with *Denmark*, declar'd his Daughter *Margaret* their Queen. King *Albert*, by the Death of his Enemies, being now establish'd in the Throne of *Sweden*, began to slight the *Swedish* Nobility, and to employ the *Germans* in his Service; and his Treasury being exhausted by the War which was carried on against *Denmark*, he demanded from the States that part of the Revenues of the Clergy, and some of the Lands which belong'd to the Nobility, should be incorporated with the Crown; which they refusing to consent to, he nevertheless pursued his Intentions by open Violence. In the mean time, whilst some sided with the King, the rest were considering how to deliver themselves from these Oppressions, and having renounc'd their Obedience to King *Albert*, sought for Protection from *Margaret*, Queen of *Denmark*. Which she granted them, upon Condition that if she deliver'd them from King *Albert*, she should be Queen of *Sweden*. which the *Swedes* being forc'd to accept of, she was proclaim'd Queen of *Sweden*. This prov'd the occasion of unspeakable Miseries, both Parties committing near Outrage in the Country, that had been quite exhausted before by *K. Albert*; who at last was forced to Pawn the Isle of *Gothland* for 20000 Nobles to the *Prussian* Knights of the Cross. But after all, being not able to pay the Charges of the War, he challeng'd Queen *Margaret* to a Battle, to be fought in the Plains of *Talving* in *West-Gothland*. The appointed Day being come, a bloody Battle was fought in the beforemention'd Plain, where the Queen's Forces at last obtain'd the Victory, King *Albert* and his Son being taken Prisoners. But this Victory, rather increased than diminished the Miseries under which the Kingdom had groaned before, because the Dukes of *Mecklenburgh*, Earls of *Holstein*, and the *Hanse* Towns, sided with King *Albert's* Party, and sent constant Supplies from *Rostock* and *Wismar*, by Sea, to *Stockholm*, *Calmar*, and other strong Holds in their possession, from whence the *German* Garrisons made Mischief Havock all round the Country. And the Sea-coasts were extremely infested by Privateers, which quite ruined the Trade of the Kingdom.

Margaret.

12 Sett.
1388.The Battle
of Talco-
coping.

This

1394. This pernicious War having thus lasted Seven Year
 1395. a Treaty of Peace was set on Foot at *Helsingburgh*, which
 proving fruitless, another Meeting was appointed at *Al-
 holm*, where it was agreed, That the King and his Son
 and the rest of his Prisoners of Note, should be set at
 Liberty, upon condition, that within the space of three
 Years he should resign all his Pretensions to the King-
 dom into the Hands of Queen *Margaret*, or else return
 to Prison; and that in case of failure, the Cities of *Li-
 beck*, *Hamburgh*, *Dantzick*, *Thorn*, *Elbingen*, *Saralsun*,
Stetin and *Campen*, should oblige themselves to pay 6000
 Marks of fine Silver to the Queen. Thus King *Albert*
 returned into *Mecklenburgh*, after he had Reigned 2
 Years in *Sweden*. But notwithstanding this, did not la-
 aside the hopes of recovering his Kingdom, for which he
 had made great preparations, if his Son had not died
 two Years after; Upon which, he at the appointed time
 resign'd his Pretensions, and the Places as yet in his Po-
 session, to the Queen, and at last ended his Days in his
 Native Country of *Mecklenburgh*. Thus *Margaret* be-
 came Queen over all the three Northern Kingdoms, which
 she Govern'd with extraordinary Wisdom; yet so, that
 the *Danes* were much better satisfied with her Govern-
 ment than the *Swedes*.

Erick,
Duke of
Pomerania.

Union
 made at
Calmar,
 betwixt
Sweden,
Denmark,
 and *Nor-*
way.

1396.

§ 9. Queen *Margaret* having restor'd Peace to the
 Northern Kingdoms, her next care was to Unite the
 three Crowns for ever under one Head. For which pur-
 pose she sent for *Henry* the young Duke of *Pomerania*,
 her Sister's Son, whose Name, to please the *Swedes* she
 chang'd into that of *Erick*. This Prince, tho very young
 was in the second Year after the releasing of King
Albert, proclaimed King. In the next Year, the Sena-
 tors and Nobility of all the three Kingdoms being assem-
 bled at *Calmar*, where also the young *Erick* was Crown'd
 the Union of the three Kingdoms was propos'd, which
 at last was perfected and confirm'd by Oath, and by the
 Hands and Seals of the States of the three Kingdoms
 which might have tended to the great Advantage of these
 three Nations, if the *Danes* had not afterwards broke
 this Union, and endeavour'd to make themselves Mas-
 ters of *Sweden*, which proved the occasion of bloody
 Wars betwixt these two Kingdoms. But because King
Erick was but very Young, Queen *Margaret* had the Ad-
 ministration

Administration of Affairs during his Minority; under which Government, the *Swedes* and *Norwegians* soon perceived, that notwithstanding the Articles of this Union, the Queen prefer'd the *Danes* and other Strangers much before them, and what Taxes she levied in *Sweden*, were for the most part spent in *Denmark*. In the 8th Year after King *Erick* was Crown'd, Queen *Margaret* attempted to re-gain the Isle of *Gothland* from the *Prussian* Knights, without paying the Ransom, but failing of Success in her Enterprize, she redeem'd it for 10000 Nobles. King *Erick* being by this time arriv'd at the Years of maturity, Married *Philippa*, the Daughter of *Henry IV.* King of *England*, and having after his Aunt's Death, which happened not long after, taken upon him the sole Management of Affairs, he was intrangl'd in a tedious War with *Henry*, Earl of *Holstein*, the *Hanse* Towns, and the Dukes of *Mecklenburg* and *Saxony*, about the Dutchy of *Sleswick*; which at last cost him his three Kingdoms. For his Subjects being over-charged with Taxes, which were employ'd towards the War, that could at the best prove only beneficial to *Denmark*, it occasion'd great Discontents among them; besides that, the King's Officers had used the *Swedes* very Tyrannically, and the King had upon several occasions receded from the Articles of Union made at *Calmar*, especially when he sent the most ancient *Swedish* Records into *Denmark*; this at last oblig'd the *Swedes* to take desperate Counsels. The first Insurrection was made by the *Dalekarls*, who being Headed by a certain ancient Nobleman in those Parts, call'd *Engelbrecht Engelbrechtson*, Besieg'd one of the King's Officers call'd *Jesse Erichson*, who had exercised great Tyranny over them, in his Castle, but were afterwards appeased when he was Depos'd, and another put in his Place. But this Calm did not last long, for the Boors being again stirr'd up by *Engelbrecht*, overrun all the Neighbouring Country, destroying with Fire and Sword all such as would not side with them; and being joyn'd by one *Erick Puke*, who Headed the *Northallanders*, they took a great many strong-holds, killing all the Foreigners they met with, whose Seats they Destroy'd, and at last forced the Senate of the Kingdom assembled at *Waldstena*, to renounce their Allegiance to the King. These intestine Commotions oblig'd King *Erick* to make Peace with the *Holsteiners* and the *Hanse* Towns, and to turn

1410.

1412.

all his Forces against the Swedes. And this Fleet being for a great part destroy'd by Storm, he arriv'd with the rest at *Stockholm*; but not being able to cope with the great a Multitude as *Engelbrecht* had rais'd against him, was fain to make a Truce with them for twelve Months. In the mean while he retir'd into *Denmark*, leaving only a Garison of 600 Men in the Castle of *Stockholm*. After his departure, *Engelbrecht* was declar'd Generalissimo over all the Forces of the Kingdon, who, at last, upon the persuasion of the Archbishop *Oluf*, agreed to a Treaty to be set on foot betwixt the King and his Subjects, where it was agreed that the Swedes should again acknowledge him for their King, provided he would stand to the Union; which the King at that time consented to, reserving only to his free disposal, the three Castles of *Stockholm*, *Calmar*, and *Nycoping*, all the rest being to be committed to the Government of the Natives of *Sweden*. Thus things seem'd to be restored to the ancient State; but no sooner had the King got the aforesaid Castle into his Possession, but he began to retract, and having left a Garison of 500 Men in the Castle of *Stockholm*, retir'd upon a sudden into *Denmark*, King *Erick* having thus left the Kingdom a second time, the Swedish Senators, who feared that he might soon return with a greater Force, being assembled at *Arboka* call'd together the whole Nobility, and a Burger-Master out of each City, to consult about the present exigency of Affairs; but before they could come to any steady Resolution, *Engelbrecht*, by the assistance of some of the Citizens of *Stockholm*, had made himself Master of that City, and besieg'd the King's Lieutenant in the Castle. The Treaty being thus broke off, and the Flame of Rebellion again re-kindled, the Marshal *Charles Cnutson* was declar'd Governor and General of the Kingdom: This was like to have occasion'd great Disturbances, if *Engelbrecht*, who pretended to be injur'd by this Choice, had not been first appeased with great Promises; and afterwards Murder'd by one *Benedict Suenfen*, with whom he had an old Quarrel. But *Erick Puke*, the chief Companion of *Engelbrecht*, taking up his Friend's Quarrel against his Murderers that were protected by *Charles Cnutson*, it occasion'd great Jealousies betwixt them. The Castles of *Stockholm* and *Calmar*, being also in the

Charles
Cnutson.

1436.

King's

King's Possession, and some of the chiefest of the Kingdom grown very jealous of the greatness of the Marshal, the Treaty was renewed with the King at *Calmar*, who came thither in Person, and promis'd to put into all Offices and Places of Trust, Natives of *Sweden*; and having made *Benedict Suenfon* Governor of the Castle of *Calmar*, appointed an Assembly of the Senate and Nobility to be held in *September* following, when he would be ready to surrender all the Strong-holds into the Hands of the Natives of *Sweden*. Soon after, the King in his Voyage from *Gothland* to *Sudercoping*, was overtaken by a violent Storm, wherein most of his Ships being lost, he narrowly escap'd Drowning, As soon as the *Swedes* got Notice of this Misfortune, not knowing whether the King was alive or Dead, it was resolv'd, that the Treaty made at *Calmar*, would remain in force. Pursuant to this Decree, the Marshal having partly by great Promises, partly by Threats, got into the Possession of all the Castles of the Kingdom, seem'd to want nothing to accomplish his Designs, but the Title of King; whereat *Erick Puke* being disgusted, rais'd a great number of Boors against him, who having defeated the Marshal and his Forces, would quickly have put an end to his Greatness, if under pretence of Reconciliation, he had not invited *Erick Puke* to an Interview, and notwithstanding his Faith given, sent him to *Stockholm*, where he was Beheaded. In the mean while, the Senators of the Kingdom having got Notice that the King was alive, appointed an Assembly to be held at *Calmar*, where the King was to fulfil the former Treaty; but the King not coming at the appointed time, Commissioners were sent into *Denmark* to treat with him about the performance of the Agreement made at *Calmar*, which he refusing to do, they made an understanding and League with some of the Great Men in *Denmark*, against *K. Erick*, the Effects of which he felt soon after. Whilst these Things were Transacting in *Denmark*, the Marshal had by his Cunning, got the whole Power of the Kingdom into his Hands, and influenced the Senate of *Sweden* to appoint a certain Day for the King to appear in *Sweden*, and put an end to those Differences betwixt him and the Estates, and in case of refusal, they renounced their Allegiance to him.

But

But the Archbishop *Olof*, and some of the chief Men of the Kingdom, that were dissatisfy'd at the Marshal Proceedings, did so far prevail by their Authority, that the General Assembly of all the Senators of the three Northern Kingdoms should be held at *Calmar*, which in a likelihood, might have had better success than before, the Archbishop had not been poison'd in his Journey thither by the Marshal. Notwithstanding this, the rest of the Senators appear'd at *Calmar*, but the King's Commissioners refusing to acknowledge and to confirm the Treaty made at *Calmar*, which the *Suedes* insisted upon, the whole meeting prov'd fruitless. In the mean time King *Erick* was retir'd with all his Treasure out of *Denmark* into *Goehland*, and the *Danish* Senators who as well as the *Suedes* had been dissatisfy'd with the King for considerable time before, agreed with the *Suedes* to renounce their Allegiance to him, and to chuse one in his stead, that would maintain the Union betwixt these Kingdoms. In pursuance of this agreement the *Danes* sent *Christopher* Duke of *Bavaria*, who being King *Erick*'s Sisters Son, had for some time liv'd in *Denmark*; desiring him to accept of that Crown. As soon as he was arriv'd in *Denmark*; Ambassadors were sent to the Marshal and the other Senators of *Sweden*, that were then at *Calmar* to notifie the arrival of the Duke of *Bavaria*, and to treat with them to receive him also for their King, as the only means to maintain the Union and Peace betwixt those Kingdoms. The Marshal and his Party were not a little surpriz'd at this Proposition; but perceiving that at the Dyet held at *Arboga*, most of the Estates were inclin'd to maintain the Union, and receive *Christopher* for their King, they also agreed with the rest of the Estates, and *Christopher* was receiv'd by the Marshal and the Senators with great Pomp at *Calmar*, from whence being conducted to *Stockholm*, and from thence to *Upsal*, he was there Crown'd King of *Sweden*, and soon after return'd into *Denmark*. After he had Reign'd four Years, he marry'd *Dorothee* the Daughter of *John*, Marquis of *Brandenburgh*; and King *Erick*, who was yet in the Possession of *Goehland*, doing considerable damage to the *Swedish* Ships, *Christopher* was prevail'd upon by the Senate to undertake an Expedition into *Goehland*. Whilst every Body was in great expectation of the success of this Enterprize, he on a sudden clapt up a Peace with King

Erick

Erick, leaving him in the quiet Possession of *Gothland*. He died at *Helsingburgh* in his Journey to *Foncoping*, whither he had call'd together the Senate and Nobility of *Sweden*, having left great Legacies to several Churches in *Sweden*; but the *Danes*, who had all his Ships, Ammunition, rich Furniture, and ready Money in their Hands, would not pay one Groat of it.

1448.

After the Death of King *Christopher*, the Estates of *Charles* *Sweden*, that were assembled at *Stockholm*, were divided *Cnutson*. into two Parties, some of them being for deferring the Election of a new King, till such time as the Senators of the three Kingdoms could, at a general Assembly, chuse a King, according to the Union agreed upon betwixt them; but the Marshal and his Party, which was the strongest, were for chusing immediately a King of their own: This Contest lasted for several Days, and was with such Heats that they were ready to come to blows, till at last the Marshal *Charles Cnutson's* Party prevail'd, and he was chosen King of *Sweden*. But the *Danes* offered the Crown of *Denmark* to *Adolph* Duke of *Holstein*, and he, by reason of his old Age, having refused to accept of it, they made *Christian* Earl of *Oldenburgh*, the Duke's Sister's Son, their King. *Charles*, at the very beginning of his Reign, besieg'd King *Erick* in the Castle of *Wisby*, who having deluded the *Swedish* Generals with a Truce, hid, in the mean while provide himself with all Necessaries, and was at last relieved by *Christian*, King of *Denmark*; who sent him into *Pomerania*, where, in the City of *Rugen*, he ended his Days, without making any further pretention to the Crown.

In the mean while the *Norwegians*, some of the Nobility excepted, made *Charles* also their King, which occasion'd almost a continual War betwixt him and *Christian* King of *Denmark*, in which King *Charles* was pretty successful at first; but after the Death of the Brave *Thor* *Bonde* his General, who was barbarously Murder'd; King *Christian*, with the assistance of the Archbishop of *Sweden*, and several others of the *Swedish* Nobility, who were Enemies to King *Charles*, prov'd too hard for him; for the Archbishop having surpriz'd the King's Forces at *Strengness*, besieg'd him in the City of *Stockholm*; so that King *Charles* finding himself reduc'd to the utmost Extremity, resolv'd to Embark with all his Treasure; for *Danzick*, where he arriv'd safely after a

1458.
Christian
I.

1464.

Voyage of three Days, in the tenth Year of his Reign. No sooner had King *Charles* left the Kingdom, but the Archbishop having got all the strong Holds of the Kingdom into his Hands, sent to *Christian* King of *Denmark* to invite him to *Sweden*; who being arriv'd with a considerable Fleet at *Stockholm*, was by the Senate and Nobility declar'd King of *Sweden*, and Crown'd at *Upsal*. He Reign'd at first with the general satisfaction of the *Swedes*; but some Years after, by his Cruelty and heavy Impositions laid upon the People, became odious to them; for he not only caus'd some of the Great Men to be Tortur'd to Death, but also exercis'd great Cruelty upon a great number of Boors, that were risen in Arms against him, and caus'd the Archbishop to be carry'd Prisoner to *Copenhagen*. This so exasperated *Katil* the Bishop of *Lyncoping*, that he made an Insurrection against the King, and forc'd him to retire to *Denmark*: And tho' the King return'd the next Year with a considerable Army, yet being defeated by the Bishop's Forces, he was forc'd to leave the Kingdom a second time, and the Bishop having laid Siege to the City and Castle of *Stockholm*, where King *Christian* had left a Garrison, sent for Assistance to King *Charles*, who being glad of this opportunity, came with some Forces (which he had gather'd in *Poland* and *Prussia*) into *Sweden*, where he was no sooner arriv'd, but the City of *Stockholm* was surrender'd to him, and he again receiv'd as King of *Sweden*. But this Joy was of no long continuance; for a difference being arisen betwixt him and Bishop *Katil*, about the exchanging of the Archbishop that was Prisoner at *Copenhagen*, the said Bishop did underhand agree with King *Christian* to restore him to the Kingdom of *Sweden*, upon condition that he should set the Archbishop at Liberty. According to this Agreement, a Reconciliation being made, betwixt King *Christian* and the Archbishop, the latter was receiv'd very splendidly by the Bishop, and was no sooner arriv'd in *Sweden*, but he defeated King *Charles* in a bloody Battle fought upon the Ice, near *Stockholm*, and forc'd him to abjure his Right and Pretensions to the Kingdom. After the King's Resignation, the Archbishop made himself Master of all the Strong-holds of the Kingdom, without any Opposition, except that one *Nils Sture*, a particular Friend of King *Charles's*, travers'd sometimes his Designs. This *Nils*

Sture

Sture and one *Erick Axelson*, Governor of *Wilbourgh* in *Erick Axelson*, having at last made a Party against him, play'd their Game so well, that *Erick Axelson*, who had married King *Charles's* Daughter, was declar'd Regent of the Kingdom. And the Archbishop was oblig'd to surrender *Stockholm*, and some other Strong-holds into the Regent's Hands. Nevertheless, the Hatred betwixt the two exasperated Factions, headed by *Nils Sture* and *Erick Nilson* (of which Party was the Archbishop) continu'd with great Animosity. *Erick Nilson* and his Party, under Pretence of protecting the Archbishop against the Power of King *Charles* and his Adherents, endeavour'd the Restauration of King *Christian*; but *Nils Sture* and his Party, openly declar'd, that they would either have King *Charles* restor'd, or at least maintain the Regent in his Station. These two Parties did not only commit great Insolencies and Murthers, but at last came to open War, wherein the Arch-bishop's Party being worsted, he died for Grief; and the Common People, in hopes to put an end to the Miseries of the Kingdom, once more restor'd *Charles* to the Crown.

But *Erick Nilson*, *Erick Carlsson*, *Trolle*, and some others, having again rais'd some Forces and surprized his Army during the time of the Truce, and again forc'd him to seek for shelter in the *Daleås*, whither being pursu'd by *Erick Carlsson*, he with an unequal number gave him a signal Overthrow, forcing him to retire into *Denmark*. King *Charles* being soon after return'd to *Stockholm*, (which City and whole Kingdom, he recommended before his Death, to *Steen Sture* his Sister's Son) he there died in the same Year, leaving the Kingdom in such a Confusion, that for twelve Months after, there was a meer Anarchy in *Sweden*, some having declar'd for *Christian* King of *Denmark* some for *Steen Sture*, to be made Regent of the Kingdom. At last the Government was committed to *Steen Sture*, who having vanquish'd King *Christian* in a Memorable Battle, fought near *Stockholm*, and forc'd him to retire with his broken Forces by Sea into *Denmark*, got into the Possession of the whole Kingdom of *Sweden*. And tho' King *Christian* kept the Regent of *Sweden* in a continual Alarm as long as he liv'd, and several Meetings were held concerning his Restauration, yet there was no open War betwixt the two Kingdoms, and *Steen Sture* Reign'd for a considerable time with a

1466.

1468.

1470.

1471.

general Applause ; so that King *Christian* during his Regency, never durst return into *Sweden*, but died in *Denmark* in the Year, 1481.

1481. After the Death of King *Christian*, the *Danes* and *Norwegians* having made *John*, the Son of *Christian*, their King, the *Swedes* also agreed with King *John* upon certain Articles, and he was declar'd King of *Sweden*. But the Regent *Steen Sture*, notwithstanding this solemn Transaction, remain'd in the possession of the Kingdom for fourteen Years after, under pretence that the *Danes* had not fulfill'd their Promise ; during which time, the Kingdom was miserably afflicted by intestine Divisions, and the Wars which were carry'd on against *Denmark* and *Russia*. The Senators therefore of *Sweden*, having in vain endeavour'd to perswade *Steen Sture* to lay down his Office, at last depos'd him from the Regency, and crav'd Assistance from King *John*, who having defeated *Steen Sture* and his Party, near *Stockholm*, was by the Senate and Regent himself, receiv'd as King of *Sweden*, and his Son *Christian* declar'd his Successor after his Death, in that Kingdom. This King Reign'd very peaceably for a while ; but after some Years, fell into the same Error which had been the undoing of his Predecessors : For under pretence that the Revenues of the Crown were extremely diminish'd, he oblig'd *Steen Sture* and several others, to surrender the Fiefs belonging to the Crown, which they were in Possession of ; some of which he bestow'd upon the *Danes* and *Germans* ; besides, his Governors committed great Insolencies in their Provinces, which so exasperated the People, that as soon as the News of his Defeat in *Ditmarsen* was spread over *Sweden*, the *Swedes* headed by *Steen Sture*, assembled at *Wadstana*, where having renounc'd their Allegiance, they bid open Defiance to him, alledging, that he had not fulfill'd the Articles of the Treaty made at *Calmar*.

The King at this unexpected News, sail'd forthwith for *Denmark*, leaving the Queen with a good Garrison at *Stockholm* ; which City was thereupon Besieg'd by *Sture* ; who being soon after again constituted Regent of the Kingdom, forc'd the Castle of *Stockholm* to surrender, and got almost all the rest of the strong holds in *Sweden* into his Possession ; notwithstanding which, the *Danes* burnt *Elfsburgh* and *Offsteen*, and committed great Cruelties in *West-Gotland*, under the Conduct of *Christian*, King

King *John's* Son, who had done the like not long before in Norway, where he had rooted out almost all the Noble Families. But in regard the Queen was as yet in Sweden, the Fury of the *Danes* was for a while appeas'd by the Intercession of the *Lubeckers*, and the Cardinal *Raimond*, who having procur'd Liberty for her to return into Denmark, she was conducted by the Regent to the Frontiers of *Smaland*. But in his return to *Fencoping*, he died suddenly, and his Death having been kept secret for a while, there was a strong suspicion that he had been Poyson'd by *Mereta*, the Widow of *Cnut Alfson*, thereby to open the way for her Bridegroom *Suante Sture*, to the Regency of the Kingdom. As soon as the News of the Regent's Death was known, the Estates assembled at *Stockholm*, where it was disputed for some time, whether King *John* should be recall'd, or *Suante Nilsson Sture* be made Regent: And the latter prevailing, the said *Sture* was made Regent of the Kingdom. Then the War being renew'd with King *John*, was carry'd on with various Success, both Parties committing great Devastations, without any other remarkable Advantage. The *Danes* having at first stirr'd up the Emperor, the Pope, and the *Russians*, against the *Swedes*, did considerable Mischief; but the Regent having made a Peace with the *Russians*, and set the *Lubeckers* against Denmark, he took *Calmar* and *Bornholm*, and would in all likelihood have made greater Progresses, if he had not soon after died at *Westeraos*, in the eighth Year of his Regency. After the Death of this Regent, there were again great Divisions in the Senate about the Election of a new Regent; the younger sort were for *Steen Sture*, the Steen Regeas'd Regent's Son: But the Arch-bishop and Bishops, *Sture the younger*, and the rest of the Ancient Senators, for electing *Gustavus Trolle*, an ancient wise, and experienc'd Man. After several Prorogations and very hot Debates, at last *Steen Sture*, who was favour'd by the common People, did had most of the Strong-holds of the Kingdom in his hands, was declar'd Regent, and King *John* died the next Year at *Ahlburgh* in *Jutland*. After his Death, the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, declar'd *Christian* his Son, their King; but the *Swedes*, who had not forgot his Cruelties formerly committed in *West-Gothland*, desir'd time to consider of a thing of such Importance. King *Christian* finding himself after four Years Tergiversation, frustrated in

1503.

1504.

1511.

1512.

1513.

his Hopes, and that the Regent would not part with his Power by fair means, did not only stir Pope *Leo X.* up against him, but also brought *Gustavus Trolle*, the new Arch bishop, by great Presents, over to his side, and persuaded the *Russians* to make an Inroad into *Finland*. *Steen Sture* soon convinc'd of the Arch bishop's sinister Intentions, tender'd the Oath to him, which he refusing to take, was besieg'd by the Regent in his Castle of *Steecka*. Then it was that the Arch-bishop call'd King *Christian* to his Assistance, who took some Ships loaden with Amunition belonging to the Regent, and in vain endeavour'd to relieve the besieg'd Castle. And thus the War was begun on both sides. The Arch-bishop being forc'd to surrender the Castle and his Office, Pope *Leo* thereupon Excommunicated the Regent, laying a Fine of 100000 Ducats upon the *Swedes*, and enjoying the Execution thereof to King *Christian*. Pursuant to this Decree, the King of *Denmark* fell with a great Army into *Sweden*, and was met by the Renget and his Forces in *West-Gothland*; but the Regent receiving a Wound there, of which he died soon after at *Strengness*, his Army first retreated, and being depriv'd of a Leader, afterwards dispers'd. Then King *Christian* dividing his Army, sent one part into *West* and *East-Gothland*, which were soon subdu'd, and march'd with the rest to *Strengness*.

1520.

The Arch-bishop taking hold of this Opportunity, reassum'd his Arch-episcopal Dignity, and being assisted by the two other Bishops, and seven of the Senators of the Kingdom, declar'd *Christian* King of *Sweden*, in the name of the Estates, at *Upsal*. The King having been Crown'd by the Arch-bishop *Trolle*, and receiv'd into his Hands the City of *Stockholm* by Surrender, treated the *Swedes* at first with abundance of Humanity, but soon after found out a Weapon wherewith to destroy his Adversaries, viz. The Plea of the Degradation of the Arch-bishop, and the ruining of his Castle of *Steecka*. For, tho' the King by an Amnesty, had pardon'd all past Offences, yet no Satisfaction having been given to the Pope, the Arch-bishop in his Name demanded a Million of pounds of Silver, in reparation of the Damages done to the Church at *Upsal*, and his Castle of *Steecka*. And to make up the Matter, it was pretended that Gunpowder had been convey'd into the King's Palace to blow him up. *Steen Sture's* Widow, his Mother-in-Law, and fif-

teen

teen others, besides the Senate and Common-Council of *Stockholm*, were accus'd as Actors and Abettors, and all condemn'd as Hereticks, and Ninety four of them, all People of Note, Beheaded at *Stockholm*, and their Servants hang'd up with Boots and Spurs. The deceased Regent's Body being dig'd up, was expos'd among the rest of the Executed Persons, and the Quarters affix'd up and down the Country. His Widow and Mother-in-Law, were forc'd to purchase their Lives with the loss of their whole Estate, and were nevertheless, with a great many other Women of Quality, committed to Prison. In *Finland*, *Hemoning Gudde*, notwithstanding his former Services done to him, was, with ten more, Executed by the King's Command: The Abbot of the Convent at *Nydala*, was with eleven Monks, drown'd by his Order: And two Gentlemen Sons, one of nine, the other of seven Years, were Beheaded at *Jobncoping*: And after he had in this manner Murther'd 600 of his *Swedish* Subjects, he return'd into *Denmark*.

§. 9. Whilst King *Christian* was busied in bringing the *Swedes* under the *Danish* Yoke, by all manner of Inhuman Barbarities, *Gustavus Erickson*, (whose Father had been Beheaded by the Tyrant, and his Mother thrown in Prison) had shelter'd himself among the *Dalkerks*, who being made sensible of the Danger which threaten'd them and the whole Kingdom, had made *Gustavus* their Head; and their Example being follow'd by the Estates of *Sweden*, they soon after declar'd him Regent of that Kingdom. Only the Arch-bishop and his Party, remain'd firm to the *Danish* Interest. King *Christian* reveng'd himself upon his Mother and two Sisters, whom he sent from *Stockholm* to *Copenhagen*, where they perish'd in Prison: He also issu'd out an Order, that no Quarter should be given to any *Swedish* Noble-Man, and committed great Barbarities where-ever he came. The *Swedes* on the other hand, under the Conduct of their Regent *Gustavus*, repaid the *Danes* with the same Coin where-ever they met them, and with the assistance of the *Lubeckers*, besieg'd *Stockholm*, which was as yet in King *Christian's* Possession, when they receiv'd the joyful News out of *Denmark*, that the *Frislanders* had renounc'd their Allegiance to King *Christian*. This encourag'd *Gustavus* and his Party, that they did not only drive K. *Christian's* Forces out of most Provinces of

Gustav. I.

1523.

the Kingdom, re-took *Oeland* and *Borkholm*, but also recover'd the Castle and City of *Calmar*, and made *Gustavus K* of *Sweden*; who thereupon immediately summon'd *Stockholm* to surrender. and the Garrison being without hopes of Relief, surrendred the City and Castle to the *Lubeckers*, who gave up the same to *K. Gustavus*. In the mean while *K. Christian* was retir'd with his Queen into the *Netherlands*, and the *Futlanders* having made *Frederick I. K. Christian's* Uncle, their King, would fain have perswaded the *Swedes* to follow their Example; but these being not ambitious of continuing the Union with *Denmark*, had refus'd their proffer, and chosen *Gustavus* their King. But *K. Gustavus* finding the Treasury mightily exhausted by these long intestine Wars, he not only tax'd the Clergy to raise considerable Sums towards the pay of his Soldiers, but also made bold with the superfluous Ornaments of the Churches; upon which *Brask*, the Bishop of *Lincoping*, having protested and made Complaint thereof to *Johannes Magnus*, the Pope's Legate, *Peter*, Bishop of *Westera*, endeavour'd to raise an Insurrection among the *Dalkers*.

But whilst these Bishops were employ'd in maintaining their Privileges, the Protestant Religion had begun to spread all over the Kingdom. The same was by some Merchants and German Soldiers first introduc'd into *Sweden*; and some *Swedish* Students, that had studied at *Wittenburgh*, had brought along with them into their Native Country, both the Doctrine and Writings of *Luther*. Among these, one *Olaus Petri* was the Chiefest, who having been an Auditor of *Luther*, at his return into *Sweden*, was made a Canon and Protonotary to the Bishop of *strengness*. This Man after the Death of the Bishop, having brought *Lars Anderson* the Arch-deacon over to his Opinion, began not only to defend *Luther's* Doctrine publicly in the Schools, but also to publish the same from the Pulpit. The Bishoprick being vacant, *Dr. Nils*, Dean of the Chapter, with all his might oppos'd this new Doctrine; which being come to the King's Ears, he advis'd with *Lars Anderson*, who having instructed him in the chief Points of it, and in what manner a great many German Princes had taken away the superfluous Riches of the Clergy, began to hearken to his Opinion, and resolving nevertheless to go on Cautiously in this Business, and to see how some Princes in *Germany* would proceed in the Affair, as also how the Bishops in *Sweden* would relish this Doctrine. In

Reformation
on begun
in Sweden.

In the mean while Pope *Hadrian IV.* had sent his Legate into *Sweden*, to endeavour the Extirpation of this Heresy, and the Clergy of *Sweden* grew every Day more refractory, refusing to pay the Taxes impos'd upon them, as being contrary to their Privileges. On the other hand, *Olaus Petri* being encourag'd by the King, defended his Cause both by Dispute and Writing, with such Success, that the King not only constituted him Minister in the great Church of *Stockholm*, and put into other vacant Church-Benefices, such Ministers as had studied at *Wittenberg*, but also constituted over the Dominicans and Black-Fryers, such Priors as he knew to be faithful to him, and such of them as were Foreigners he banish'd the Kingdom; and told unfeignedly to Bishop *Brask*, That he could not deny Protection to the *Lutherans*, as long as they were not convicted of any Crime or Error.

All this while one *Soren Norby*, who still adhered to King *Christian*, had *Gothland* in his Possession, and did considerable Damage to the *Swedes* in their Trade; but King *Gustavus* having sent *Bernherd van Melan* with some Forces to reduce the said Island, *Norby* finding himself too weak, put himself and the Island under the Protection of *Denmark*, which occasion'd some Differences between these two Northern Kings, who had been very good Friends ever before. About this time *Olaus Petri* was publickly Marry'd in the great Church at *Stockholm*, and the King had not only demanded the Tenth's of the Clergy towards the Maintenance of his Forces, but also Quarter'd some of his Horse in the Monasteries, which so incens'd Bishop *Brask*, that he forbid his whole Diocess so much as to name the Doctrin of *Luther*. The King having understood that *Olaus Petri* was busie in Translating the New Testament into the *Swedish* Tongue, Comanded the Arch bishop, to take care that the *Roman* Catholics also should make a Translation, which though it relish'd very ill with the Bishops, yet were they fain to comply with the King's Command, who to mortify them the more, also order'd a Disputation to be held at *Upsal*, betwixt Dr. *Pieter Galle* and *Olaus Petri*, concerning the chiefest Points in question betwixt the *Roman* Catholics and *Lutherans*, where *Olaus Petri* had much the better, and his Translation was approv'd of before the others, which had been patch'd up by so many Translators. In the mean time the *Danish* Clergy gave a considerable

Subsidy

Subsidy to their King, to be employ'd against King *Christian*; upon which King *Gustavus* taking hold of this Example, demanded a considerable Supply from the *Swedish* Clergy; but these objecting that it was against their Priviledges and Rights, he order'd the Point to be examin'd in another Dispute betwixt *Olaus Petri* and Dr. *Pieter Galle*, and because they were not able to prove their Title out of the Holy Scripture, the King at the Dyet held at *Westeraos*, not only demanded a Supply from the Clergy, but also propos'd that the superfluous Bells should be taken out of the Churches, and be employ'd towards the Payment of the Debt due to the *Lubeckers*. And because the Arch-bishop grew more troublesome every Day, the King first took him into Custody, and afterwards sent him Ambassador into *Poland*, from whence he never return'd into *Sweden*. He also commanded another Disputation to be held concerning the chief Points in question betwixt the *Lutherans* and *Roman Catholics*, which however met with great Opposition from Bishop *Brask*, and the rest of the *Roman Catholick* Clergy, who set up a Country Fellow against *Gustavus*. This Fellow pretended to be the Son of *Steen Sture* (notwithstanding he was dead a Twelvemonth before) and having got a Party among the *Dalekerls*, and being upheld by Bishop *Brask* and the Bishop of *Druntheim* in *Norway*, and encouraged in his Undertaking by King *Frederick* of *Denmark*, laid open Claim to the Crown, threatening all the *Lutherans*, and especially the City of *Stockholm*, with Fire and Sword, that City being the most forward in settling the Protestant Religion.

1527.

About the same time the Emperor besieged Pope *Clement VII.* in the Castle of *St. Angelo*, and King *Gustavus* taking hold of this Juncture, appointed a Dyet to be held at *Westeraos*: And in his Declaration he profess'd, that the *Roman Catholick* Clergy had made it their Business to charge him with making Innovations in Religion, for no other Reason, but that he would not let them domineer over the Laymen, and had forced them to submit to the Civil Power, and to give part of their superfluous Riches, some of which they had got by Fraud, towards easing the common People of those burthensome Taxes (which he hitherto had been forced to impose upon them) and that for the same Reason the Emperor himself had been forced lately to reach the Pope his Duty. The same thing was propos'd by the King to the whole

whole Dyet, promising withal, that the common People should be for the future eased of their Taxes, in case they would give their Consent to the Reduction of the Revenues of the Clergy. And the better to get the Consent of the Temporal Lords and Senators, he made a great Banquet, where he gave the next Place to himself to these Senators, whereas the same had belonged formerly to the Bishops, who now were forced to be contented with the next Place after them; the third Place was given to the best of the Nobility, the fourth to the inferior Clergy, the fifth to the Citizens, the sixth to the Boors; which so exasperated the Clergy, that they assembled in the Church of St. Egidius, and secretly took a Resolution among themselves not to obey the King in this Point, nor to surrender any of their Revenues, nor to recede from their ancient Religion. And Bishop Brask freely told the King, *That the Clergy of the Kingdom had such a strict Dependancy on the Pope, that without his Consent they could not do any thing whatsoever.* This, as it met with great Approbation from all the rest of the Clergy, and from some of the Temporal Estates, so the King was so incensed hereat, that he immediately rose from his Seat, and told the States that he was ready to abdicate the Kingdom, if they would repay him his Charges and Monies which he had laid out for that Use; and to shew them that he was in earnest, retired for several Days with some of his chief Officers into the Castle. The Estates being much surprized at the King's Resolution, especially when they saw the Citizens of Stockholm to be stedfast to the King, and that Dr. Peter Galle was worsted by *Olaus Petri* in a late Disputation, thought it their best way to beg the King's Pardon, and to intreat him not to resign the Crown. Upon their repeated Request the King was at last prevailed upon to come out of the Castle, and demanded from several Bishops to surrender into his Hands their Castles, and to subscribe a Decree made at this Dyet, concerning the Regulation of the Clergy, which they were fain to comply with. As soon as the Dyet was ended, he took not only from the Monasteries such Lands as had been given to them since the Year 1454, but several other Church Lands, and precious Moveables, all which he annexed to the Crown. In the mean while the Bishops and their Party were not idle, but were contriving all manner of Mischief against the King, though with small Success. For

Church
Lands re-
duc'd in
Sweden.

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the *Dalkers*, who had made an Insurrection, were frighten'd by the King to comply with his Commands, and send away their Leader the supposititious *Sture*; and *Sigmund* King of *Poland*, unto whom the dissatisfy'd *Part* had proffered the Crown, did not think fit to accept of it so that *Bishop Brask*, despairing of the *Roman Catholic Cause*, under pretence of a Journey, retir'd to *Dantzick*.

1528.

The King having surmounted all these Difficulties, his Coronation was solemnized at *Upsal* with the usual Ceremonies, and then summoned the rebellious *Dalkers* to appear before him at *Thuana*, threatening them with Fire and Sword if they did not appear at the appointed Time. The Rebels being frighten'd by the King's Severity, appeared without Arms at the appointed Place, where he caused several of the Ringleaders to promise to be obedient for the future. In *Helsingland* he appeased the tumultuous Multitude with Threats, and fined their Leaders, and having called together a Synod of the Clergy at *Orebro*, the chiefest Points of the Popish Doctrine were there abolished, and the Protestant Religion introduced, and it was also ordered, that a Protestant Professor of Divinity should be constituted in each Cathedral. This wrought in a manner Miracles among the inferior Clergy and Monks, who left their Monasteries, were married and became Ministers in the Protestant Churches. But the Bishops and their Party entered into an Association with some of the dissatisfy'd Lords in *West Gothland* who accused the King of Heresy and other Crimes, renouncing their Allegiance to him. These were headed by *Thuro Johanson*, the Rix-Marshal, who made an Insurrection among the *Dalkers*, and endeavoured also to stir up the *West* and *East Goths*, whom he persuaded to make *Magnus Brynteson*, a Man in great Authority among them, their King. But the King having again appeased this Tumult, by granting his Pardon to most of the Rebels, *Magnus*, the Bishop of *Skara*, and *Thuro Johanson* fled into *Denmark*, but *Magnus Brynteson*, *Nils Oloffson*, and *Thuro Erickson*, being convicted of High Treason at the Dyet held at *Strengness*, the Two first were Executed, and the Third paid a considerable Fine. Then the King, to settle the Minds of his Subjects, renewed his Pardon, and caused the superfluous Bells to be taken out of the Steeples, according to a Grant made by the Estates, towards the Payment of a Debt due to the *Lubeckers*.

The Protestant Religion established in Sweden.

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This proved a new Subject for an Insurrection; for the *Walker's* not only seized upon some of these Bells, but also pretended to hold an Assembly at *Arboga*, to consult about the deposing of King *Gustavus*, which obliged the King to call together the Estates at *Upsal*, whither he came in Person with a good Army, and meeting with great Opposition from the mutinous People, ordered his soldiers to fire among them, which so terrify'd them, that upon their Knees they begg'd his Pardon, promising to be more obedient for the future. Things being thus pretty well settled, the King marry'd *Katherine*, the Daughter of *Magnus* Duke of *Saxon Lauenburgh*, and receiving Intelligence that King *Christian* was landed in *Norway* with considerable Force, he sent some Troops under the Command of *Lars Sigeson*, the Rix-Marshal, to the Frontiers of *Norway*, who, being joined by some *Danes*, forc'd King *Christian* to raise the Siege of *Bahus*, who at last surrendering himself to the *Danes*, was by *Frederick* King of *Denmark* committed to Prison, where he died after Twenty Seven Years Imprisonment. But no sooner was this storm over, but the *Lubeckers* raised another against *Sweden*. For having demanded of the King to grant them the sole Right of Trading on his Northern Sea-Coasts, he refused to consent to it, upon which they peremptorily demanded their Debt, and joyning with a great many Refugees of King *Christian's* Party, made *John* Earl of *Hoya*, who had marry'd King *Gustavus's* Sister, their Head, and proposed to themselves no less than the Conquest of the Northern Kingdoms, having enticed some Citizens of *Stockholm*, under pretext of making that City a free Hanse-Town, to promise to lay violent Hands on the King; and after the Death of *Frederick* King of *Denmark*, when that Kingdom was divided into several Factions, persuaded the Senate of *Copenhagen* and *Malmoe* to enter into the Confederacy of the Hanse-Towns. Being thus strengthened by a considerable Party within that Kingdom, they had great Success against the *Danes*, till these having declared *Christian III.* their King, and being assisted with Money, Ships, and Forces, by King *Gustavus*, beat the *Lubeckers* near *Helsingburg*, and afterwards in a Sea-Fight defeated their whole Fleet, and carried a great many of their Ships into *Denmark*. Soon after King *Gustavus*, to strengthen himself the better at Home, married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Abraham Erickson*, Governor of *West Gothland*,

1533.

Gotland, which Alliance stood afterwards his Son *Dig John* in great stead against King *Erick*. King *Gustav* having conceiv'd a jealousy against the Emperor *Charles the V.* whom he suspected to be for making *Pales Gr. Frederick*, Son in Law of the imprison'd King *Christina* King over the Northern Kingdoms, took a resolution strengthen himself with the Alliance of *France*. To put this design in execution, he sent his Secretary into *France* who having first made a Treaty of Commerce between these two Crowns, did afterwards conclude a defensive Alliance with them.

1542.

1544.

The King-
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Gustavus having thus settled his Affairs, called a Dyet to be held at *Westeraas*, where the Estates of the Kingdom declar'd the Succession Hereditary for the future Constituting *Erick Gustafson*, who was then but eleven Years old, his Father's Successor. At the same Dyet the Popish Religion was quite abolish'd, and the *Lutheran* Religion Establish'd in *Sweden*, the King and the Estates having obliged themselves by a Solemn Oath to maintain the same with all their Power. In the Year 1551. King *Gustavus*, after the Death of his Queen *Margaret*, rul'd the Kingdom of *Sweden* with great Tranquility, except that the *Russians* fell into *Livonia* and *Finland*, with whom having made a Peace, and being now grown very old, he by his Testimony gave to *John* his second Son the Dukedom of *Finland*, to the third Son *Magnus* the Dukedom of *East Gotland*, and to *Charles*, the youngest of all, the Dukedom of *Sundermanland*, *Nerick* and *Wermeland*, which Countries they were to hold in Fief from the Crown. But his Eldest Son *Erick*, who was to succeed him in the Kingdom, being persuaded by his Tutor *Dionysius Buræus* a Frenchman, to make his Addresses to *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, sent the said *Dionysius* into *England* who having writ to his Master, that nothing was wanting to make up the Match but his presence, the Prince would have gone forthwith into *England*, if his Father had not opposed it, who sent in his stead his second Son *John* and *Steen Sture*. These being very civilly entertain'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, at their return Home told the Prince that they believed nothing to be wanting to compleat the Marriage but his presence, which was very joyfully received by the Prince. But the old and wise King, who soon perceiv'd, that they had mistaken Compliments for Realities, thought it adviseable to communicate the busi-
ness

ness with the Estates Assembled at *Stockholm*, who after having confirm'd the Hereditary Succession, and the King's Testament, at last gave their consent to this Marriage, granting a considerable Supply towards the defraying of the Charges of this Marriage. But whilst the Prince was preparing for his Voyage, part of his Baggage having been sent before, he being ready to follow in Person, King *Gustavus* died at *Stockholm*, and King *Erick*, not thinking it advisable to trust his Brother with the Kingdom, was forc'd to put off his Journey into *England*.

1559.

§. 10. King *Erick* was twenty seven Years of Age when he succeeded his Father in the Kingdom. His first business was to enter into certain new Articles with his Brothers, thereby to maintain the Royal Authority against them, which tho' sorely against their Will they were forc'd to subscribe at the Dyet held at *Arboga*. At his Coronation he first introduc'd the Titles of Earls and Barons into *Sweden*, alledging that in an Hereditary Kingdom there ought to be also Hereditary Dignities among the Nobility. At his very first Accession to the Crown, he was engag'd in the Troubles, which then sorely afflicted the *Liflanders*. For some of them having put themselves under the protection of *Denmark*, some under the Crown of *Poland*, those of *Reval* and the Nobility of *Estheland*, that were nearest to *Sweden*, sought for Protection from King *Erick*. Hereupon the King having sent an Army under the Command of *Claes Horn*, (who was joyfully receiv'd at *Reval*) took them into his Protection, and confirm'd to the City and Nobility their former Privileges. The *Poles* upon the Arrival of the *Swedish* Army at *Reval*, sent an Ambassador to demand *Reval* from the *Swedes*, who having receiv'd no other Answer, but that the *Swedes*, had at least as good a Title to *Reval*, as the *Poles*, return'd home again, and the *Swedish* Garrison in *Reval*, that was besieged by the *Polish* Forces, forc'd them to quit that enterprize. Soon after, the King being fully resolv'd to pursue his Intentions of the Marriage with Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, Embark'd at *Elfsborg* to go thither in Person, but was by a violent Tempest forc'd to return. As he was very inconstant in his Temper, and very superstitious, being much addicted to Astrology, after this Misfortune, he laid aside the thoughts of this Marriage for a while, making his Addresses by his Ambassadors,

1561.
The Titles
of Earls and
Barons in-
troduced.

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Ambassadors, and with great Presents, to *Mary Queen of Scotland*, and the Princess of *Lorraine*, both at one time and not long after to *Katherine* the Daughter of the Landgrave of *Hessen*, but succeeded in neither. In the meanwhile his Brother *John* marry'd *Katherine*, Daughter of *Sigismund* King of *Poland*, which being done without King *Erick's* Approbation, put him into such a Rage, that he besieged his Brother in the Castle of *Aboa*, and taking it by Stratagem caused him to be sentenced to Death, which Sentence he however changed into a perpetual Imprisonment for that time, but seemed to repent of it afterwards when the *Russians* demanded the said *Katherine*, his Brother's Wife, in Marriage for their Great Duke. The *Poles* to revenge this Affront, stir'd up the *Danes* and *Lubecker* against the *Swedes*, and the *Danes* having affronted the *Swedish* Ambassadors at *Copenhagen*, soon broke out into a War, wherein the *Swedes* routed the *Danes* and *Lubeckers* in several Sea Engagements, but lost their Admiral Ship (which carried Two Hundred Brass Guns) and by Land there was great Havock made on both sides, with almost equal Fortune, except that the *Swedes* had pretty good Success in *Livonia*. Whilst King *Erick* was engaged in War with all his Neighbours, the inward Discontents began to encrease more and more among his Subjects, by the ill Management shewn both in his Affairs and Amours, being surrounded with a Seraglio of Mistresses (among whom one *Katherine*, an ordinary Country Wench, had the greatest Sway, whom he also married afterwards, and thereby lost his Authority among the Nobility.) Besides, he was guided in most Concerns of Moment by one *Joran Peerzon*, his Favourite, and his former Tutor, *Dionysius Beurrew*, who fomented a continual Jealousy betwixt him and the Family of the *Stures*, which at last broke out into a fatal Revenge. For there having been Witnesses suborned against *Stuarthe Sture* and his Son *Erick*, they were, with several others of that Family, not only committed to Prison, and miserably murdered, by the King's Command, but he also with his own Hands stabb'd *Nils Sture*, and repenting soon after of so barbarous a Fact, caused his former Tutor *Dionysius*, who advised it, to be slain by his Guards:

A great part of the Kingdom being put into Confusion by these enormous Cruelties, of which the King fear'd the Consequences, he thought it his best way, to prevent further Inconveniencies, to set his Brother *John* at liberty upon certain Conditions, and to lay the blame of these Barbarities upon *John* *Person*, his Favourite, upon whose commitment to prison, the intestine Commotions seem'd to be appeas'd for the present. But the King being not long after, very successful in several Engagements against the *Danes*, whom he beat quite out of *Sweden*, he soon after releas'd his Favourite, and not only declar'd him free, but also, but also justify'd the Death of those Lords Murder'd at *Upsal*. By his Advice so he would have taken from his Brothers those Provinces which were allotted them by their Father's Testament, in Exchange of which, he proffer'd them some Possessions in *Livonia*. But the Brothers having refus'd this Proffer, he again resolv'd to make away his Brother *John* at the Nuptials, which were to be celebrated at *Stockholm* betwixt his Mistress *Catharine* and himself, and to give his Widow in Marriage to the Grand Duke of *Russia*. The Brother's being advertis'd of the King's sinister Intentions, did not appear at the Wedding, and entring into Association with several of the Nobility, resolv'd to dethrone King *Erick*. The better to execute their Intentions, for this purpose they had procur'd a Peace with *Denmark*, and brought over some German Forces, that were in King *Erick's* Service, to their side, as also engag'd *Charles*, King *Erick's* Brother, to joyn in the Confederacy: They seiz'd upon the Castles of *Stockeburg*, *Lakoe* and *Waldstena*; in the last of which they found a great Treasure. Then they march'd directly with their Forces towards *Stockholm*, near which Place having fixed their Tents, they attack'd the City on the side of the *Brunke-hill*. King *Erick* on the other side, defended himself valiantly for a while; and being mistrustful of the Citizens of *Stockholm*, he sent a Messenger into *Denmark*, to crave assistance from King *Frederick*; but his Messenger being taken and kill'd by the way, the Senate of that City, who despair'd to hold out

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much longer against the Duke's Forces, and beside were Favourers of their Party, would have persuaded the King to Surrender; which Proposition being rejected by the King, they, whilst the King was in Church, open'd the Gates to his Enemies, so that he narrowly escap'd into the Castle. Then the Duke's Forces laid close Siege to the Castle; so that King *Erick* having first receiv'd Hostages, was forc'd to come out, and after having resign'd the Crown, to Surrender himself a Prisoner to his Brother Duke *Charles*. The Estates then assembled at *Stockholm* having also jointly renounced their Obedience to him, he was made a close Prisoner, and committed to the Care of some of the Friends of the Murder'd Lord; who us'd him most barbarously.

John III.
1568.

§. 11. After the Deposition of King *Erick*, *John* was by the Estates proclaim'd King of *Sweden*, who having caus'd some of those who had been instrumental in the Murder of the Estates at *Upsal*, to be Executed; sent his Ambassador to treat with the King of *Denmark*, either concerning a Peace, or at least the prolongation of the Truce; but these Ambassadors having exceeded their Commission, the whole Transaction was declar'd void at the next Diet, and King *John* sent other Ambassadors to desire more moderate Propositions of Peace; and put his Brother *Charles* into the Possession of *Sudermannia*, *Nerick* and *Wermeland*, which Provinces were granted him before, pursuant to his Father's Testament. Then he was Crown'd at *Upsal*; and having sent back the *Russian* Ambassadors, he sent some of his own into *Muscovy*, to prolong the Truce betwixt them; but the *Muscovites* took them into Custody, and perceiving that the *Liflanders* would in no wise submit themselves under their Yoke, they found out this Expedient, to put *Magnus* Duke of *Holstein*, into the Possession of that Country, with the Title of an Hereditary King, paying only some small acknowledgment to the Grand Duke of *Muscovy*. This Proposition having been approv'd of by the King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Holstein*, and the *Liflanders* in general, who were very willing to live under the Jurisdiction of

a German Prince. The *Muscovites*, to put their Design in execution, advanc'd with a great Army, which oblig'd King *John* to make Peace with the Danes at *Stetin*, upon very disadvantageous Terms. But whilst the *Muscovites* employ'd all their Forces in *Livonia* and *Finland*, the *Tartars*, set on by the *Poles*, fell into *Muscovy*, and having taken and burnt the City of *Moscow*, cut above thirty Thousand of the Inhabitants to Pieces. But the *Muscovites* having made a Truce with the *Tartars* and *Poles* for some Years, they again entred *Livonia* with 80000 Men, and committed most inhumane Barbarities. But a Swedish Party of 600 Horse and 1000 Foot, that were fallen in with the *Muscovites*, having routed 16000 of them upon the Spot, the *Czar* of *Muscovy* was so dismay'd thereat, that he, of his own accord, offer'd a Treaty of Peace to be set on Foot at *New-garten*; which Place being dislik'd by King *John*, the War began a-fresh, and was carry'd on with very War with indifferent Success on the Swedish side, they being repuls'd before *Wesemburgh* and *Telsburg*. Besides this, the *Muscovites*. the German Horse and Scottish Foot that were in the Swedish Service, came to handy Blows, upon some distaste taken against one another, wherein 1500 Scottish Foot were all cut to pieces by the Germans, except 80 that escap'd their Fury; and the Russians not long after surpriz'd the Swedes and Germans that were drunk in their Camp, and kill'd a great many of them upon the spot; but on the other side, the Swedes making frequent Inroads into the Russian Territories, a Truce was concluded betwixt them for two Years. Most of the Swedes are of Opinion, that King *John* might have prosecuted this War with more Vigour, if he had not been more intent upon a Religious Design, than upon Warlike Preparations.

The Business proceeded thus: King *John*, tho' educated a Protestant, yet having been very conversant with a great many Learned Roman Catholics, and influenc'd by his Queen, had resolv'd to restore by degrees the Roman Catholick Religion, under pretence of making a Reformation in the lately introduc'd Protestant Religion, after the Model of *Gregorius Cassander*, that was employ'd by the Emperors

Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. to unite and compose the Religious Differences in Germany, and having call'd in some Jesuits disguis'd in Laymens Habit, he at the Convocation of some of the Bishops and Clergy at *Stockholm*, propos'd to them a new form of Liturgy, wherein a great many of the Popish Ceremonies were to be restor'd in the Administration of the Sacraments and Consecration of Bishops and Priests, as well as the Mass, which was again introduc'd; which new Liturgy being subscrib'd by the new Consecrated Bishops and some of the inferior Clergy, was call'd the Liturgy of the *Swedish* Church, conform to the Catholick and Orthodox Church. This Liturgy being publish'd under the new Archbishop's Name, in the *Swedish* and *Latin* Tongues, the Mass and other *Roman* Catholick Hymns were again sung in the *Swedish* Churches (except in the Territories belonging to Duke Charles the King's Brother) and the Celibacy of Priests and other Popish Doctrins, were extoll'd in the Pulpits by these Disguis'd *Roman* Catholicks. Then he solicited his Brother Charles by his Delegates, to introduce this Liturgy into Territories; and he making Answer, that it was (according to their Father's Testament) neither in his, nor in the King's Power, to make any Innovation in Religion; this prov'd the Subject of a great Misunderstanding betwixt them. Next the King had recourse to the Pope, who also disapproving his Undertaking, he demanded of the Clergy of *Stockholm*, to give their Approbation of the said Liturgy; but these answer'd, that thereby a Door was open'd for the *Roman* Catholick Religion to be re-establish'd in *Sweden*; and having made their Appeal to a General Sgnod of that Clergy in the Kingdom, a Convocation of the Clergy of the Kingdom (except those of the Dukes Territories) was held by the King's Authority, where the King's Party prevail'd so far, that the Liturgy was confirm'd, not only by the said Clergy, but also by the Temporal Estates, who declar'd all such Traitors, as should for the future oppose it. The King having gain'd this point, banish'd and Imprison'd some of those that would not conform to the said Liturgy, notwithstanding which

1577.
New Li-
turgy in-
duc'd.

a great many of the Clergy, upheld by Duke *Charles*, did not only boldly discover the deceitful Snares of the adverse Party, but also sent their Remonstrances to the German Universities of *Wittemberg*, *Leipsick*, *Helmstadt*, *Francfurt*, and others, where their Zeal for the *Augsburgh* Confession was approv'd, and the said Liturgy condemn'd as dangerous to the Protestant Religion. Hitherto King *Erick* had suffer'd a very hard Imprisonment during the space of nine Years. But King *John* now fearing that these Intestine Divisions might furnish him with an opportunity to make his Escape, gave him Poyson in a Pease-Soop. The King being rid of this Danger, began now to act more barefac'd than before; for now the Invocation of Saints was publickly taught in the Pulpits; those that oppos'd it were Imprison'd; a new University of Papists was to be Erected at *Stockholm*, and he sent his Ambassador to reside at *Rome*, and the Pope had his Nuncio at *Stockholm*; and to complete the Matter, a great many young Scholars were sent to the Jesuits abroad to be duly instructed in their Principles; In the mean while, the War, betwixt the *Swedes* and *Muscovites* was carry'd on without any remarkable Advantage on either side, till it was agree'd betwixt the Kings of *Poland* and *Sweden*, that each of them should act seperately against the *Muscovites*, and what either of them could gain by his Sword, should remain in his Possession: All this while, the Misunderstanding betwixt the King and his Brother *Charles* being not remov'd, the King call'd a Dyet at *Wadstena*, and sent a Summons to the Duke to appear there in Person. The Duke on the other hand having assembled some Forces in his Territories, did not appear at the said Dyet, but Lodg'd himself in some of the adjacent Villages; tho' at last, by the Mediation of some of the Senators, the Brothers were reconcil'd, the Duke having begg'd the King's Pardon, and referr'd the Differences concerning the Liturgy, to the decision of his Clergy, who at an Assembly held at *Strengness* rejected the aforesaid Liturgy. In the mean while died *Stephen* King of *Poland*, and his Widow *Anna* being Aunt of Prince *Sigismund*, the Son of King *John*; she prevail'd with some of the

Great Men in Poland, to make him their King, tho' not without great difficulty on the *Swedish* side, who could not for a great while agree to the several Propositions made to them by the Poles, and King *Sigismund* himself seem'd soon after to repent of it. As soon as *Sigismund* had left *Sweden*, his Father King *John* began to renew his Care for establishing the new Liturgy in the Duke's Territories; but the Clergy there trusting to the Duke's Authority and Protection, and remaining stedfast in their Opinion, the King at last, tired out by their Constancy, sent for his Brother *Charles* to *Stockholm*, where a hearty Reconciliation being made betwixt them, *Charles* was so dear to him ever after, that he did nothing without his Advice and Consent; which Friendship continu'd till a little before the King's Death, when *Charles* having Marry'd *Christina*, the Daughter of *Adolph*, Duke of *Holstein*, the former Jealousie was renew'd in some measure in the King, tho' soon ceas'd by his Death, which happen'd a few Months after at *Stockholm*.

1592.

§. 12. King *John*'s Death having been notify'd to Duke *Charles*, he forthwith came to *Stockholm*, and sent a Messenger to King *Sigismund* in *Poland*, but in the mean while took upon him the Administration of the Government, with the Consent of the Senate, which was confirm'd to him by King *Sigismund*. Soon after he call'd together the *Swedish* and *Gothick* Clergy at *Upsal* (the *Finns* refusing to appear) where the *Augsburg* Confession was confirm'd, and the Liturgy and Popish Ceremonies lately introduc'd, were quite abolish'd. This Decree being approv'd of by the Estates, they also made another, wherein it was declar'd, That no body should Appeal out of *Sweden* to the King in *Poland*, and that the King should subscribe these Decrees before his Coronation. But the King understanding what had Pass'd at *Upsal*, declar'd, That he being an Hereditary Prince in *Sweden*, would not oblige himself to any thing before his Coronation, which the Estates look'd upon as an ill Omen for the Protestant Religion in *Sweden*. Their Jealousie was not a little augmented, when they saw King *Sigismund* come into *Sweden*, accompanied by the Pope's Nuncio,

Nuncio, by whose Advice the King demanded a Church for the *Roman* Carholicks in each City; that the new Archbishop should be Depos'd, and that he should be Crown'd by the Pope's Nuncio; which oblig'd the Estates to send their Deputies to Duke *Charles*, to desire him to interpose his Authority with the King. *Charles* having in conjunction with the Estates, in vain endeavour'd to persuade the King to a Compliance with the Estates, entred into an Association with them for the Defence of the Protestant Religion, and muster'd his Troops near *Upsal*. The King perceiving them to be in earnest, consented to most of their Propositions, the same morning when he was to be Crown'd, and the Coronation was to be perform'd by the Bishop of *Strengness*. But soon after took a Resolution quite contrary to his Promise, with an intention to obtain by force what he could not get by fair means. And having sent for some Forces out of *Poland*, he hop'd to terrify the Estates into a Compliance at the next Dyer; but these being back'd by Duke *Charles* and the *Dailkerls*, remain'd stedfast in their Resolution. The King seeing himself disappointed, resolv'd, by the Advice of the *Poles*, to leave the Kingdom and the Government in an unsettled Condition, hoping thereby to oblige them to be more pliable for the future. But as soon as the Senators understood that he was sail'd towards *Dantzick*, they in Conjunction with Duke *Charles*, took upon themselves the Administration of the Government, depos'd the King's Governor at *Stockholm* (he being a Papist) and forbid the exercise of the *Romish* Religion. And soon after a Peace being concluded with the *Muscovites*, a Dyet was held at *Sudercoping*, where after the Estates had justify'd their Proceedings in a Letter to the King, the *Augsburgh* Confession was again confirm'd, the Popish Religion abolish'd, all *Swedes* that adher'd to the same, were declar'd incapable of any Employments in the Kingdom; and several other Decrees made against the Papists, and for maintaining the Privileges of the Subject. Then they constituted D. *Charles* once more Regent of the Kingdom, in conjunction with the Senate: And this whole Transaction was publish'd in the *Latin*, *Swedish*, and

1594

German Tongues. This having occasion'd a general flight among the Roman Catholicks out of Sweden, King *Sigismund* quickly sent some Commissioners out of Poland, to dissuade the Duke from these Proceedings; but their Dissuasives proving ineffectual, he writ a Letter to the Estates, in which he committed the whole management of Affairs to the Senate, excluding the Duke from the Regency. In the mean while, some Senators, declined to appear at the Dyet, which was appointed to be held under the Dukes Authority at *Aboga*. Notwithstanding which, the few Senators and the Estates there present, did again confirm the Decrees lately made at *Upsal* and *Sudercoping*, declaring Duke *Charles* sole Regent of Sweden. But *Niclaes Flemming*, the King's General, having lately kill'd a great number of Boors, the Duke also gather'd what Troops he could, and possessed himself first of *Gotthland*, and not long after, of the whole Kingdom of Sweden, the King's Governors, and those of the Senators, that had not appear'd at the last Dyet held at *Arboga*, flying in great numbers to the King of Poland. King *Sigismund* then resolv'd to go into Sweden in Person with 6000 Men, which the Duke being appriz'd of, call'd together the Estates of the *Gotthick* Kingdom at *Wadstena*: It was there unanimously resolv'd to meet the King with an Army near *Calmar*. But the *West-Goths* and *Smalanders* having taken up Arms for the King, and the *Fins* equipped some Ships for his Service, the former were beat back by the Boors, headed by two Professors of *Upsal*, and whilst Duke *Charles* was sail'd with his Fleet to reduce the latter, which he did with good Success, the King without any Opposition, arriv'd at *Calmar*. Several Treaties were then set on foot to endeavour the Settlement of the Kingdom; which proving ineffectual, both Parties had recourse to Arms. The first Encounter happen'd near *Stegeburg*, where the Duke's Forces being surrounded, were quickly put to the Rout; but laying down their Arms, obtain'd Pardon from the King; but the Duke soon after having Surpriz'd part of the King's Army at *Stranghen*, he Kill'd 2000 of them upon the spot, with the loss of 40 Men

1598.

Men only on his side. This Defeat occasioned an agreement betwixt the King and Duke upon certain articles, of which the Estates were to be Guarantees; and the King promised to come forthwith to *Stockholm*, to settle the Affairs of the Kingdom, which he would needs go by Sea, though it was in *October*: but in lieu of sailing to *Stockholm*, directed his Course from *Calmar*, (where he was droven in by contrary Winds) to *Dantzick*. The Duke hereupon called together the Estates of the Kingdom, who having once more constituted him Regent of *Sweden*, at their second meeting, renounced their Obedience to King *Sigismund*, offering at the same time the Crown to his Son *Uladislaus*, in case he would come within 12 Months time into *Sweden*, and be educated in the *Lutheran* Religion, but in case of failure he and his Heirs to be excluded from the Crown. Duke *Charles* hereupon marched against the *Finn*s, whom he quickly forced to Obedience, and having made an Alliance with the *Russians*, convened the Estates of the Kingdom in the next following Year at *Sincoping*, where some of the Lords that were fled into *Poland* were condemned of High-Treason, and executed accordingly, and not only King *Sigismund* declared incapable of the Crown, but also his Son *Uladislaus* excluded from the Succession.

About the same time the Duke being assured that the *Eastlanders*, and especially those of *Reval*, were inclin'd to his side, he marched thither with a great Army, and being received very joyfully by the Inhabitants of *Reval*, the *Polish* Governors left the rest of the Places of *Esthland* voluntarily to the Disposal of *Charles*. In *Livonia* he took also several Places of Note without much Opposition, but was forced to raise the Siege of *Riga* upon the Approach of the *Poles*, who retook *Kakenhausen*, and some other Places thereabouts. *Charles* having in the mean time got Notice how the *Poles* had set up the false *Demetrius*, and assisted him against the *Muscovites*, under pretence of being afraid of the Designs of the *Poles* against *Sweden*, desired to resign. But these having first offered the Crown to *John*, King *Sigismund*'s half Brother, who refused to accept of the same, they bestowed

1599

1600

Sigismund
deposed.

1604.
Charles
IX.

flowed it upon *Charles*, and his Heirs, even to the Females. No sooner was *Charles* declared King, but he undertook an Expedition into *Livonia*, where he received a signal Overthrow from the *Poles*. *Knig Sigismund* was prevented by the intestine Commotions of the *Poles* to pursue his Victory. The *Russians* also having slain the false *Demetrius*, made one *Suski* their Grand Duke, and craved Assistance from *King Charles*, who sent some Thousand Auxiliaries under the Command of *James de la Gardie*, who proved successful against the *Poles*. But in *Lithuania* the *Poles* got the better of the *Swedes* in several Encounters.

War between the
Swedes
and Poles
in Livonia.

and the *Danes* seeing the *Swedes* engaged on all sides began to make great Preparations for War. The *Muscovites* also had delivered their Grand Duke *Suski* up to the *Poles*, and offered that Crown to *Uladislaus*, the Son of *Sigismund*, so that the *Swedish* Affairs looked with an ill Face at that time, Prince *Gustavus Adolphus*, *King Charles's* Son, had not upheld their drooping Courage. For he with 1500 Horse not only surprized their chief Magazine in *Blekingen*, but also took from the *Danes* the Isle of *Oeland* and the Castle of *Borkholm*; and soon after his Father *King Charles* died at *Nicoping* in the 61st Year of his Age.

1611.

Gustavus
Adolphus.

§. 13. *Gustavus Adolphus* was then scarce 18 Years of Age, but the *Swedish* Affairs being much in Broil at that time, it was concluded at the Dyet at *Nicoping* that he should take upon himself the Administration of Affairs. The new King immediately applied all his Care to the *Danish* War, which was carried on but with indifferent Success on the *Swedish* side especially by Sea, the *Swedish* Fleet being but in a very ill Condition; and the *Danes* having taken besides *Calmar*, *Ribysfort* and *Elfsburgh*, two considerable Places in *Sweden*. *King Gustavus* finding this War very grievous to the Kingdom, a Peace was concluded with the *Danes*, the *Swedes* being obliged to pay them a Million of Crowns for these 3 Places above-mentioned. In the mean while *James de la Gardie* had so well managed his Affairs in *Muscovy*, that the chiefest among them desired *King Gustavus Adolphus*, and his Brother *Charles Philip* to come into *Muscovy*; but *King Gustavus*

1613.

Gustavus

Gustavus Adolphus, who had more mind to unite that Crown with Sweden than to leave it to his Brother, in his Answer to the *Muscovites* only spoke of his own coming thither, without mentioning his Brother, which being interpreted by the *Muscovites* as if he intended to make their Country a Province of Sweden, they made one *Michael Foedorowitx Romano* their Grand Duke; and when Prince *Charles Philip* afterwards came into *Muscovy*, some of them for a while adher'd to him; but the new Grand Duke having the stronger Party, the rest also at last left the Swedish side; however the Swedes vigorously attack'd and beat the *Muscovites* in several Engagements, and took from them some of their Frontier Places, till at last a Peace was concluded betwixt both Parties at *Stolbova*, by the Mediation of the *English*, by virtue of which the Swedes got *Kexholm* and *Ingermanland*. 1617.

In the mean while the Truce concluded with Poland for 2 Years being almost expir'd, King *Gustavus Adolphus* resolv'd to pursue the War against the Poles with more Vigour than before. And having married Mary *Eleonora*, the Daughter of *John Sigismund* Elector of Brandenburg, he attack'd the City of *Riga*, which defended it self for 6 Weeks bravely, but being reduc'd to the last Extremity surrendered it self upon very honourable Terms. From hence he sail'd towards *Dantzick*, to carry the War into Prussia; but King *Sigismund* being then at *Dantzick* the Truce was renewed for 2 Years longer. After the Expiration of which King *Gustavus* entered *Livonia* again with a good Army, where having defeated 3000 *Lithuanians*, *Rakenhausen*, *Dorpt*, and other Places of less Note, surrendered themselves to the King. From hence he advanced into *Lithuania*, notwithstanding which *K. Sigismund* persisted in his Resolution of carrying on the War, being encouraged by the Emperor, who then was very successful in Germany. King *Gustavus* then resolving to give the Poles a home-stroke, sail'd with a Fleet of 80 Ships and 26000 Land-men towards the *Pillaw*, where by Order of the Elector of Brandenburg, being received without Opposition, the City of *Elbin* was surrendered to him without making as much Resistance as a Capitulation, as were also *Marienbourg*, and many other

1620.

1626.

The War
carried on
against the
Poles in
Prussia.

other Places in *Prussia*, before the *Poles* had Notice of his Arrival. Soon after the *Poles* sent 8000 Horse and 3000 Foot into *Prussia*, who formed a Design to surprize *Marienbourg*, but were repulsed with the Loss of 4000 Men, and were also forced to raise the Siege of *Meve*. In the next Spring the *Swedish* King intended to attack *Dantzick*, but having received a Shot in the Belly before one of their Out-works he desisted for the time, but soon after made himself Master of the said Fort. Soon after both Armies encamped at *Dirshau* where King *Gustavus* did not think fit to attack the *Poles* in their advantageous Camp, but when they drew off fell on their Rear and killed them a great Number of Men. But some Days after attacking 'em in their Camp he received a Shot in his Left Shoulder with a Musket Bullet. Towards the latter end of the Year a new Treaty being set on foot betwixt the two Kings, but was soon broke off. King *Gustavus*, before his Army went into Winter-Quarters, took several Places from the *Poles*, and at the beginning of the Year next following attack'd a Fort near *Dantzick*, but was repulsed with Loss; and after a smart Engagement with the *Poles*, wherein 3000 of them were killed, the King advanced nearer to *Dantzick*, having sent 8 Men of War to block up that Harbour; but the *Dantzickers* with 10 Men of War attacked the *Swedish* Squadron killed the *Swedish* Admiral *Nils Sternshield*, took his Ship, forced their Vice-Admiral to blow up his own Ship, and put the rest to Flight. King *Gustavus* having detached 1000 Foot Soldiers they surprized *Newburg*, a Magazine of the *Poles*, where they took most of their Baggage and 600000 Crowns in Money. The next Year *Herman Wrangel* raised the Blockade of *Brodznitz*, where 3000 *Poles* were killed, 1000 taken Prisoners, with 5 Pieces of Cannon, and 2000 Waggon with Provision. But the *Poles* being joined by 7000 Imperialists under *Arnheim* encamped near *Graudenz*, and King *Gustavus* with an Army of 5000 Horse and 8000 Foot near *Quidzin*, both Armies soon after having met near *Seum* there happened a brisk Engagement betwixt them, wherein the *Swedish* Horse were first repulsed, but the King coming up in Person

1627.

1629.

on soon forced the *Poles* to retreat, and King *Gustavus* endeavouring to cut off their Retreat the Fight was renewed on both sides with great Fury, so that the King venturing himself too far, was twice in most imminent Danger of being either taken Prisoner or slain. In this Action the *Suedes* got 17 Colours and Standards, the Imperial Forces having received the greatest Damage. Not long after the *Poles* were again worsted in another Engagement. The *Poles* imputed these Losses chiefly to *Arnheim*, the Imperial General, who being a Vassal of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, was suspected by them to hold a Correspondence with the said Prince, and being grown quite weary of the Imperial Forces, and withal pestered with Famine and the Plague, by the Mediation of *France*, *England*, *Brandenburg* and *Holland*, a Truce was concluded for 6 Years, by virtue of which King *Gustavus* was to restore to *Poland*, *Brodnicz*, *Wormditz*, *Messack*, *Stum*, and *Dirshaw*; *Marienburg* was committed to the Custody of the Elector of *Brandenburg*. King *Gustavus* kept the Castle and Harbour of *Pillaw* and *Memel*, as also *Elbingen* and *Braunsburg*, besides all what he was possessed of in *Livonia*; so that King *Gustavus Adol.* Truce with *Poland*. *thus* put a glorious End both to the *Russian* and *Polish* War.

§. 14. But it was not long before he performed much greater Actions in *Germany*, where he had been invited by the Protestants long before, but he being at that time entangled in the *Polish* Affairs was not at leisure to engage himself with them. But *Christian IV.* King of *Denmark* having in the mean while received a great Defeat from the Imperialists, who since that had made themselves Masters of the *Lower Saxony*, and got footing on the *Baltick*. King *Gustavus* pressed the harder upon the *Poles* to oblige them to a Peace or Truce, and having called together the Estates of *Sweden*, he presented to them the Danger which threatened *Sweden* from the Imperialists, who had not only got footing on the *Baltick*, but also made themselves Masters of a part of *Denmark*; whereupon it was resolved to meet the Enemy abroad, and to keep him from getting footing on the Borders of the *Baltick*. *Albert Wal-*

1626

1628

Wallenstein, Duke of *Friedland*, the Imperial General having not long after laid a Design against the City of *Stralsund*, the King, who was then in *Prussia*, not only sent them some Ammunition, but also entered into an Alliance with them, and sent some of his Forces to their Assistance, who were very instrumental in defending that City against the Imperialists, but I did not think fit to attempt any thing further at this time, because *Wallenstein* and *Tilly* were with 2 considerable Armies not far off. But as soon as the Polish War was ended, he with all Expedition prepared for the next Campaign, and having driven the Imperialists out of the Isle of *Rügen*, and settled his Affairs at Home, he embarked with 92 Companies of Foot and 16 of Horse (which were however considerably augmented afterwards by some Regiments raised in *Prussia*) and landed the 24th of June at *Usedom*. Upon his Arrival the Imperialists having left their Forces thereabouts and at *Wollin*, he re-embarked his Soldiers, with a Train of Artillery, in some small Vessel and directly took his Course towards *Stetin*, and having obliged the Duke of *Pomerania* to receive him and his Forces into that City, he made a defensive Alliance with him. From hence he marched to *Stargard*, *Anclam*, *Uckermund* and *Wolgast*, all which Places he took without much Opposition. And whilst King *Gustavus* acted with such Success against the Imperialists in *Pomerania*, *Christian Wilhelm*, Administrator of *Magdeburg*, (who had been deposed by the Emperor) had got again into the Possession of the City and Territories of *Magdeburg*. In the mean while several Regiments of *Liflanders* and *Finlanders* arrived under the Command of *Gustavus Horn*, and these being joyne by such Troops as were lately come out of *Prussia*, the King left his Camp near *Stetin*, and marched with that Army into *Mecklenburg*. In his Absence the Imperialists had endeavoured to force the Swedish Camp near *Stetin*, but were vigorously repulsed, and at his return he also beat them out of the furthestmost part of *Pomerania* and the *New Marck*, and then entered into an Alliance with the Archbishop of *Bremen*, Duke *George of Lunenburg*, and *William Landgrave of Hesse*.

Charles
Gustavus
lands with
his Forces
in Germa-
ny.

And at the beginning of the next ensuing Year con-
 cluded also the so long projected Alliance with France, ¹⁶³¹ Alliance
 by virtue of which he was to receive a yearly Subsidy made with
 of 400000 Crowns from the French King. Having France.
 thus strengthened himself, he, notwithstanding the
 Winter Season, took *Lokenitz*, *Prentzlew*, *New Bran-*
denburg, *Clempenow*, *Craptow*, and *Leitz*, without much
 Opposition. *Demmin* also, where the Duke of *Lavill*
 was in Garison with 2 Regiments, was surrendred
 after a Siege of 3 Days, and *Colberg* surrendred after
 a Blockade of 5 Months. The Emperor in the mean
 while gave to *Tilly*, the *Bavarian* General, the su-
 preme Command over his Forces, who being an an-
 cient, experienced, and renowned Captain, marched
 directly to the Relief of *Demmin*, but the Place be-
 ing surrendred before, he fell with great Fury upon
Kniphausen, who lay with 2 Regiments of *Swedes* at
New Brandenburg, which being a Place of no Defence
 he forced, after a brave Resistance, killing most of the
 common Soldiers. But perceiving that King *Gustavus*
 being strongly entrenched, was not to be forced in his
 Camp, he directed his March upwards to *Magdeburg*,
 whilst King *Gustavus* marched directly towards *Frank-*
fort upon the *Oder*, which he took by Storm after a
 Siege of 3 Days, slew 700 of the Enemies, and took
 800, among whom were a great many Officers of
 Note: About the same time a general Meeting of the
 Protestant German Princes was held at *Leipsick*, where
 a League was proposed to be made, in Opposition to
 the demanded Restitution of the Church-Lands. Thi-
 ther *Gustavus* sent some of his Ministers to demand
 some Assistance of Men and Money. But the Elector
 of *Saxony* was very backward, intending to make
 himself Head of the Protestant League, and in the
 mean while to take this Opportunity of putting the
 Protestants in a good Posture, to keep the Ballance
 betwixt the Emperor and the *Swedes*. King *Gusta-*
vus perceiving that the Protestants in *Germany* were
 so over cautious, did not think fit to advance to the
 Relief of *Magdeburg* before he had secured his Re-
 treat, and therefore marched with his Army streight
 to *Berlin*, and having obliged the Elector of *Branden-*
burg,

burg, partly by fair Words, partly by Threats, to put into his Hands the Ports of *Spandau* and *Custrin*, for the Security of a Retreat over the Two Rivers of the *Havel* and *Oder*, he would have straightway marched to the Relief of the City of *Magdeburg*, if the Elector of *Saxony* would have joyned him : But whilst the said Elector made a great many Tergiversations, the City was taken by Storm by General *Tilly*, who burnt the City, and kill'd most of the Inhabitants. After this Disaster, King *Gustavus* having cleared the whole *Pomerania* of the Imperialists, he divided his Army, and having sent part of his Forces to the Assistance of the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, marched with the rest into *Mark*, and encamped at *Werben*, near the River *Elbe*, to observe *Tilly*, who having received Intelligence of the King's Arrival near that River, was obliged to alter his March, (which he intended to have directed towards *Saxony*) in hopes to force the King to a Battel. But the King surprized and totally ruined Three Regiments of his Horse. Notwithstanding which *Tilly* approached near the King's Camp at *Werben* ; but the King refusing to fight, and he not daring to attack him in his Camp, he was, for want of Forage, obliged to march back to his former Camp at *Wolmerstadt*. In the mean while the Duke of *Mecklenburg* had, with the Assistance of the Swedish Auxiliaries, driven the Imperialists out of his Territories, except *Domitz*, *Wismar*, and *Rostock*, which Places they kept block'd up. And about the same time James Marquis of *Hamilton* came with 6000 English, and Scots into *Pomerania*, but stood the King in no great stead, most of them dying in the same Year by several Diseases. *Tilly* seeing that he could not attack the King near *Werben*, marched to *Eisleben*, from thence to *Halli*, and from thence with 40000 Men to *Leipsick*, which he took soon after.

The City of
Magde-
burg taken
by the Im-
perialists
May 10.

The Elector of Saxony being thus put to a nonplus, was then forc'd to desire King *Gustave*, to joyn his Army, which lay encamp'd near *Torgaw*; the King who had foreseen what would befall him, being already advanc'd near *New Brandenburg*: Now after having entred into certain Articles with the Elector, he pass'd the River *Elbe*, near *Wittenbergh* with 13000 Foot, and 9000 Horse, and joyn'd the Elector near *Dieben*. Here a Council of War having been call'd, the King, who did not expect that the old cunning General would give them any opportunity to Fight, was for acting very cautiously; but the Elector of Saxony, was not for protracting the War, telling them, that if the rest refus'd, he would fight alone: This Opinion at last prevail'd, and the King then thought it most convenient to attack him immediately, before he could be joyn'd by the General *Altinger* and *Tieffenbach*, Thereupon the Command of the right Wing being left to the King, and that on the left to the Elector, they march'd towards the Enemy. *Tilly* was no sooner inform'd of their Approach, but he began to fortifie himself in his Camp near *Leipzig*. But *Pappenheim* and the rest of the Imperial Generals, trusting too much to the Bravery of their Veteran Bands, and despising the new Levies of the Saxons and the Swedes, would by all means Fight the Enemy in the Plains near *Braitenfeld*, where *Tilly* lost the Fruits of his former Victories. He had possess'd himself of all the rising Grounds; but King *Gustavus*, who had put some Battalions of Foot, among the Squadrons of Horse, by wheeling about, having oblig'd the Imperialists to open their left Wing, *John Banner* fell in among them and put them into Confusion. But the greatest force of the Imperialists fell upon the Saxons, whose Infantry and some of the Militia Horse were put to flight, which oblig'd the King to fall with his Wing upon the Enemy's Horse that were in pursuit of the Saxons, whom he quickly forc'd to fly. But the Imperial Infantry still held out, till *Gustavus's* Horse, with some Squadrons of the right Wing fell into their Flank; and the King about the same time having taken all the Enemy's Artillery, they were put to an entire Rout, leaving 7600 Men dead upon the spot, besides what was kill'd in the pursuit, and 5000 Prisoners that took Service under the King. *Tilly* himself, who refus'd Quarter, was likely to have been kill'd by a Captain of Horse, if *Redulph Maximilian*, Duke of Saxon

Battle near
Leipzig, 7
September.

Lauenburgh, had not deliver'd him by shooting the Captain through the Head. The Swedes lost 2000 Men; most of them Horle; and the Saxons 3000. However, the Saxons quickly retook *Leipzig*, whilst the King march'd towards *Merseburgh*, where he cut to pieces 1000 of the Enemies, and took 500 Prisoners. Then it was resolv'd at a Council of War held at *Halle*, not to follow *Tilly* who was retir'd towards the River of *Wefer*, but to carry their victorious Arms into the Emperor's Hereditary, and other Roman Catholick Countries. Pursuant to this Agreement, the King march'd towards *Erfurt*, (where *William* Duke of *Weimar* was receiv'd without opposition, and from thence into *Franconia*, where he took *Koningshofen*, and *Sweinfurt* without any opposition, and the Castle of *Wurtzburgh*, after some Resistance. In the mean while *Tilly* the Imperial General having been reinford'd by several Troops, was march'd toward the River of the *Tauber*, to cover the *Bavarian* and the Emperor's Hereditary Countries on that side; but in his March, the Swedes falling into his Rear, cut off four entire Regiments. The King having then made an Alliance with the Marquis of *Anspach*, march'd towards the *Rhine*, surpriz'd *Hanau*, *Frankfort* on the River *Mayn* surrendering voluntarily, and having possessed himself of the whole Country of *Ringau*, directed his March into the *Palatinate*, then in the Possession of the Spaniards. Soon after entering into the *Bergstrasse*, he took *Gersheim*, and pass'd the *Rhine* near *Stockstadt*, having defeated the Spaniards that would have disputed his Passage. The Garrison of *Mayence* surrendered upon Articles, and *Landau*, *Spires*, *Weisenburgh*, and *Munheim*, fell soon after into the King's Hands. *Rostock* also and *Wismar* having in the mean while surrendered; the *Baltick* Sea-Coast was clear'd from the Imperialists, and the Members of the Circle of the *Lower Saxony*, at an Assembly held at *Hamburg*, had resolv'd to levy 6000 Foot, and 500 Horse for the Defence of that Circle. The Elector of *Saxony*, in the mean while having refus'd the Offers made to him by the Spanish Ambassador, had sent his Army under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Arnheim* into *Bohemia*, where among other places, they took the City of *Prague*, but conceiving a Jealousie against the King (whom he suspected to aim at the Imperial Crown) he could not be prevail'd upon to march further into *Moravia* and *Austria*. The Imperial Court now resolv'd

sold'd to give the supreme Command of the Imperial Forces to *Wallenstein*, who being an old. experienc'd Soldier, and in great Authority among the Soldiers, had besides this, gather'd such Riches, that he was able to raise an Army at his own Charge. Accordingly *Wallenstein* rais'd an Army of 40000 Men against the next Spring. But whilst these Preparations were making at *Vienna*, the King's ¹⁶³⁷ Forces, notwithstanding the Winter Season, having beaten the *Spaniards* upon the *Moselle*, had taken *Creutznach*, *Braunsfels*, *Kobenhausen*, and *Kirchbergh*; and the King having left the supreme Direction of Affairs on the *Rhine* to *Axel Oxenstiern*, he himself towards the Spring march'd into *Franconia*. And *Tilly* at his approach, retiring on the other side the *Danube*, the King possess'd himself of all the Places along that River as far as *Ulm*, from whence he march'd towards the River of *Lech*, where *Tilly* had entrench'd himself in a Forest on the other side of that River. Here General *Tilly* being wounded by a Cannon-Bullet, of which he died in a few Days after at *Ingolstadt*. His Army left their advantageous Post, and the *Suedes* having cut 1000 of them in pieces in their Retreat, march'd straightways into the Country of *Bavaria*, where they took Possession of *Rain*, and *Newburgh* upon the *Danube*. *Augsburgh* surrendred without much Resistance. But their design upon *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon* miscarry'd; for they were repuls'd at the first, where the King's Horse was shot under him, and *Christopher*, the Marquis of *Baden* kill'd by his side; and the latter the Elector of *Bavaria* had secur'd by throwing some of his Forces into the Place. Upon this the King returning into *Bavaria*, put that Country under Contribution, and the City of *Munick* open'd its Gates to him. In the mean while General *Wallenstein*, having left the Elector of *Bavaria* a while to shift for himself, had driven the *Saxons* out of *Bohemia*, by the Treachery of their General *Arnheim*, who was an utter Enemy to King *Gustavus*, and the Imperialists under Lieutenant-General *Pappenheim*, had made considerable Progresses in the Circle of the Lower *Saxony*. General *Wallenstein* being join'd by the Elector of *Bavaria*, King *Gustave* encamp'd under *Neurenbergh*; whereupon *Wallenstein* made a shew as if he would turn his Arms against the Elector of *Saxony*, thereby to draw the King out of his advantageous Post near that City; but the King remaining in his Post he march'd towards him, spreading his Cavalry all

round about, which occasion'd a great scarcity of Forage in the King's Camp, but as for Provisions he was sufficiently supply'd from *Nurembergh*. Whilst the King was reduc'd to these Straits, he receiv'd a Reinforcement of 15000 Foot, and 10000 Horse from several Places; so that now being superior in number, he attack'd *Wallenstein* in his Camp, who being strongly-entrench'd, repuls'd the *Swedes* with the loss of 2000 Men. In the mean time the Imperial General *Pappenheim* had beat the *Hessians* near *Volckmersen*, had forc'd the Duke of *Lunenberg* to raise the Siege of *Callenberg*, had beat General *Baudi* from before *Paterborn* and *Hoxter*, had reliev'd *Wulffenuttel*, and taken *Hildersheim*, from whence he was march'd into *Thuringia*, to joyn *Wallenstein*. Whilst on the other hand the *Saxons* had entred *Silesia* with an Army of 16000 Men, where meeting with no Opposition, they might have carry'd all before them, if their General *Arnheim* had not been treacherous. The King therefore, not to lose any more time, having put a strong Garrison into *Nurembergh*, resolv'd to send part of his Army into *Franconia*, and with the main Body to return towards the *Danube* into *Bavaria*, where he had taken several Places on the River of *Lech*. But whilst he was carrying on his victorious Arms among the *Roman* Catholicks, frequent Messengers were sent to him by the Elector of *Saxony*, craving his Assistance against *Wallenstein*, who was with all his Forces entred into *Misnia*. The King, though he had great reason to be dissatisfy'd with the Elector, yet fearing he might be forc'd to make a separate Peace with the Emperor, if he did not come to his Assistance, left some Forces in *Bavaria*, *Swabia*, and *Alsatia*, (where *Frankendale* was surrendred to them,) and himself march'd with the Army towards *Misnia*. Being arriv'd at *Naumburgh*, he receiv'd Information, that the Enemy had detach'd *Pappenheim* with some Forces upon some Design. Having therefore resolv'd not to stay for his Conjunction with the Duke of *Lunenberg*, but to fight the Enemy before he could be rejoynd by *Pappenheim*. He march'd to the great Plains near *Lutzen*, where a most bloody Battle was fought betwixt them, in which the *Swedish* Infantry fell with such Fury upon the Imperial Foot, that they routed them, and made themselves Masters of their Cannon. But the *Swedish* Horse being stop't by a broad Ditch, (that was cut cross the Plains for the conveniency of the floating of Wood)

Battle near
Lutzen,
Nov. 6.

Wood) the King put himself at the Head of the *Smaland* Regiment of Horse, and thus furiously advancing before the rest, being only accompanied by *Francois Albert*, Duke of *Saxon Lauenburgh*, and two Grooms, he there lost his Life. Concerning his Death there are different Opinions, but the most probable is, that he was shot by the said Duke of *Lauenburgh*, who was set on by the Imperialists that had their only Hopes in the King's Death: The *King Gustavus* Swedes were so far from being dismay'd at the King's Death, *but Adolphus* kill'd, that they fell with greater Fury again upon the Enemy, whom they routed on all sides. The Imperialists being re-joyn'd by *Pappenheim*, rally'd again; but *Pappenheim* having also been kill'd, they were routed a second time, leaving an entire Victory to the Swedes; which was nevertheless dearly purchas'd by the Death of so great a King.

§ 15. The Death of this great King caus'd great Alterations in *Europe*; the Imperialists being now in no small Hopes that the *Swedish* Affairs would now sink under their own Weight, and with that Prospect made great Preparations against them the next Campaign. The Protestants in *Germany* were by his Death divided into several Factions, and the Swedes overwhelm'd with Troubles, his Daughter *Christiana* being then but six Years of Age. Nevertheless, having settled their Affairs at home, and committed the Administration of the Kingdom to the five chief Officers of the State, the chief Management of the Affairs in *Germany* was committed to the Care of the Lord Chancellor *Oxenstiern*, who having been sent by the King's Order into the higher *Germany*, receiv'd the sad News of his Death at *Hanau*. The Chancellor did not so much fear the Power of his Enemies as their Constancy and unanimous Resolution, whereas the Protestants were not likely to follow his Directions after the King's Death; nevertheless he thought it not adviseable to ruin at once the Protestant Cause, and the Interest of *Sweden*, but rather to endeavour, by a brave Resistance, to obtain an honourable Peace. Having therefore sent some Regiments back into *Sweden*, he divided his Army, and sent 14000 Men under the Command of *George Duke of Lunenburgh* into the lower *Saxony* and *Westphalia*, the rest were order'd into *Franconia*, and some Forces were also detach'd towards *Silesia*. These Forces acted with good Success against the

1634.
Aug. 27.
Battle of
Nordlingen.

Truce pro-
long'd with
the Poles.

Imperialists especially in *Westphalia*, where the Duke of *Lunenburgh* took several Places, defeated the Earl of *Mansfield* near *Rinteln*, and besieg'd the City of *Hamelen*. But in *Silesia* there being a Misunderstanding betwixt the *Swedish* and *Saxon* Generals; these left the *Swedes* in the lurch, who were at last miserably beaten by the said *Wallenstein*. But in all other Places they had better Success, and the Duke of *Lunenburgh* had also retaken the strong City of *Hamelen* by Capitulation, after having defeated 15000 Imperialists that were coming to its Relief, whereof 2000 were kill'd upon the spot, and as many taken Prisoners. Thus the *Swedish* Army were every where flourishing but in *Silesia*; nevertheless the Burthen of the War grew heavier upon them every Day, most of their Confederates being grown weary of the War, and willing to be rid of the *Swedes*. Whilst they labour'd under these Difficulties; *Wallenstein* being kill'd by the Emperor's Order, they hop'd to reap some Advantage by this Change: But the Emperor had made the King of *Hungary* (his Son) General of his Army, who having taken *Ratisbon*, and being joyn'd by the *Spanish* Forces that were marching towards the *Netherlands*, besieg'd *Nordlingen*, whilst the *Swedish* Vanguard intended to possess themselves of a Hill near that City, they were engag'd with the Imperialists, which occasion'd a Battle betwixt the two Armies, and the *Swedish* left Wing being put into Disorder by the *Polish*, *Hungarian* and *Croatian* Horse, was forc'd back upon their own Infantry, which were also put into Confusion, and totally routed, 6000 being slain upon the spot, a great Number taken Prisoners, among whom was *Gustavus Horn*, and 130 Colours lost, besides the whole Artillery and Baggage. After this Battle the whole upper *Germany* being over-run by the Imperialists, and the Elector of *Saxony* having made a separate Peace with the Emperor, the *Swedish* Affairs seem'd to be reduc'd to a very ill Condition, especially since the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, also had sided with the *Saxons*; and the Truce with the *Poles* was near expir'd about the same time, which made the *Swedes* very desirous of a Peace; but the same not being to be obtain'd in *Germany*, they were fain to prolong a Truce with the *Poles* for twenty six Years, and to restore to them their so dearly belov'd *Prussia*, and to draw *France* to their Assistance, and to put it in possession of *Philipsburgh*. Thus having in a manner settled their Affairs, the Wars broke out be-

betwixt them and the Elector of Saxony, who offer'd them a Recompence of Money for the Arch-bishoprick of *Magdeburgh*, which the *Swedes* refusing to accept of, there happen'd a sharp Engagement betwixt them near *Allenburgh*, ^{War betwixt the Swedes and Elector of Saxony.} upon the *Elbe*, where, of 7000 Saxons, one half were kill'd, and the rest taken Prisoners. Notwithstanding this Advantage, the *Swedes* had no small Obstacle to surmount, since the Emperor was in possession of the whole upper Germany, and had besides this, set the Elector of Saxony upon their Back, which oblig'd the *Swedes* to take new Measures, and being now left by all their Confederates, they were at liberty at least to act more unanimously, though perhaps with less Force, the Effects of which appear'd soon after; for though the Elector of Saxony had the good Fortune to retake *Magdeburgh* from the *Swedes*, yet they soon after reveng'd this loss near *Peleberg*, where they attack'd the said Elector with a less Number in his fortify'd Camp, and having routed his Army, kill'd 5000 upon the spot, besides what were kill'd in the pursuit; 1100 being kill'd on the *Swedish* side, and 3000 wounded. Having soon after droven the Imperialists out of *Hesse* into *Westphalia*, and regain'd *Erfurt*, they were again in a fair way to get footing in upper Germany. They had also in the next ensuing Year several Encounters with the Imperialists and Saxons, which prov'd much to their Advantage, ¹⁶³⁷ *Banner* having defeated eight Saxon Regiments near *Eldenbergh*, and soon after 2000 more near *Pegau*; and when the Imperialists thought to have got him with his whole Army into their Clutches near *Custrin*, he got off with great Dexterity, but could not prevent the Imperialists taking several Places in *Pomerania*, as well as near the Rivers of *Havel* and *Elbe*; *George* Duke of *Lunenburg* having also declar'd against the *Swedes*, who at the same time began to be extremely jealous of *Brandenburg*, by reason of his Pretensions upon *Pomerania*. After the Death of *Ladislaus* XIV. the last Duke of *Pomerania*, (who died this Year) an Alliance was concluded betwixt them and *France* for three Years. ^{1638. Alliance with France.}

The *Swedes* having been somewhat straiten'd the Year before, they now, after having receiv'd fresh Recruits, began to recover what they had lost the Year before, *Banner* having driven *Gallas* the Imperial General back, even into the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor. And *Bernard* Duke of *Weimar* having besieg'd *Rhinfelden*, he fought

twice with the Imperialists, that came to its Relief, and having routed them in the second Engagement, took *Rhin-felden*, *Kuteln*, and *Fryburgh* in *Brisgau*. After this Exploit, having besieg'd *Brisack*, which suffered greatly by Famine, the Place surrendered to the Duke. The Imperialists being thus routed both near the *Rhine*, and in the lower *Saxony*, the Duke and *John Banner* did take a Resolution to carry on the War into the Emperor's Hereditary Countries, and *Banner* march'd straight (after several Defeats given to the Imperialists and Saxons) into *Bohemia*, where he in all likelihood might have had great Success, if the untimely Death of Duke *Bernhard*, (who was to joyn him) had not broke his Measures. This Duke being solicited by the *French* to surrender *Brisack* into their Hands, (which he refus'd) was poison'd by them, and his Army with great Promises and Money, debauch'd to submit under the *French* Command. The Imperialists then growing too strong for *Banner* alone in *Bohemia*, he march'd back into *Misnia* and *Thuringia*, and being joyn'd by the Duke of *Longueville*, who commanded the Army of the lately deceas'd Duke of *Weimar*, and by some *Hessians* and *Lunenburghers*, near *Erfurt*, (which made an Army of 21 Brigades, and 2000 Horse) he would fain have fought the Imperialists, but these avoiding to come to a Battle, the Campaign was mostly spent in marching up and down the Country. In the beginning of the next ensuing Year, *Banner* had very near surpriz'd the City of *Ratisbon*, where the Emperor and the Estates of the Empire were then assembled, if the Ice, which was by a sudden Thaw loosen'd in the River, had not hindred them from laying a Bridge of Boats. This Design miscarrying, *Banner* resolv'd to carry the War again into *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and *Bohemia*. But the *Weimarian* Forces under the Command of the *French* General having left him, the Imperialists did so closely beset him, that there was no way left to retreat, but through the Forest of *Bohemia*, which was done with all expedition, by leaving behind him Colonel *Slange* with three Regiments of Horse, who after a brave Resistance, were all made Prisoners of War, but sav'd the *Swedish* Army. Not long after died the famous *Swedish* General *John Banner*, whose Death caus'd some dissatisfaction in the Army; notwithstanding which they beat the Imperialists near *Wolffenbittel* two several times, and *Torsten*son, (who was made General) directed his March

1641.

May 10.

March into *Silesia*, where he took great *Glogau* with Sword in Hand, and a great many other Places, the chiefest of which was *Sweinitz*, where he defeated the Imperialists, that came to its Relief, under the Command of *Francis Albert Duke of Saxon Lauenburgh*, who was kill'd himself and 3000 Horse, but was prevented from marching into *Bohemia*. Wherefore having pass'd the River *Elbe* at *Torgau*, he straightways went to besiege the City of *Leipzig*. ^{Battle fought near Leipzig.} But the Imperialists under the Command of the Arch-Duke and General *Piccolomini*, coming to its Relief, a bloody Battle was fought in the same Plains near *Breitenfeld*, where King *Gustavus Adolphus* had obtain'd a signal Victory against the Imperialists. In this Battle the left Wing of the Imperialists having been put in Confusion, the left Wing of the Swedes underwent the same Fate; but the Swedes left Wing rallying again and falling into the Flank of the Imperialists right Wing, they put them to the rout, 5000 being kill'd upon the spot, and 4500 taken Prisoners. The Swedes lost 2000 Men, and had a great many wounded. After the loss of this Battle, *Leipzig* was soon forc'd to surrender, but *Friberg* defended it self so well, that the Swedes, upon the approach of the Imperial General *Piccolomini*, were forc'd to raise the Siege with the loss of 1500 Men. And the *Weimarian Army* under the Command of the French General *Gebrian*, was for the most part ruin'd by the *Bavarians*.

In the mean while, the Swedes being provok'd to a War by the Danes, *Torstenfon* march'd with great secrecy into *Holltein*; beat their Troops in *Jutland* and *Schenen*, and ruin'd their Fleet, and made themselves Masters of the whole Bishoprick of *Bremen*, and the Isle of *Bernholm*; which oblig'd the Danes to make a disadvantageous Peace with them at *Bromsebroo*, giving to the Swedes *Fempteland* and *Herndalen*, *Gothland* and *Oesel*, besides other Advantages. *Torstenfon* having then made a Truce with the Elector of *Saxony*, march'd again into *Bohemia*, where another Battle was fought near *Janowitz*, betwixt the Imperialists and Swedes, wherein the first were routed with the loss of 8000 Men, one half of whom were kill'd, the rest taken Prisoners. The Swedes had 2000 Men kill'd. The Swedes then march'd through *Bohemia* into *Moravia*, and from thence into *Austria*, where having been joyn'd by *Ragozi*, they were in a fair way of making greater Progresses, if *Ragozi*, who had receiv'd satisfaction from the Empe-

War with
Denmark.
1644.

1645.
Peace with
Denmark.

Emperor, had not march'd Home with his Forces. At the same time the *French* under the Command of *Turenne*, having been again routed by the *Bavarians*, *Torstenfon* march'd back into *Böhemia*, and left the Supreme Command of the Army to *Wrangel*, who finding the Enemy too strong for him thereabouts, march'd further back into *Misnia*, and from thence towards the *Weser*. But, being not long after joyn'd by *Turenne* near *Gießen*, they attack'd *Ausburgh*, but were forc'd to quit the Siege upon the approach of the Imperialists, who also retook several Places in the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor. Not long after *Wrangel* made a Truce with the Elector of *Bavaria*, which however lasted not long, the said Elector having upon the Persuasion of the Emperor, broke the same a few Months after, and joyn'd his Forces with the Imperialists. But *Wrangel* marching early out of his Winter-Quarters in conjunction with *Turenne*, press'd so hard upon the *Bavarians*, that they were forc'd to retire to *Salzburg*, leaving a great part of the Country to the Discretion of the Allies. About the same time *Königsmark* surpriz'd the Suburbs of *Prague*, where he got a prodigious Booty in the Imperial Palace, and other Noble-mens Houses, which are all built on that side of the River, but could not take the City, which was defended by 12000 Citizens. And in the mean time receiv'd the News of a Peace being concluded at *Munster*.

Peace made
at *Munster*
and *Osnabrug*.

This Peace had been long in agitation before it was brought to Perfection, the Imperialists having endeavour'd after they saw the *Swedes* recover themselves so bravely after the Battle of *Nördlingen*, to persuade them to a separate Peace, without including the Protestant Estates in *Germany*. But the *Swedes* having refus'd these Offers, seven Years were spent in concerting the Preliminaries, and these being adjutt'd, the Treaty it self was begun at *Osnabrug* and *Munster*. The Imperial, French, Spanish and Dutch Ambassadors, as also those of most of the *Roman* Catholick Estates, and the Pope's Nuncio, met at *Munster* and the Imperial Ambassadors also, and those of most of the Protestant Estates assembled at *Osnabrug*. So that a last Peace was concluded, by virtue of which *Sweden* got the Dukedoms of *Bremen*, and *Veerden*, the greatest part of *Pomerania*, the Isle of *Rügen*, and the City of *Wismar* under condition of holding these Countries in Fief of the Empire, with all the Privileges thereunto belonging, and

five

five Millions of Crowns towards the Payment of their Armies. Besides this, they had the Honour of having been Instrumental in re-establishing several *German* Princes in their Territories, and settling both the Quiet and Protestant Religion in *Germany*. The War being thus ended to the great Honour of the *Swedes*, the Queen, who had already taken a Resolution of surrendering the Crown to her Nephew *Charles Gustavus*, would willingly have put an end to the Differences betwixt *Sweden* and *Poland*, which were likely to revive again after the Truce expir'd; but the *Poles* were so haughty in their Behaviour, that no Peace could be concluded at that time. Having therefore settled her Affairs, and reserv'd a certain yearly Allowance for her self, during her Life, she surrender'd the Crown to the said *Charles Gustavus* her Nephew, at the Dyet at *Upsal*, where he was Crown'd the same day that she resign'd the Government.

1654.
June 6.

Charles Gustavus

The War
with *Poland*
renewed.

1656.

§ 16. *Charles Gustavus* obtain'd at the first Dyet from the Estates, that the fourth Part of such Crown-Lands as had been granted away since the Reign of *Gustavus Adolphus*, should be re-united to the Crown; and having again settled the Military Affairs, resolv'd to force the *Poles* to an honourable Peace. Accordingly he march'd in Person into *Poland*, where after having defeated some that would have oppos'd his Passage, not only the *Poles*, but also the *Lithuanians*, submitted voluntarily, swearing Allegiance to him; and *John Casimir*, their King, was forc'd to fly into *Silesia*. But whilst the King of *Sweden* was march'd into *Prussia*, the *Poles*, with the Assistance of the House of *Austria*, having with the same readiness again forsaken his Interest, fell upon the *Swedes* in their Quarters, of whom they kill'd a great many, especially in *Lithuania*, forcing the rest to seek for shelter in some Strong-holds that were in their Possession. The King having put an end to the Differences betwixt him and the Elector of *Brandenburgh* concerning *Prussia*, in conjunction with the said Elector, march'd back towards *Warsaw*, where he obtain'd a signal Victory over the *Poles* and *Tartars*; and being in the beginning of the next Year joyn'd by *Bogislaw Radzivil*, Prince of *Transylvania*, would in all likelihood have humbled the haughty *Poles*, if the *Danes* had not threatned a dangerous Diversion near Home, and actually denounc'd War against *Sweden*.

This

War with
Denmark.
1658.

Siege of Co-
penhagen.

Battle in
Thunen.

1666.

Charles XI.

Peace made
with the
Poles.
May 3.

May 23.
Peace made
with Den-
mark.

1674.
The Swedes
routed by the
Electors of
Branden-
burgh.

This oblig'd the King to draw his main Army that way, where he not only made great Progresses both in *Holstein* and *Bremen*, but also by a Prodigy scarce to be believ'd by Posterity, march'd over the Ice into the Island of *Thunen*, and from thence to other Islands, and at last into *Zealand*, where he carry'd all before him; which reduced the King of *Denmark* to such Distress, that he was forc'd to clap up a sudden Peace at *Roschild*, giving to the *Swedes*, *Schonen*, *Halland* and *Bleckingen*, and the Isle of *Bernholm*, besides several other Possessions in *Norway*. But this Peace was of no long continuance; for the King having again conceiv'd a Jealousie at the *Danes*, embark'd his Forces in *Holstein*, and under pretence of going towards *Dantzick*, landed in *Zealand*, and besieg'd *Copenhagen*, whilst *Wrangel* reduc'd the strong Fortress of *Cronenburgh*. But the *Danes* being chiefly encourag'd by their King's Presence, defended themselves bravely, till the *Dutch Fleet* gave them Relief, which oblig'd the King, after having attempted in vain to take it by Storm, to raise the Siege. But the greatest Misfortune befel the *Swedes* in the Island of *Thunen*, where being out-numbered by the joyn't Forces of the Imperialists, *Poles*, *Brandenburghers*, and *Danes*, they were totally routed near *Nyborg*, their Infantry being most cut to pieces, and the rest made Prisoners. The King being busie in repairing this loss, was seiz'd with an Epidemical Fever, of which he died on the 23d. of February.

§ 17. *Charles XI.* being but five Years old when his Father died, the *Swedes* apply'd all their care to obtain an honourable Peace, which was concluded with the *Poles* in the Monastery call'd *Oliva*, near *Dantzick*, wherein were also included the Emperor and Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and King *John Casimir* resign'd his Pretension to the Crown of *Sweden*, and the *Poles* to *Livonia*. In the same Month a Peace was concluded with *Denmark*, much upon the same Conditions, which were agreed on formerly at *Roschild*, except that the *Danes* kept the Isle of *Bornholm*, and *Drumsheln* in *Norway*. For the rest, the *Swedes* were for preserving Peace with their Neighbours, during the Minority of the King, till having broke off the Triple Alliance made betwixt them and the *English* and *Dutch*, they sided with *France* against the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, but the Elector having routed the *Swedish Army*, took all what the *Swedes*

were

were possess'd of in *Pomerania*, as the *Lunenburgers* got into their possession the Dukedoms of *Bremen* and *Veerden*, and the King of *Denmark* the City of *Wismar*, and several considerable Places in *Schonen*: However the *Danes*, being at last routed in two Battles in *Schonen*, the King, after the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, by a particular Peace was put again into the possession of his Countries in *Germany*, very few excepted, and *Denmark* was forc'd also to restore the Places taken from the *Swedes* in *Schonen*. Thus Peace being again settled in *Sweden*, the King marry'd *Ulrica Eleanora*, the present King of *Denmark's* Sister, since which time the King has chiefly apply'd himself to settle his Military Affairs and Revenues, and to maintain Peace with his Neighbours.

§ 18. The *Swedish* and *Gothick* Nation has anciently been famous for Warlike Atchievements, and is very fit to endure the Fatigues of War; tho' in former Times their chiefest Force consisted only in the Boors, till *Gustavus* and his Successors, with the Assistance of some *Scotch* and *German* Officers and Soldiers, introduced such a Discipline, as that now they do not stand in so much need of Foreign Soldiers, except it be to make up the number of Men, wherewith they are not overstock'd, especially since the late great Wars. As in most other Kingdoms of *Europe*, by reason of the multitude of their populous Cities, the Estate of the Citizens is the fundamental part of the State, so is in *Sweden* that of the Boors, who enjoy more Liberty in *Sweden* than in other Kingdoms, and also send their Deputies to the Dyer, where their Consent is requisite to any new Taxes to be levy'd upon the Subjects.

The Nature
and Qualifi-
cation of the
Swedish Na-
tion.

This Nation loves to shew a great deal of Gravity and Reservedness, which if not qualify'd by Conversation of other Nations, often degenerates into Mistrustfulness: They generally are apt to think very well of themselves, and to despise others. They have sufficient Capacity to attain to the first Principles of any Art or Science, but commonly want Patience to attain to the Perfection of it. Their Inclination is not much to Trade or Handy-work, and therefore Manufactures are but little encourag'd among them.

§ 19. The Kingdom of *Sweden* is of a great Extent, but full of great Forests and innumerable Lakes, and the Sea-
Condition of the Country, and its Coast Strength.

Coast surrounded with many Rocks. But deeper into the Country, there are a great many fertile Tracts of Ground; the Forests furnish them with Fuel, and the Lakes with great store of good Fish, which also contribute much to the easie Transportation of the Native Commodities from one Place to another. The Country produces Corn sufficient for its Inhabitants, neither is there any want of Cattle or Horses. Sweden produces more convenient Mines of Copper and Iron than any other Kingdom in the World, being surrounded with Woods and Rivulets. There is a Silver Mine in *Westmanland*. *Finland* brings forth Pitch, and Tar, and Deal; and *Wermeland* good store of Masts. The Native Commodities of Sweden, are Copper, Iron, Tar, Pitch, Masts, Boards, &c. In lieu of which, Sweden receives from abroad, Wine, Brandy, Salt, Spices, Cloaths, Silk and Wollen Stuffs, fine Linnen-Cloath, French Manufactures of all sorts, Furs, Paper, and such like, all which in some Years surpasses in Value the Commodities fit for Exportation here. To recompence this, Navigation and Commerce has been encourag'd of late Years among the Natives and several sorts of Manufactories, whereof those made of Copper, Iron and Brass, would questionless turn to the best Account, if Artists were duly encourag'd to settle themselves in this Kingdom, Copper and Iron being the Foundation of the Swedish Commerce abroad.

APPEN-

APPENDIX:

Containing an
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
HISTORY
Of the Principal
Sovereign States
OF
ITALY,

VIZ.

<i>Venice,</i>	}	{	<i>Florence,</i>
<i>Modena,</i>			<i>and</i>
<i>Mantua,</i>			<i>Savoy.</i>

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APPENDIX.

V E N I C E.

§ 1. **T**HE first Inhabitants of the Isles of the *Lagunes*, amongst which *Venice* is now seated, The Nation of the Republick of Vannes in *Venice*. are by some said to come from *Vannes* in *Britany*, called by *Cæsar Veneti*. Others derive 'em from the *Heneti*, who after the Destruction of *Troy*, came with *Antenor* into *Italy*, and landing in those Marshes of the *Adriatick* Sea, inhabited the adjacent Country. But without entering into that Dispute, this is certain, that they were only Inhabited by poor Fishermen till the beginning of the fifth Century; at which time, the *Rialto* being declared a place of Refuge, by the *Paduans* who were Lords of the Islands of the *Lagunes*, the Conveniency of a safe Retreat in a time of Calamity and Distress, gave rise to this Republick, that has since prov'd the Ornament of *Italy*. 'Tis well known that after the Emperor *Constantine* the Great had remov'd the Seat of the Empire to *Constantinople*, *Italy* was afflicted with a long chain of Misfortunes, and frequently plagu'd with the Invasions of the *Barbarians*. And 'twas the misery and desolation that the *Goths*, *West-Goths*, and *Huns*, made one after another in the space of half a century of Years, that put the Inhabitants of the Country adjacent to the *Lagunes*, under a necessity of flying to take shelter in these Marshes, where, after they had felt the Benefit of a safe Protection from such dismal Inundations, they settled, and by degrees formed a very Potent and well constituted Republick. Upon the first Invasion of the *Goths* under their King *Radagaisus*, in the Year 407, the Neighbouring Inhabitants of the *Terra firma* resorted thither with their Goods and Treasure; but soon after, upon the defeat of

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Radagaisus by the two Generals of the Emperor *Honorius* they returned to their Habitations. But in the Year 41 the Incurſions of the *Wiſt-Goths* under *Alarick*, and the horrible Ravages they committed all over *Italy*, made the ſame People betake themſelves to the Sanctuary that had protected them but ſix Years before. And *Alarick* remaining longer in *Italy* than *Radagaisus*, they then began to build Houſes of Wood and Reeds for their own Convenience. At that time the *Paduans* having a Port at the *Island of Rialto* (one of the *Lagunes*) where their River then terminated, reſolv'd upon making this a conſiderable Place, not only as an *Aſylum*, but likewiſe to protect their Commerce at Sea. To which purpoſe in the Year 42 the Senate of *Padua* ſent three Conſuls, and declared *Rialto* a place of Refuge to all ſorts of People; which occaſioned it to be Peopled in a very little time. But the third Inruption of the *Barbarians* under *Attila* King of the *Huns* completed at once the miſery of *Italy*, and the peopling of *Rialto* and all the *Islands* of the *Lagunes*; for after the Deſtruction of *Pavia*, *Milan*, *Padua*, *Aquileia*, and ſeveral other famous Cities, the miſerable remains of ſo many populous Places having now no hopes of returning to their former Habitations, began to lay the Foundations of their future Abodes in the *Lagunes*, fetching away the Stones and Marble of the demolish'd Palaces upon the *Terra firma*, to build themſelves others more ſafe in theſe *Islands*. So in about fifty Years time, both the People of Quality, and thoſe of an Inferiour Degree, were conveniently accommodated according to their reſpective Conditions.

The firſt Government under Tribunes.

§ 2. The Senate of *Padua*, perceiving the *Rialto* to become conſiderable thro' the Multitude of Inhabitants, ſent down Conſuls to govern 'em. Soon after, obſerving the Inconveniency of Governing ſo many Populous *Islands* by Conſuls reſiding only at *Rialto*, they appointed Yearly a Tribune for each *Island*; and a general Council for their joint Concerns, conſiſting of the reſpective Tribunes and ſome of the more noted Citizens. Such as were moſt Powerful and Rich in theſe *Islands*, were in proceſs of time acknowledged as Protectors of the People, by reaſon of the occaſion they had for their aſſiſtance. And in this manner each *Island* had their particular Tribunes, who continuing to increaſe their Authority, came in time to be the little Potentates of theſe very mutinous Bodies; and

was allieg'd that the Family of the *Badouaires* continued successive *Tribunes* at the *Rialto*, from those times to the sinking of that Office. However, under the Government of the *Tribunes*, this Commonwealth began to build Ships both for War and Traffick, and to enrich themselves by Trade, particularly by Fishing; so that in process of time they came to make a great Figure in the Defence of *Italy*. For in the time of the Emperor *Justinian*, when *Bellisario* besieged the *Gothish* King *Vitige* in *Ravenna*, they fitted out Ships and Boats upon the *Po*, with which they defeated part of the *Gothick* Army. Again, joyning their Ships with those of *Valeriano* Governour of *Ravenna*, they shar'd in the Glory of taking and sinking most of King *Torila's* Fleet before *Ancona*. By such means they at once rendered themselves considerable, and gain'd respect and favour from the Emperor and his Generals. *Narset*, partly to thank 'em for their good Services, and partly to gratifie his Curiosity in seeing their City and Oeconomy; went in Person to the *Rialto*; and while he was there; the *Paduans* sent an Embassy to him, to complain that the *Venetians* (so I choose to call 'em, tho' they had not yet received that Name) had usurp'd those Marshes and Islands, which had been theirs time out of Mind. But the *Tribune* of the *Rialto* made such a Satisfactory reply, that *Narset* declining to enter upon the Merits of the Cause, exhorted the *Paduans* to shew the same Diligence and Loyalty in the Defence of their Country, that the *Venetians* had done. In fine, they continued for near 300 Years under the Government of the *Tribunes*, without any remarkable Accident, except that the Bishops (afterwards made Patriarchs) of *Aquileia* on the main Land, and of *Grado* one of the *Lagunes*, had frequent Differences relating to their respective Jurisdictions. At last the Calamity of *Italy* still continuing, and Persons of Interest and Fortune still flocking to the *Lagunes* as to an Ark to save them from the Inundation, so that *Rialto* (*Venice*) increased prodigiously in Wealth, Power and Number of Inhabitants; *Luipandro* D. of *Friuli*, whether dreading their growing Power, or envying their Prosperity, animated some of his Neighbours to curb them, and for that end, having provided a competent number of Boats, assaulted *Grado*, *Heraclea* and *Rialto* in the Night, and seiz'd upon some Merchant Men: But the Alarm being given, they were pursued, and most of the Spoil recover'd. How-

ever, this Alarm made such an impression upon the Inhabitants of the *Lagunes*, that they began to dislike the *Tribunitia* form of Government, and judging it necessary to enter into a better Method of governing these Islands, they were grown so extremely Populous, thought fit to compose a Republick, and to choose one amongst them for Chief. Upon which occasion, as 'tis recorded, the Patriarch of *Grado*, an Ancient Man of great Learning and Reputation, made a long Oration, importing that Concord was Inconsistent with plurality of Heads, and that without fixing the Hinge of their Government upon one Will and one Voice, neither Wealth, nor Populousness, nor Advantage of Situation, nor Valour of Inhabitants, could be improv'd to any Advantage. However, the Tribunes of the twelve Principal Islands, recollecting that they could not make such a Change, without infringing the Rights of the City of *Padua* in these Places to which they had resorted for safety, sent Deputies to the Emperor, who was Sovereign Lord of the Country, as also to Pope *John V.* to obtain permission of choosing a Prince, to whom they gave the Name of Duke or Doge.

709.
The first
Doge who
were deposed.
tick.

§ 3. After the Tribunes had obtain'd this Grant, they met in *Heraclea*, (a City of the *Lagunes*, of which there remain only some Ruins near the place where the River *Piave* discharges it self into the *Lagunes*) and there elected *Paul Lucio Anafeste* for their first Doge *A. D. 709*, being 288 Years after the proclaiming of the *Rialto* by the *Patians* for a City of Refuge. Tho' it seems but just that the Republick of *Venice* should date her Nativity from the day of this Election; the *Venetians* do nevertheless compute it from the Proclamation as above. And accordingly upon that day do solemnize the Nativity of the Republick.

Paolo Lucio
Anafeste.
709.

§ 4. *Paolo Lucio*, residing in *Heraclea* the first seat of the Republick, made it his first Care to reconcile such of the Inhabitants as were at variance, and to appoint Forts and Watches for guarding the Mouths of the Rivers. He ordered every Town to have a certain number of Boats in readiness upon a Call, enlarged the *Venetian* Dominions, made an Advantageous Peace with *Luisandro*, and cultivated Friendship with *Ariperto*, King of *Lombardy*. But the most Memorable of all his Actions, was the reforming of the Laws, and digesting them in such a concise plain

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Method, that every Man might be his own Lawyer, without having recourse to Mercenary Council. Imperial Laws, they had none, and their Municipal Written Laws were very few; so that where these were not express, they were determin'd by the natural Principles of Equity and Justice. After him was elected *Marcello*, another Citizen of *Heraclea*, far short of his Predecessor in Vigilancy, and Care. To *Marcello* succeeded *Orso*, who first introduc'd the Custom of bringing up the Youth to the Exercise of Arms, and rais'd the Reputation of his Country by reinstating *Paolo*, the Grecian Emperor's Captain, in his Government of *Ravenna*; but was murdered by the People for his Cruelty, or else for being deem'd the Author of an unhappy Quarrel between the Inhabitants of *Heraclea*, and those of *Equilo*. Upon his Death, the Patriarch of *Aquileia* took from 'em the Towns of *Messone* and *Centenara*: 'Tho' afterwards, thro' the menaces of Gregory Bishop of *Rome*, he restor'd *Messone* when he had utterly destroy'd *Centenara*.

§ 5. The People being thus weary of their Princes, whose absolute Power easily degenerated to Tyranny, an *Interregnum* of five Years ensued, during which, the Republick was govern'd by the oldest Knights Annually elected; the Seat of Election and Residence, being then translated to the *Lido* of *Malomoco*, which at that time was become very Wealthy and Populous; not to mention that the uneasie People were dissatisfy'd that *Heraclea* alone had enjoy'd that Honour so long. This *Lido* of the old *Malomoco* was half a League further into the Sea, than the present *Malomoco*; and is since totally swallow'd up, without leaving the least Appearances where it was. (*Malomoco* continued to be the Place of Residence till *Pepin* visited the *Lagunes*.)

§ 6. But after all, the People tyr'd with that Ambulatory Form of Government, came to desire a Doge again; and accordingly *Deodato*, the Son of *Orso*, was Elected at the *Lido* of *Malomoco*; but *Galla* a Citizen of *Malomoco*, put out his Eyes, and for Retribution lost his own, and his Life into the Bargain. The next Doge was *Domenigo*, who struggling for absolute Power was degraded, and had his Eyes put out. Next to him was *Mauritio*, in whose time they assist'd *Charlemaigne* in the Siege of *Pavia*, when

Giovanni.
768.

Obelerio.
788.

Angelo Parriciao, or
Participatio.
792.

K. Pepin at-
tacks the Re-
publick.

he took *Desiderio* King of *Lombardy* Prisoner. To him succeeded *Giovanni* his Son, who had ruled seven Years joyntly with his Father, and was afterwards forced to fly to *Mantua* with his Son and Colleague *Mauritio*. (While this Despotick Power was lodg'd in the Doges, they frequently made their Brothers or their Children to be elected for their Collegues or Successors.) The next Doge Elector was *Obelerio*, in whose time the Difference reviving between the Inhabitants of *Heraclaea*, and those of *Equilo* both the Towns were destroyed, and the Inhabitants transported to *Malomoco* and *Rialto*. At that time *Pepin*, established King of *Lombardy* by his Father *Charles* the Great, who had destroyed the Kingdom of the *Lombards*, requir'd passage and Provisions of the *Venetians* in order to assault the Coast of *Dalmatia*, and *Obelerio* leaning to *Pepin's* interest, was forced to fly to him, *Angelo Parriciao* being Elector in his Room: For the *Venetians* resolv'd that they would not violate the Ancient Alliance of the Greek Emperors, to gratify a Stranger; notwithstanding that, *Pepin* being possess'd of *Ravenna*, might have ruin'd their maritime Commerce. Upon which, *Pepin* irritated, took several Towns, and forced the Inhabitants of *Malomoco* to fly to *Rialto* with their Families and Riches; but approaching to *Rialto*, was defeated (as some say) by *Nicaa* the Imperial General, who had been sent both to succour the *Venetians*, and to defend *Dalmatia*. Upon which a Peace ensued between *Pepin*, the Emperor, and the *Venetians*. Some relate that *Pepin* was the Sovereign of all these Provinces, in which Quality, the Republick pay'd him an Annual Tribute; and resolving to visit the Maritime Islands within the Jurisdiction of his Demesne, was refus'd entrance by the Doge; whereupon he attack'd *Malomoco*, and upon the retreat of the Inhabitants to *Rialto*, embark'd his Forces upon Floats to transport 'em thither by Night; but there rose so great a storm that it broke his Floats, and drown'd most part of his Soldiers. Which bad success so alter'd the Courage of the King, that he resolv'd to leave those People in quiet. But desiring to see the *Rialto*, was received there with such Demonstrations of Joy, and so many Marks of Honour, that in a pure Sentiment of Affection for those People, he threw his Scepter into the Sea, with this Imprecation, *Thus may they Perish who attempt the Peace of this Republick*. The French Writers will have it, that *Pepin* was receiv'd at the *Rialto*, rather as a

generous Conqueror, than a Prince ill treated by Fortune, to whom the *Republick* would not have consented, after the loss of his Army, what they had obstinately refus'd when he was in a Condition of getting it by Force. That he exercised all Acts of Sovereignty, leaving several Marks of Liberality to the Doge and the Publick, as likewise discharging the *Republick* of the Tribute they annually pay'd him; and presented them with five Miles of extent on the *Terra firma* against the *Lagunes*, with ample Liberry of Trafficking both by Sea and Land. That *Pepin* observing the Doge to wear no external Mark of Dignity, took off one of the Sleeves of his Vest, and put it upon the Doge's Head in the form of a Bonnet, from whence comes the Original of the Ducal Horn, so named from the pointed End of this Sleeve upon his Head. That it was then that *Venice* when *Venice* received the first time this Appellation, for *Pepin* so call'd, would have the Isle of *Rialto*, with the other Neighbouring Islands, to bear the Name of *Venice*, which was then that of the whole Neighbouring Province to the *Lagunes*, and that the *Rialto* should be from thence forwards the Residence of the Doges and Senate of the *Republick*.

§ 7. To *Angelo Particiaco* who rebuilt *Heraclea*, Christianizing it *Citta Nuova*, succeeded *Giustiniano*, in whose time they assisted the Emperor by Sea, in defending *Sicily* from the *Turks*; and some *Venetian* Merchants brought the Body of *St. Mark* (as 'tis said) from *Alexandria*, upon which the Church of *St. Mark* was founded, and that Saint made Patron of the City. The next Doge was his Brother *Giovanni*, who warr'd with *Narona* in *Dalmatia*, took *Veglia*, an Island upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, beheaded *Obelerio*, and burnt *Malomoco*, because some of *Obelerio's* old Friends fled thither for Refuge. At last a Conspiracy obliging him to turn Friar, *Gradenico* joyn'd with his Son succeeded, and at the desire of the *Grecian* Emperor, sent 60 Armed Vessels against the *Saracens* that had then landed near *Rome*, which Vessels were all taken or Sunk; upon which the Doge was murdered in Church at the Vespers. This black Action gave rise to the Office of *Avogadori*, for prosecuting Murder and Manslaughter, which is still of great Authority at *Venice*. The next Doge routed the *Saracens* who had taken *Candia* a little before, and insulted the Coasts of *Dalmatia*; and presented the Emperor *Basilio* (who had done him much Honour) with

Giustiniano
Participa 10.
810.

Giovanni or
John.
813:

Pietro Gradenico.
826.
A loss at Sea.

Office of *Avogadori*, its
rile.
Orso Participa.
co. 865,

Giovanni,
Partinace,
884.

Candiano,
890.

Pietro Tribuno,
891.

Orso Baduario,
915.

Pietro Candiano,
938.

Pietro Candiano,
938.

Pietro Orseolo,
987:
Dalmatia
conquer'd.
Ortoso Orseolo,
1007.

Domenico
Flabeno,
1031.
Contarini,
1042.

Domenico
Sylvio,
1008.

12 Brads Belis, which are said to be the first that were ever used among the Greeks. His Son and Successor too Commacchio, and falling sick, and considering he had a Brother for his Collegue that was not qualified for Government, generously mov'd the Senate to elect a new Duke, who beat the Slavonians twice. After the Death of this last, Giovanni was chosen again, and after putting an end to the Slavonian Wars, resign'd. The next Doge Tribuno, routed the Hungarians, after they had defeated the Emperor Berengario, over-run all Italy, and approach'd so near to Venice, that they had master'd Heraclea, Equilio and Capo d' Aggere. His Successor was the first that coin'd Money in Venice. Candiano, the next Doge, conquer'd part of Istria, defeated Alberto Lord of Ravenna, who interrupted the Venetian Commerce, and made the Slavonians Tributary. He banish'd his Son for his dissolute Life, who was Elected Doge after his Father's Death, notwithstanding he had joyn'd with Alberto di Ravenna against his Native Country. But the People incens'd by his Conduct when Doge set fire to his Palace, and kill'd him as he fled with his Son in his Arms. But the fire they had kindled was not so soon extinguish'd, as their fury was appeas'd; for it burnt a great part of the Church of St. Mark, with two other Churches, and above 300 Houses. The three succeeding Doges resign'd one after another, and turn'd Friars; and in that time the most remarkable Transaction was, that the Venetians succoured Bari (a Maritim Town in the Kingdom of Naples) then besieged by the Saracens. The next after them, a particular Favourite of the Emperor's, conquer'd Dalmatia with the adjacent Islands; and so was the first that obtain'd the title of Duke of Dalmatia and Venetia. After his Death, his Son Orso, out of regard to his Father's Merits, was Elected Doge at the Age of 13. He overcame the City of Adria, with the King of Croatia; and falling into the hands of Conspirators died in Greece. The three succeeding Doges did nothing remarkable. The next after them made a Law that no Doge should have a Collegue. His successor reduc'd Zara a Maritim Town in Dalmatia, that had rebell'd, worsted Roberto Guislando in Puglia, and rebuilt the City of Grado, that had been half destroyed by the Patriarch of Aquileia. To him succeeded Domenico Sylvio, a Man of greater Reputation and Honour than any of his Predecessors, who married the Emperor Nicephorus's Sister, and upon

upon the ill success of his Army, against *Robert Duke of Puglia and Calabria*, was deposed. His Successors Army *Vitale Faletro*,
 was worsted in the same Cause, but prov'd very successful ^{1082.}
 in *Dalmatia*. The next Doge was *Vitale Michele*, a Person *Vitale Michele*,
 admirably well versed in Naval Affairs, in whose time the ^{le, 1095.}
Venetian Navy was reckon'd 200 Sail of Arm'd Ships and
 Gallies; which being sent into *Asia* upon the holy War,
 under the Command of his Son, took 22 Gallies from
 the *Pisans* near *Rhodes*; and afterwards took *Brundisi* and
 several other places in those Seas. His Army had good
 Success against the *Infidels*, and master'd *Smyrna*, *Syria* and
Jerusalem. After him *Ordellaffo Faletro* was created Duke, *Ordellaffo*
 in whose time they assisted again in the holy Wars; a *Faletro*,
 great part of *Venice* was burnt down by an Accidental ^{1098.}
 Fire; and the *Paduans*, after being soundly beaten, came
 to an accommodation with the *Venetians* about their Li-
 mits, by the Mediation of the Emperor. This Duke re-
 duce'd *Zara* upon a new Rebellion, and gloriously repuls'd
 the *Hungarians* in *Croatia*. But upon their second Invasi-
 on was kill'd in Battle; upon which, his Army giving
 way, the *Venetians* were forced to sue to the *Hungarians*
 for a Truce, which they obtain'd with much ado for five
 Years. The next Doge upon the Solicitation of Pope *Ca-* *Domenico*
lixto went with 200 Sail and reliev'd *Foppa*, then besieged *Michele*,
 by 700 Sail of *Infidels*. Pursuing his Victory, he took *Tyre*, ^{1115.}
 and gave it to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*. *Emmanuel*
 Emperor of the *Greeks* alarm'd at his Victories, injoy'd
 him to make no farther Progress. Upon which the Doge
 turning his Arms against the Emperor, took the Islands of
Scio, *Rhodes*, *Sannos*, *Metellino* and *Andre*. His Successor *Pietro Polano*,
 conquer'd the City of *Fano*, and defeated the Armies both ^{1130.}
 of *Pisa* and *Padoua*. He recover'd *Corfu* for the Emperor,
 and over-run and sack'd all *Sicily*, in opposition to *Roger* *Domenico*
 Duke of *Puglia*. The next Doge made *Pola* and *Parenzo* *Nerosini*,
 Tributary; and obtain'd from *William K. of Sicily* divers ^{1147.} *Vitale Michele*,
 Privileges in the way of Trade. The next to him was *Vi-* ^{le, 1154.}
ale Michele, in whose time *Verona*, *Ferrara* and *Padoua*,
 at the Instigation of the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, did
 no small damage to the *Venetians*. But he took the Patri-
 arch of *Aquileia* Prisoner, and made him Tributary. The
 Emperor having taken from the *Venetians*, *Spolato*, *Trai*
 and *Ravina* in *Dalmatia*, he made Head against him and
 recover'd them; but upon the perswasion of the Gover-
 nour of *Negropont*, concluded a Peace with the Emperor;
 for

for which, and for bringing home the Plague in his Army, the *Venetians* kill'd him at his return. Some say, that this Sickness fell upon his Army before *Constantinople*, by reason of the Waters which the Emperor *Emmanuel* had caus'd to be poysoned.

The Despo-
tism Power
limited.

§ 8 From the first Election of *Paolo Lucin*, A. D. 709. to the Death of *Vitale Michele*, A. 1171. the Doges reign'd with an absolute Authority. The whole Body of the People was their Electors, and as Tyranny is frequently usher'd in by Confusion and Tumult, so the Doges being once Elect'd by the People, they acted as Monarchs, were sole Masters of their own Council, and accountable to none for their Administration. In short, they had a *Despotick* Power both in Peace and War. And this perhaps was the occasion of the frequent Insurrections, and Conspiracies of the People, who oftentimes murdered their Dogues, there being no other way provided for redressing the grievances of Tyranny, but the Justice of the Mob. In short, the absolute Authority of the Prince having oftentimes exposed the State to many dangerous Accidents, and the Tumultuary Elections of the People frequently ending with the greatest Inconveniencies. The Principal Citizens met together upon the death of their Prince *Vitale Michele*, to consult how they might prevent those Disorders before they proceeded to the Election of a new Doge. To which purpose they devolv'd the Power of Election upon a Council of Eleven (some Writers say ten) Persons of Probity, who retiring into the Church of *St. Mark*. Elect'd *Sebastian Ziani*. And to take for the future from the People, the right they had of choosing the Doge, and at the same time to moderate the great Authority of the Prince, they Establish'd an independant Council, from which should be drawn by Election, the Electors of the Doge. An alteration of this Consequence that establish'd an entire new Method of Government, would without dispute have caused a Revolution in the State; if in imitation of the Ancient Government of *Rome*, they had not pleas'd the People, by allowing them in exchange the Liberty of nominating twelve Tribunes, whose consent should be necessary to the Validity of the Prince's Orders. Those Tribunes, who were two in each of the six Wards of the City. had moreover a right of choosing every Year, at the Feast of *St. Michael*, Forty Persons out of each Ward or Quarter, to

com-

compose the great Council they then establish'd, consisting of 240 Citizens, chosen without distinction, out of the three different Estates, viz. Nobility, Citizens, and Tradesmen. As this Council was to be renewed every Year, so every one was to be of it in his Turn, or at least had the right of pretending to it.

§ 9. *Sebastian Ziani*, the first Doge upon this new Method of Government, siding with the Pope *Alexander III.* *Sebastian Ziani, 1171.* against the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa*, took Prisoner *Otto*, the Emperor's Son, upon which a Peace ensued. *Sebastian* triumphing upon this Naval Victory, first introduc'd the Custom (that every Doge does still observe upon his Election) of throwing among the People Gold and Silver Medals with proper Inscriptions. He thought it necessary to shew this Liberality to the People, as the sweetest Charm, and most proper Remedy to allay their Indignation for being deprived of their Right of Electing the Prince, which they had alone enjoy'd for several Ages. The Pope rewarded the Doge, with License for him and his Successors to Seal in Lead, to have a Canopy or Umbrella carry'd over him, a Wax Taper before him with Trumpets and Standards, and once a Year to espouse the Sea with throwing a Gold Ring into it, all which Ceremonies the *Venetian* Dukes use to this Day; and when the Doge throws the Gold Ring into the Sea, he pronounces these Words. *Desponsamus teo Mare, in signum veri & perpetui Dominii.* Some *Historians* insinuate, that tho' the Command of the *Adriatick* Sea belonged to the *Venetians* by the Right of Conquest and Arms, yet it was the Pope that gave the *Venetians* the actual Sovereignty of it. But 'tis certain that the Commonwealth does not at all found their Right upon the Pope's Gift. The next Duke did little remarkable, but turn'd Friar. The next after him excluded *Verona* from Trading with *Venice*, upon which, *Verona* stop'd their Passage upon the *Adige*. He humbled *Pisa*, made all *Istria* Tributary, recover'd *Zara*, and put *Dalmatia* under Contribution. Joining his Army with the *French*, he took *Constantinople*, and restor'd *Isaac*, and his Son *Alessio* to the Empire; and the latter being murder'd, retook it again from the Usurper, upon which the *Venetians* and the *French*, divided the Empire between them, *Baldewine* representing the latter, and *Morosini* the former, with the Title of Patriarch, who annexed *Candia* and

Arrigo or
Henry Dan-
dolo, 1194.

They take
Constantinople.

and the other Islands of the *Ionian* and *Aegean* Sea to the *Venetian* Territories. This Duke dying at *Constantinople*, the *Venetians* Elated with their new Empire, began to dispute among themselves, whether they should remove the Seat of their Commonwealth to *Constantinople*, in pursuit of a further accession of Power and Glory: But the Wiser part over-ruled and carry'd it, that it was better for 'em to trust in the Perpetuity and Situation of *Venice*, that had prov'd to them and their Ancestors so safe a Sanctuary, than to expose the being and Welfare of the Republick, to the hazard and uncertainty of an Imperial Seat.

Peter Ziani,
1203.

Tiespolo,
1245.

Murino Morosini,
1249.

Rennerio Zeno,
1250.

§ 10. The next Doge was *Peter Ziani*, who recruiting his Army in Greece, took *Corfu*, *Modon*, *Coron*, *Gallipoli*, *Nisse*, *Paro*, *Niolo*, *Erma* and *Andro*; defeated the *Genouese*, made *Negroponte* Tributary, sent a Colony to *Candia*, conquered *Padua*, and at last retir'd to a Monastery. His Successor rescued *Candia* from the *Greek Corsairs*, rais'd the Siege of *Constantinople*, war'd successfully against *Frederick Barbarossa*, taking *Terma*, *Campo*, *Marino* and *Bessice*, and burning his Capital Ship in the Haven of *Mantredonia*; he recovered *Pola* a Maritim Town in *Istria*, and *Zara* that had so often rebell'd, stipulating from the King of *Hungary*, that from thenceforth he should never lay claim to it. But in his time *Tzelino di Romano* took *Padua* from the *Venetians*, and penetrated into the *Venetian* Marches as far as *St. Elero* and the *Bebbe*. After *Tiespolo* came *Murino Morosini*, who recover'd *Padua*, while *Tzelino* lay before *Mantua*; for which *Tzelino* in a rage cut to pieces 12000 *Paduans* of his own Army; a piece of Barbarity that Story can't match. This *Tzelino* dying of Vexation soon after, put an end to the cruellest and most Inhuman Race (Originally *German*) that every *Italy*, or perhaps the World saw. The next Doge beat the *Genouese* at Sea, between *Prolemais* (now *Acre*) and *Tyre*. But *Baldewin* and the *Venetian* Patriarch at *Constantinople* being betrayed by the *Greeks*, and *Paleologo* possessing himself of the City and Empire of *Constantinople*, and afterwards taking many Islands, and extending his Conquest towards the *Moraa*, by the help of the *Genouese*: *Zeno* attack'd the *Genouese* again upon the Coast of *Sicily*, and gain'd a notable Victory, which put the Emperor *Paleologo* into such a Consternation, that he sued for a Truce, which he obtained for five Years. In the mean time the charge of the War, and the necessi-

necessity of laying on fresh Taxes, occasioned a Mutiny at Venice. After that, *Zeno* fought the *Genouese* again with success. In his Successor's time there was a great Dearth of Corn at Venice, their Neighbours not suffering any to come to them. Upon this the *Venetians* enacted that all Merchant Ships passing between the Gulf of *Fano*, and the Mouth of the River *Po*, should pay Toll to them; which prov'd a very profitable Revenge. The *Bolognians* disputing this Order were beat, and forced to ask Peace, as well as to demolish a Castle at *Primano* on the *Po*, and to grant the *Venetians* free entry into their Rivers. In this Doge's time *Venice*, *Genua*, and *Pisa*, entered into a mutual League by the Mediation of *Philip* King of France. Next to him was *Contarini*, in whose time *Istria* revolted, being at the Intigation of the Patriarch of *Aquileia*, was reduced by Force of Arms; and *Ancona* besieged for their Depredations, but the Siege was rais'd upon the Intercession of the Pope. The next Election fell upon *John Dandolo*, in whose time the Water in Venice swell'd so high, that the City was in a manner drown'd; and after that followed a terrible Earthquake. Upon the Desire of the Pope, he made Preparations for sailing to *Soria*, in defence of *Ptolemais*; but the King of *Babylon* prevented him, in taking and sacking *Ptolemais*, and leveling it with the Ground. He was the first Duke that coin'd Ducats of Gold.

*Lorenz.
Ticpolo.
1.67.*

*Jacopo Con-
tarini,
1273.*

*John Dando-
lo, 1281.*

*1289.
Peter Gradenigo.
A fresh Re-
formation of
the Govern-
ment.*

*Il serrar del
Consiglio.*

§ 11. With his Death ended that Method of Government, that was introduced at the Election of *Sebastian Ziani* 117 Years before. For *Peter Gradenigo* being elected Doge, took upon him the entire Alteration of the Form of this Republick, and established a perfect Aristocracy, in fixing the great Council for ever to a certain number and their Descendants, who taking upon themselves for the future the whole Cognisance of all Matters of State, were invested with the Sovereign Administration, exclusive to all other Families. The Method propos'd was, that all such as had been Members of the great Council for the four preceding Years should be balloted, and those who had twelve favourable Balls should be Hereditary Members of this new great Council, which is called *Il serrar del Consiglio*. This Doge, whether to be reveng'd on his Enemies, or totally to abolish the Democracy, managed the Balloting so dextrously, that he excluded all such as were

were disaffected to him; leaving the Nobility nothing for their share but a Passive and blind Obedience. Questionless, several Noble Families were irritated to see their Inferiors preferred before them, and could not but foresee the mighty consequence of this Exclusion. In resentment of which, *Bagamonte Trepolo*, head of one of the first and Ancientest Families of the *Republick*, joyn'd by the *Quinini*, and some other Illustrious Families, entered into a Conspiracy to assassinate the Doge and all his Parly. But the Plot being discovered, he with several of his Confederates was put to Death between the Pillars of *St. Mark*. This gave occasion to the erecting of that Powerful and Formidable Tribunal call'd the Council of Ten; a Court of such ample jurisdiction in all Criminal Matters, that it keeps the Nobles and the Commonalty equally in awe. In fine, however unjust *Gradenigo's* innovation may seem, with respect to several considerable Families, yet the *Republick* owes its preservation to it, to this day.

Under the Administration of this Doge, the *Venetians* fitted out the greatest Force that ever they had before. Upon his first Accession to the Ducal Dignity, the Truce with the *Genouese* being expir'd, they fitted out a Fleet under the Conduct of *Proveditor Morosini*, who took *Pera* and *Castello del Foglie Vecchie*; and wintering there, they were reinforc'd with 25 Gallies, and took the City of *Cassa* in the *Chersonesus*. In the mean time, the *Genouese* entered the *Adriatick* Sea with a Fleet of 70 Gallies, and tho' they retir'd at first upon sight of the *Venerian* Fleet, they engaged them afterwards upon the Coast of *Dalmatia*, defeated them, and took Prisoner *Andrea Dandolo* *Proveditore*, who was so galled with the bitter Thoughts of his misadventure, that he dashed his Head against the Planks of the Galley, and so expired. Tho' the loss of this Fleet and Army was of great Importance to the *Venetians*, they speedily refitted and reinforced their Fleet, and putting to Sea again, engaged the *Genouese* once more in the Streight of *Gallipoli*, but came off with Disadvantage. However, these Victories cost the *Genouese* so dear, and exhausted their strength to that Degree, that they were glad to drop the pursuit of 'em, and clap up a Peace with the *Venetians*. No sooner was an end put to this foreign War, than Civil Diffentions arose at *Venice*, a Conspiracy being formed against the Doge and Senate by one *Marino Bacconio*; but

a seasonable discovery being made, he and several of his Accomplices were put to death between the Pillars of St. Mark. At the same time the *Venetians* had the Mortification to see the *Padouans* fortify a place call'd *Petabubula*, between *Chiozza* and *Albano*; but in process of time they found means to redress themselves. Sometime after they made sufficient Reprisals upon the *Grecian* Emperor, for a Sum of Money that they had lent him a long time before. For *Belleto Justiniano* being sent with a Gallant Fleet to *Greece*, made himself Master of all that Coast, and returned home freighted with 15000 Prisoners and a large Sum of Money. At that time *Azo d' Este* was put in possession of *Ferrara* by the Assistance of the *Venetians*, for which *Clement* Bishop of *Rome* excommunicated them, and by Publick Letters gave their Goods as a lawful Prey to all Men; by which they sustain'd no small Loss. To add to their Calamity; towards the latter end of this Doge's Administration, *Zara* renewed its wonted Rebellion. While Preparations were made for reducing that Place, *Gradenigo* dyed, and was succeeded by *Marino Georgio*, who lived but ten Months after.

Marino Georgio,
1312.

§ 12. The next was *Soranzo*, who reduced the troublesome City of *Zara*; and added to the *Venetian* Dominions, several Towns in *Dalmatia*, particularly *Nona*, *Spalatro*, *Traw*, and *Sebenico*. In the mean time, their Ambassador did so soften the Pope, that the Sentence of Excommunication against them was taken off, and the *Republick* entituled to the Priviledge of a future immunity from such Thunder-claps. The *Genouese* having under the shelter of the above-mentioned Excommunication, made depredations upon the *Venetians*, these sent out 50 Gallies to make Reprisals, who returned satisfied upon Promise of Restitution. About that time *Candia* rebell'd, but *Proveditore Justiniano* by his wise Conduct quieted the Minds of the People. And the *Padouans*, threatned with Oppression from *Mastino della Scalla*, were preserved by Succours from *Venice*. *Soranzo* dying, was succeeded by

John Soranzo,
1319.

§ 13. *Francis Dandolo*, in whose time the City was very much straitned for want of Corn, but received a seasonable supply from *Sicily*. This Duke annexed *Pola* and the *Valais* to the *Venetian* Dominions, and defended them from the Power of the Patriarch of *Aquilica*. The Turks having

Francis Dandolo,
1329.

having expelled the Christians from *Soria*, he sent an Army which engaged and defeated them. After that he waged a successful War with *Mastino*, the head of the Family *della Scala*, who having dispossessed the *Ressi* of *Parma*, had made themselves Masters of *Feltro*, *Belluno*, and *Ceneda*, which the *Ressi* had formerly taken from the King of *Bohemia*. The War was occasioned by the *Signori della Scala* building of Fortresses about *Petabubula*: For upon that the *Venetians* entered into a League with the King of *Bohemia*, and most of the States of *Italy*; and their Confederate Army commanded by *Peter Resso*, Head of the League, routed *Mastino* in two several Battles. Upon which a Peace was made, stipulating to *Charles*, Son of the King of *Bohemia*, *Feltro*, *Belluno*, and *Ceneda*; to *Visconti* Duke of *Milan*, *Bergamo*, and *Brescia*; to the *Florentines* four Castles; and to the *Venetians*, *Treviso*, *Castellbaldo*, and *Bassano*.

*Bartholomeo
Gradenigo,
1360.*

*Andrea
Dandolo,
1343.*

§ 14. *Dandolo* dying, was succeeded by *Bartholomeo Gradenigo*, in whose time *Venice* was in great danger of being laid under Water, the Water swelling for three days together, four Yards higher than usually. At the same time the *Candians* revolted, but were soon reduc'd. *Gradenigo* dying, his Successor was *Andrea Dandolo*, a mild and wise Prince, in whose time they defeated the *Turks*, and took *Smyrna*: But not long after, were routed by the *Turks* as well as those of *Cyprus* and *Rhodes*. The King of *Hungary* having taken *Zara* by surrender, a considerable Force was sent out, which defeated that King at the Head of 120000 Men, and recovered *Zara*. This Duke procured of the King of *Babylon* free Liberty to the *Venetian* Merchants to trade into *Egypt*; and erected the Office of the three *Auditors*, for easing the *Avogadori*, who had too great a charge upon their Hands. In his time *Venice* was alarm'd with a Scarcity and Dearth of Corn, an Earthquake and a dismal Plague. To remedy the first he sent six Bishops into *Sicily*, two of whom died by the way, but the other four returned with Supplies. The Earthquake threw down three or four Steeples, with divers other Buildings; and the Pestilence laid the City in a manner desolate. Notwithstanding the Weight of this Calamity, they raised an Army against the *Genouese*, and at *Caristo* near *Negroponte*, the *Genouese* were beaten, but the *Venetians* had soon after the same Fate. At last the *Genouese* were

were routed in *Sardinia*, and brought so low that they subjected themselves to *John Visconti* Bishop and Duke of *Milan*, who sent the famous *Petrarcha* Ambassador to *Venice*, to stipulate Peace for him and the *Genuese*; but the *Venetians* refusing to comply, *Visconti* sent his Army into *Dalmatia*, sack'd the Towns of *Faro* and *Corfu*, took *Parrenzo* in *Istria*, and a *Venetian* Ship worth 80000 Ducats bound for *Candia*. Upon this the *Venetians* made a League with the King of *Bohemia*, in order to a joyn't opposition to *Visconti*; and in the mean time *Dandolo* dyed.

§ 15. In the time of *Falerio*, (his Successor) *Venice* was reduced to the last Extremity. The *Genuese* headed by *Pagano Doria*, gave 'em a severe blow at the Isle of *Sapi-
entia* near the *Morea*. The Doge himself conspiring against the Liberty of the *Republick*, laid a Plot to cut off the Nobility, and the Senate. But the Plot being discovered by one of the Accomplices, namely *Beltram* a Skinner, the Doge and several of his Confederates were beheaded. *Beltram* had for his Reward the Quality of a Gentleman of *Venice*, with a Thousand Ducats a Year. But sometime after, thinking that Reward too small for so great a piece of Service, he did so teaze the Senate, with his importunate Complaints, that they took his Yearly Pension from him, and stripp'd him of the Dignity of a Gentleman, and so made him a Skinner as he was before. The next Doge was *John Gradenigo*, who made Peace with the *Genuese*. In his time *Lewis* King of *Hungary* entered into a League with certain Princes and Nobles of *Lombardy* against the *Venetians*; and after taking *Zara*, *Spalatro*, *Traw* and *Nona*, with other places in *Dalmatia*, besieged *Trevise*; during which Siege *Gradenigo* dyed, and was succeeded by *John Delfino*, who being at that time blocked up within *Trevise*, and receiving advice of his Election, desired a safe Conduct from the King of *Hungary*; but being denied it, found means to slip out and get to *Venice*. At that time *Carraro*, a principal *Padouan* Lord held a Correspondence with the *Hungarians*; in resentment of which, *Delfino* was no sooner possessed of the Ducal Chair, than he took from the *Padouans* the Salt-Trade; which was to them a matter of great Importance. However, the King of *Hungary* had such Success against the *Venetians*, that to avoid greater Calamities, they were fain to agree to a Peace, by which they granted him all *Dalmatia*, from the Gulf *Fanatico* to

Lorenzo Celsio,
1360.

Marco Cornaro,
1365.

*Andrea
Contarini*,
1367.

The War
with the
Carrari of
Padua, and
the *Genouefe*.

Venice redu-
ced to great
Straits.

Durazzo, with some other Towns about *Ceneda* and *Treviſo*, that he had lately maſtered. After the Death of *Deſſino*, *Lorenzo Celsio* then Captain of the Fleet, and Army upon the Gulf, was elected Doge. In his time the Duke of *Austria*, and the King of *Cyprus*, coming at ſeparate times to *Venice*, were ſplendidly received. *Candia* revolting upon account of the heavy Taxes laid upon them, was at laſt reduced, but with great difficulty and expence of Blood. *Celsio* dying, and *Cornaro* ſucceeding, *Candia* revolted again, but were reduced and ſeverely puniſhed, the Biſhop of *Rome* having granted Pardon and Remiſſion of Sins, to all that ſhould bear Arms on the *Venetian* behalf in that Enterprize.

§ 16. *Cornaro* dying, the Election fell upon *Andrea Contarini*, who then accepted of the Dignity, tho' he had often refus'd it before. In his time *Trieſte* aſſiſted by the Duke of *Austria* rebell'd, and after a very ſharp Engagement, were reduced to their wonted Obedience. A new Quarrel was ſtarted between the *Carrari* Lords of *Padoua*, and the *Venetians*, about the adjusting of their Conſines; and after many Skirmiſhes in which the *Venetians* had ſtill the better, the *Paduans* drew into their Alliance the King of *Hungary*, the Duke of *Austria*, the *Genouefe* and the *Patriarch* of *Aquilcia*; and then the *Venetians* were attacked on all ſides both by Sea and Land. In the mean time, the *Venetians* in conjunction with the King of *Cyprus*, defeated *Andronico*, the Son of the Emperor *Calojanni* with the *Greeks*, in the *Iſle* of *Tenedo*; and worſted the *Genouefe* at Sea. And at Land, being aſſiſted by *Bernardo Viſconti*, they defeated the *Paduans*, and made themſelves Maſters of ſome Towns. But theſe Advantages were more than ſufficiently repaid, when they loſt at *Pola* fifteen Gallies in one Engagement, and were gradually diſpoſſeſſed of *Umago*, *Grado*, *Caorle*, *Chiozza*, *Loreo*, *Le Bebbe*, *Capo d'Aggere*, *Malomoco* and *Paviglia*; and expected every minute to ſee *Venice* it ſelf attacked. In this forelorn condition, they ſent a Chart Blank to *Peter Doria*, then General of the *Genouefe* Army. But *Doria* elated with Proſperity, would grant them no other Terms than ſurrendering at Diſcretion. And by this his inconfiderate Preſumption, he gave the *Venetians* time to recover out of their Conſternation, and inſpired 'em with freſh Courage and Reſolution. In the mean time, *Carolo Zeno*, with the

Pe-

Venetian Fleet scoured the *Levant Seas*, took many Rich Ships of their Enemies, and with the Slaughter of 300 *Genouese* restored the Fortrefs of *Constantinople* to *Calojanni* the *Grecian Emperor*, and besieged *Pera*. In short, after many signal Victories obtained in those parts, receiving advice of the Danger that *Venice* was in, he returned home, and joyned *Vittorio Pisani*, Commander of the rest of the *Venetian Fleet*. These two Commanders scoured the Seas near *Brondolo*, *Chiozza* and those other Places; and after several Engagements with various Fortune, recovered *Chiozza* by Famine, and took 80 *Paduans* Boats, and 19 *Genouese* Gallies, besides some Ships laden with Salt and a great number of Prisoners. But the Remains of the *Genouese Fleet* thus defeated at *Chiozza*, went from thence to *Trieſte*, where they caused a Revolt, and then leaving *Istria* under the Inspection of the *Patriarch of Aquileia*, returned again to attempt the Recovery of *Brondolo* and *Chiozza*: But finding that impracticable, they made the like Attempt upon *Pirano* and *Paranzo*, which proving equally successles, they retired to the Haven of *Marano*. In the mean time, the *Venetians* recovered *Bebbe*, and the other Places about them, excepting *Capo d'Aggere* which remained still in the Hands of the *Carraro*. But soon after *Pola* and *Arbe* in the Isle of *Scardona* were taken by the *Genouese*. Upon which the *Venetians* fitted out a fresh Force, which passing to *Istria*, sack'd *Justinopoli*, and besieged *Zara*. In this Enterprize *Vittorio Pisani* died, so that *Carlo Xeno* had then the sole Command; who with 8 Gallies scoured the Coasts of *Dalmatia* again, took 12 *Slavonian* Ships, and infested the *Genouese River* very much; whilst the *Genouese* and their Confederates on the other side sacked *Capo d'Istria*, took *Conigliano*, and *Novale*, *Treviso* surrendered to the Duke of *Austria*, and in the Bay of *Pesaro* 14 *Venetian* Ships were taken by the *Genouese*. Thus did they wage War one upon another, till at last both Parties were tired, and by the Mediation of the Duke of *Savoy*, came to an Accommodation, in which the *Venetians* gave up to the *Genouese* the Isle of *Tenedos*, which had formerly come into their Hands by means of the Emperor *Calojanni*. Not long after the King of *Hungary* being dead, the *Carraro* of *Padona* took *Treviso* by Force from the Duke of *Austria*, and the Doge *Contarini* died.

Michel Mo-
resini,
1383.

Antonio Ve-
niero,
1383.

§ 17. After *Contarini*, a new Doge was elected, who lived but four Months, and did nothing remarkable, unless it be a new Law for the Trial of Murder. His Successor *Antonio Veniero*, was a Person that had formerly distinguished himself by his Prudence and Conduct in the Governourship of *Tenedos*. He observed the greatest niceties of Justice, insomuch that a Complaint being lodged against his own Son for being guilty of some Indecencies before a Man's Door, with whose Wife he was inamour'd, the Doge sent him to Goal; and the Infection of the Plague having reach'd the Goal, upon which the young Man's Friends interceded for his being removed to another Prison, the Father (with a stubborn Ostentation of Virtue) denied to his own Son the Concessions that would readily have been granted to any other Prisoner, and so suffer'd him to die in misery. About this time, the *Venetians* entred into a League with *John Galeas Visconti* Duke of *Milan*, and with the *Marquis d'Este* of *Ferrara*, against *Carraro* of *Padoua*, and so the Territory of *Carraro* was divided between these three Potentates; that is, the *Venetians* had *Trevise*, the *Marquis of Este* had some Castles that he had lost before; and *Visconti* had *Padua*, *Felero* and *Bel-luno*, which with *Vicenza* and *Verona*, that he had got a little before, did so aggrandize the Duke of *Milan*, that he made War with the *Bolognese* and the *Florentines*. Upon this, all the Neighbouring States conceived such a Jealousy of his Greatness, that the *Venetians*, the *Mantians*, the *Ferrarese*, *Carlo*, *Malatesta*, and *Robert* Duke of *Bavaria*, (to whom the young *Novello Carraro* was fled for Succour) entered all into a League against him; the consequence of which was, that *Verona* was sacked, *Padua* besieged, and the Duke of *Milan* reduced to that Extremity, that he was fain to sue for a Truce, which was granted him for ten Years.

Michèle Steno:
1400.

§ 18. After the Death of *Veniero*, *Steno* was elected Doge, in whose time four *Venetian* Gallies richly Laden, were lost in the *Archipelago*. The *Genouese* having infested *Soria*, sack'd *Barutti*, and taken some *Venetian* Ships; the *Venetians* sent out *Zeno* with eleven Gallies, who falling in with the *Genouese* Fleet between *Modone* and *Giunchio*, put them to flight, notwithstanding they were double his number. In the mean time, the young *Carraro* (partly thro

thro' the Favour of the *Venetians*) restored to the Dominion of *Padua*, besieged *Vicenza*; which thereupon threw it self into the Hands of the *Venetians*. At the same time, the *Venetians* were mightily dissatisfied with *Carraro*, upon the Consideration that he was the Person that had incited the *Genouese* against them, and advised *William Scala* to take upon him the Dominion of *Verona*. And accordingly in pursuit of their resentment they fell first upon *Alberto d' Este* of *Ferrara*, who had joyned with *Carraro* in promoting his Designs; and at last took by open Force *Padua* and *Verona*; and carried this *Novello Carraro* with his two Sons Prisoners to *Venice*; where they all three were strangled in the Night time. Thus were the tedious *Padouan Wars* put to an end, in which the *Venetians* had expended above two Millions of Ducats; and they were so overjoyed with their Conquest, that forgetting all their past Charge, they triumphed with Festivals and Bonfires, till they set the top of *St. Mark's Steeple* on fire; which was afterwards rebuilt and gilded over at no small cost. But tho' they had thus happily put an end to the heavy *Padouan Wars*, they did not long enjoy the repose of Peace: For *Adriana* King of *Naples* and *Hungary* fell upon them in *Dalmatia* and took *Zara*; which they redeemed of him for the Sum of 100000 Ducats, and clapped up a Truce for five Years. *Steno* dying, *Mocenigo* was elected, who resumed some Offices in the *Rialto*, recovered some Towns in *Friuli* that the *Hungarians* had taken in the former War, and was the Author of the rebuilding of the Palace of *St. Mark*, making a voluntary offer of 1000 Ducats, which by an ancient Law were a Penalty fixed upon the Person that should first motion the altering of the Form and Structure of that Palace.

§ 19. To *Mocenigo* succeeded *Fiscaro*, who upon the solicitation of the *Florentines*, entered into a League with them against *Philip Duke of Milan*, and sent General *Carraro* against *Brescia*, which he did; while the *Florentines* under the command of *Nicholas d' Este*, Marquis of *Ferrara* ravaged the *Genouese* Territories, and carried off great Booty. Upon this, Duke *Philip* fearing lest the Country of *Romagnia* should return to the Hands of the *Florentines*, delivered it into the Hands of the Legate of *Romagnia*, for the use of the Church of *Rome*; and by the Mediation of the same Legate, obtained a Peace at *Ferrara*.

They take
Brescia and
Bergamo.

Notwithstanding this Peace, the Duke of Milan galled with the loss of *Brescia*, without ever dismissing his Army fell more hotly upon the *Venetians* than before, tho' with no better Success; for, after much treasure spent to no purpose, instead of having the first Peace confirmed with the loss only of *Brescia*, he was obliged to buy a second at the expence of giving up *Bergamo*. But not long after *Philip* encouraged with the Money, and large Offers of the *Milanese*, violated against the Articles of the Treaty and invaded the *Mantuan* Territory. One would not have thought that after the Duke of *Milan* had smarted so severely before, he would have offered another Breach: But the natural Inconstancy of that Prince, never suffered him to live at ease. And the *Venetians* on the other hand understanding perfectly well with whom they had to deal made as if they were afraid of his Power; that so they might encourage him to a Rupture, being sure always to gain somewhat by falling out with the Duke of *Milan*. In fine, the *Venetians* and their Confederates took this Field, and managed their Matters so well, by the help of *Nicolaus* Marquis of *Ferrara*, as to sow Seeds of Jealousie betwixt the Duke and his General, *Francis Sforza*. This *Sforza*, who was one of the most renowned Commanders of his time, came thereupon over to the *Venetians*, and with him the Duke's Fortune: For under the Command of *Carnignuolo*, they gave the Duke a signal Overthrow near *Tormentano*, taking his Baggage, Plate and Treasure; and if he had pursued the Victory, had gone near to have driven him out of his Dutchy. In fine, after several Agreements and Violations, a full and solid Peace was concluded; by Vertue of which *Bergamo* and *Brescia* were to remain in the Hands of the *Venetians*. The *Cremone*se was to be given to *Sforza* the Duke's late General for the Dowry of his Wife, Daughter to Duke *Philip*; all the Fortresses of *Giera d'adda* (excepting *Peschiera* and *Lanad*) were restored by the *Venetians* to the Duke of *Milan*; *Gonzaga* had the rest of the *Mantuan* Territories; and *Legnago*, *Porto*, *Riva*, *Torboli*, *Penetia*, and *Ravenna*, remained in the *Venetian* Hands. By that same Treaty *Nicolaus Piccinino* the Duke of *Milan's* new General was to restore *Bononia* to the Church within the space of two Years; *Astorre di Faenza* was to deliver to the *Florentines* their Fortresses; and the Duke of *Milan* was obliged not to disturb the *Genue*se. This Treaty gave full Satisfaction to all

The Duke of
Milan beat.

all the Parties concerned, excepting the Pope's Legate, who thought the parting with *Bononia* would look dishonourable on his side. While these Transactions happened in *Lombardy*, the Turks took *Thessalonica*, a City belonging to the *Venetians* in *Macedonia*. About the same time the Waters swelled so high at *Venice*, that their loss was computed at a Million of Gold. *Alphonfus* King of *Naples* having betrothed his Daughter to *Leonel d'Este* Marquis of *Ferrara*, she was brought in the *Venetian* Galley to *Venice*, where the Doge and Senate took occasion to express their Respect to King *Alphonfus* and the Marquis, in the great State with which they received her; but the People crowding to see her, broke down the Bridge of the *Rialto*, and several were killed and wounded. Not long after, Pope *Eugenius* impatient upon *Piccinino's* keeping *Bononia* so long, entered into a League with *Alphonfus* King of *Naples*, and *Philip* Duke of *Milan* against *Sforza*, and the Wars being thus renewed, the *Venetians* and *Florentines* assisted the *Bolognese* in the recovery of their Liberty, and mastered several of the Enemies Forts and Castles. * Upon which Duke *Philip* engaged the *Venetians* and *Florentines* near *Casal Maggiore*, where he was routed, four thousand of his Horse being taken, and himself pursued to the Gates of *Milan*. In fine, *Philip* reduced to that Extremity that he had nothing left besides *Milan* and *Crema*, and *Lodi*, sued for Peace, and by the Mediation of *Leonel* Marquis of *Ferrara*, a Negotiation was set on Foot at *Ferrara*; but the Death of *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, in whom the race of *Visconti* failed, put a stop to all their proceedings, the Duke leaving things in that Confusion, as if he had designed to entail upon *Lombardy* the Divisions which he had all his Life fomented. Then the City of *Milan* weary of absolute Government, inclined to form it self into a Republick, and several other Places submitted to Neighbouring Princes, particularly *Lodi* and *Vicenza* to the *Venetians*. *Leonel* Marquis of *Ferrara* promoted the Interest of *Sforza*, Son in Law to the late Duke, insomuch that, when several Towns offered to throw themselves upon his Protection, he recommended 'em to *Sforza*. The *Venetians* in the meantime, having so fair an Invitation to enlarge their Dominions on the *Terra firma*, pleaded that the Duke dying, their declared Enemy, they had a right to seize upon what they could. In earnest, *Sforza* had no Title to the Dutchy by his Wife, she being a Bastard; however to get some

The Battle
of *Casal*
Maggiore.

The Race of
Visconti
extinct.

Treaty be-
twixt Venice
and Sforza.

Confederacy
against Sfor-
za.

Constantinople
taken by the
Turks.

footing in it he offered to be General of *Milan*, against all who had any design upon it, expecting under that plausible pretence to establish himself Duke. Being invested with the Quality of General he marched with an Army to *Vicenza*, and took and sack'd it. On the other hand *Atendolo* the *Venetian* General laid waste a great part of the *Milanese*. The Dutchess Dowager of *Milan* knowing *Sforza's* Ambition, endeavoured to cross him to the utmost of her Power, and threatned to call in *Savoy* and *France* to oppose him. Upon which the *Venetians* jealous of the Power of *France*, came to an Accommodation with *Sforza*, upon the Terms, that *Venice* was to assist *Sforza* with 4000 Men and 13000 Ducats every Year, till he got full Possession of the State of *Milan*; and when he should come to be Duke, he was under Promise to renounce and resign to them all that Duke *Philip* had on their side the *Adda*. Soon after *Sforza* being made Duke of *Milan*, performed his Promise accordingly; and the *Venetians* in an Engagement with the *Genouese* and *Sicilians* burnt 47. of their Ships; upon which a general Peace ensued for a time. But after some Years, the *Venetians* took the Alarm, observing that *Sforza* was now more considerable than ever the late Duke of *Milan* had been; for tho' he had not enlarged his Dominions, yet being the greatest General of his Age, and one who had raised himself to this height merely by his Virtue, he made all *Italy* sensible of the Power of *Milan* under such a Duke. The *Florentines* dreading his Power sided with and assisted him; and the *Venetians* who were not so easily over-awed, enter'd into a Confederacy (against *Sforza*) with the King of *Naples*, the *Sieneſe*, the Duke of *Savoy*, the Marquis of *Monserrat*, and the Lords of *Corregio*. In pursuance of this Treaty the King of *Naples* invaded *Tuscany*, and the Army of the other Confederates took *Lodi*, *Gorolengo*, *Manerbio*, and *Pontoglio*, and penetrated even to the Gates of *Milan*. In this War, 'tis plain that *Sforza* and the *Venetians* fought for no less Prize, than the Sovereignty of *Lombardy*; the Ruin of either Party, as Cases then stood, making it sure for the other. But in the mean time, while they who might have saved *Greece* and *Christendom* from Bondage and Infidelity, were sheathing their Swords in one another's Sides, *Mahomet* seiz'd upon the Imperial City of *Constantinople*. Upon the news of which, the Pope dispatched Legates to *Naples*, *Venice* and *Milan*, conjuring those

those Princes and States to take pity on the dangerous State of *Italy*, that so composing all Differences, they might make head against the Common Enemy. This Proposal was not unacceptable to the *Venetians*, who were apprehensive of the *Turks* above all others. In fine, by the Mediation of *Borſias* Duke of *Ferrara* a Peace was speedily concluded, in which 'twas agreed, that *Sforza* should restore to the *Venetians* all he had taken from them in this War, except the Castles of *Giera d'Adda*; that the King of *Naples* should do the like to the *Florentines*, *Castiglione* excepted; that the *Florentines* should do the like to the *Sienese*; and that when any controversy arose among them, it should be left to the amicable determination of the Pope. By the Interest of the King of *Naples*, the *Genouese* were left out of this Peace. This done, *Frederick* the Emperor required Ambassadors from all the Princes of *Europe*, to make a new League against the *Turk*. But in the mean time, the *Turks* sent an Ambassador to *Venice*, with a Proposal of certain Articles of Agreement, which the *Venetians* accepted, and so confirmed Peace with the *Turks*. Peace be-
twixt *Venice*
and the
Turks.

Such were the Publick Transactions during the Administration of *Foscara*, whose own Son was twice confined to *Candia* for some Misdemeanours, and there dyed. In this Doge's time a certain *Greek* called *Stamato*, robbed the Treasure of *St. Mark's* Church, after he had been two Years in cutting a Hole thro' a very thick Stone Wall; and being betrayed by a *Taylor*, the Treasure was recovered, and he hanged with a Golden Chain, in Memory of his Ingenuity and Patience in the unwarrantable pursuit of Riches. In the same Doge's time the King of *Bosnia* sent the *Venetians* a Present of several Vessels of Silver, a great many Hawks, and four Goodly Horses. And *Frederick* the Emperor returning to *Germany* from his Coronation at *Rome*, passed by the way of *Venice*; were the Senate presented the Empress with a rich Crown set with Jewels, among which one Stone was valued at 3000 Ducats; and with two Coverings for a Cradle, richly embroidered with Stone and Pearl; she being at that time big with Child.

§ 20. The next Doge was *Maripietro*, of whom I find nothing of importance, unless it be that in his time happened the terrible Earthquake that did so much harm in Tasqualo
Maripietro.
1457.

Christophoro
Moro.
1462.

Morcia over-
run by the
Turks.

Battle of
Parafse.

Nicolaus
Trono.
1471.

An Introduction to the

in Italy. After him came Moro, in whose time the Turks mastered and levelled to the Ground the Venetian Wall upon the Isthmus of the Morea, (or Peloponnesus) and overran all that Noble Country. This Wall, which was not above six Miles long, was a great Security to the Venetian Subjects; and might easily have been defended against a much greater Power. But the Venetians, being the first Christian State that entered into Alliance with those Infidels, relied too much upon their new Alliance, and were more intent upon ruining their Christian Neighbours at home, than guarding so fine a Country from the Irruptions of a puissant and barbarous Enemy. Soon after the loss of that Wall they were shamefully beaten at Parafse, and lost Negroponte, where the Turks made a terrible Effusion of Christian Blood. At the same time, the Infidels marched with another Army by Land towards Dalmatia; and the Senate was fain to give the King of Hungary a very large Sum of Money to engage him to oppose their Passage.

§ 21. The next Doge was Nicolaus Trono, who entered into a League with the King of Persia against the Turks. In his time the Venetians got the Kingdom of Cyprus, and that by this means, James, the last King of Cyprus, considering the entire Friendship that had been kept up between his Ancestors and the Venetians, came to Venice and desired the Senate to single out one of the Noblest Daughters, and adopt her as Daughter of the Commonwealth, in order to be his Wife. Accordingly they gave him in Marriage one Katharine Cornaro, a very beautiful young Lady; upon which he returned home and lived in Peace. At his Death, leaving his Wife big with Child, he ordained that she and her Child should enjoy the Kingdom. However, the Child dyed soon after 'twas born; and the Venetians hearing of the King's Death, sent some armed Gallies under the command of her Brother, George Cornaro, with the pretence of a compliment of Condolance in the Name of the Senate. Pursuant to the Instructions given by the Senate, Cornaro came no sooner before Famagosta (the Metropolis of Cyprus) than he feigned himself sick, so that he could not go ashore; upon the News of which, the Queen with some of her Courtiers came on Board to visit her Brother, where she and her Train was secured, and the Venetians surprizing the City, subdued it and

and the whole Kingdom. Such was the Stratagem that gain'd them *Cyprus*, tho' in it self but an unnatural consequent of the Confidence that King *James* reposed in them, and the strict Amity that had continued so long between the *Republick* and his Ancestors. After *Trono* followed *Nicolas Marcello*, in whose time the only remarkable thing was the brave and resolute defence of *Scodra* in *Albania*, against a numerous Army of *Infidels*. The next was *Mocenigo*, Commander at Sea, who had just before his Election suppress'd a Powerful Rebellion in *Cyprus*, preserved *Scodra* from the fury of the *Turks*, and restored the King of *Caramannia* to his Territories. In his time *Loredano*, who commanded at Sea relieved *Lepanto* when besieged by the *Turks*, and with great diligence covered the Country of the *Morea*.

§ 22. After *Mocenigo*, *Vendramino* was elected Duke, in whose time the *Turks* returning into *Albania* came first before *Croja*, and then over-ran all the the Country between that and the River of *Tagliamento* in *Friuli*; so that the *Venetians* were fain to recal General *Montone*, whom they had dismissed long before, who was then in *Tuscany*. This Duke set on Foot a Negotiation of Peace with the *Turks*, but it was interrupted by the Interest of the Kings of *Hungary* and *Naples*. After *Vendramino* followed *John Mocenigo*, Brother to *Peter* mentioned above. This Doge made Peace with the *Turks*, and so put an end to a seventeen Years War. The Conditions of the Treaty, were, that the *Venetians* should deliver to the *Turks* *Scodra* the chief City of *Albania*, with the Islands of *Corfu*, *Tenaro*, and *Lemnos*; and withal pay them 80000 Ducats a Year. In consideration of which the *Turks* on the other hand agreed to grant to the *Venetians* free passage for Traffick into the *Exeune* Sea, and to allow 'em a *Venetian* Bailo or Consul at *Constantinople*. Not long after this Treaty, the *Venetians* conquered the Island of *Coreyra* in *Dalmatia*. A Dispute arising between the *Venetians* and the Duke of *Ferrara* about the Confines of *Rovigo*, the Duke proffered to leave the Matter in contest to any two Princes; and both *Ferdinand* King of *Naples*, and *John Galeazzo* Duke of *Ferrara*, *Milan*, employed their Ambassadors to accommodate the Matter. But notwithstanding all their Remonstrances, the *Venetians* declared War against him, being sure of the Pope's Countenance, because he hated the Duke ever since the

Nicolas Marcello,
1473.
Peter Mocenigo,
1474.

Andrea Vendramino,
1476.

John Mocenigo,
1478.

Peace with
the *Turks*.

War between
Venice and
Ferrara.

the War of *Florence*, in which he assisted the *Florentines* against the King of *Naples*, after the Pope had excommunicated them. *Galeazzo* and *Ferdinand* declared for *Heracles*, and *Frederick* Duke of *Milan*, who was reckoned the greatest General in *Italy*, after the Death of *Francis* of *Milan*, undertook the Conduct of his Army. The *Venetians* at first carried all before 'em, as having a very numerous Army; and the Pope denied passage to the *Neapolitan* Troops. But thro' the Solicitation of the Kings of *Hungary* and *Spain*, who were both related to the *Dutchess* of *Ferrara*, the Pope departed from the *Venetian* Interest; upon which the Duke of *Calabria*, (the King of *Naples* his Son) advanced to *Lombardy* with his Army, but was defeated by the *Venetians*. In fine, the *Venetians* took *Commacchio*, and put the Duke to very great Streights. But what by the Intercession of other Princes, and what by a prospect of a more dangerous War just ready to break out in *Italy*, both Parties chose to forbear acts of Hostility. The next Doge was *Barbarico*, a very peaceable Man, who never studied Revenge, affirming that a Wise Prince ought to rest satisfied in having the Power to resent, which is a sufficient cause of Fear to his Enemy. Pursuant to this Maxim he never punished any private Offences against his own Person, but was very severe in inflicting the due Penalty upon all Transgressors of the Laws of the Republick.

Venetians defeat the Duke of *Calabria*.

Marco Barbarico, 1485.

Augustine Barbarico, 1486.

§ 23. In the time of his Successor, *Venice* was intangled in several Wars, particularly with *Edmund* Duke of *Austria*, with *Charles VIII* of *France*, who then invaded *Italy*, and above all with the *Turks*, who coming to a Rupture with them, over-ran all their Countries as far as *Tagliamente*, slew above 70000 Subjects of *Venice*, and took from them *Lepanto*, *Midone*, *Corone*, and *Durazo*. In the mean time, notwithstanding all these Diversions, the *Venetians* got *Cremona*, and divers other Towns in *Italy*; for they always chose rather to bend their Force in disposing their Christian Neighbours, than in screening their remoter Countries from the Barbarity of the Infidels.

1491.
Charles VIII invades *Italy*

About this time *Lewis Sforza*, Uncle and Tutor to *John Galeas* Duke of *Milan*, having laid the Foundation of his greatness by a Confederacy with *Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, King

King of Naples, the *Venetians* and the Pope; began to perceive that the Pope and the *Venetians* had different Intentions from his, and being withal jealous of, not only his own People, but of the *Aragons* and *Peter de Medici*, thought it his Interest to bring in a Foreign Force. With which view he called in *Charles VIII.* of *France* to attempt the Kingdom of *Naples*, to which he had a Title by the Ancient Rights and Conveyances of the House of *Anjou*. In this Juncture, while the other Potentates of *Italy* were divided into the *French* and the *Neapolitan* Parties, the *Venetians* only remained Neuters; whether it was that they confided in their own Greatness, or that they waited for an Opportunity of enlarging their Dominions when their Neighbours should be tyred out with a Foreign War; or else that the Suspicion they had of the *Turks*, obliged them to reserve their Force for the War with them. King *Charles VIII.* solicited their Amity, but they wisely declined any other than what admitted of Neutrality. But after he had made such progresses as alarmed all *Italy*, and extended to *Florence*, *Rome*, and *Naples*, the Senate wisely observing that his Design extended farther than the Kingdom of *Naples*, in regard he had made himself Lord of *Pisa* and other Fortresses of the *Florentines*, and had left Garrisons in *Sienna*, and in the State of the Church; they listened to the Solicitation of *Lewis Sforza*, who then began to have his Eyes opened, and to desire a Confederacy against the Prince that himself had call'd in. In short, a Confederacy was concluded at *Venice*, between the Emperor, the King of *Spain*, the Pope, the *Venetians*, and the Duke of *Milan*: But the Duke of *Ferrara* and the *Florentines* would not come into it. In pursuance of this Confederacy, the Confederate Army drew together about the Borders of *Parma*, the Flower and Sinews of which, were the *Venetian* Forces commanded by *Francis Conzagua* Marquis of *Mantua*, a young, but a brave and an aspiring General. At that time the King of *France* was in full March to return to *France*, his interest in *Naples* having suffered a great Declension; and 'tis certain, that if he had not dallyed by the way at *Pisa*, *Sienna*, and other Places, without any pressing occasion, he might have passed without meeting his Enemy. But the Confederates having time to post themselves in his way, as he descended from the *Apennine*, a bloody Engagement ensued at the Battle of Fourmoue. *Fourmoue* upon the Banks of the *Taro*; each Party appropriating

The Pisan
War.

priating to themselves the Glory of the Victory, tho' the most impartial gave it to the *French*. However, the Duke of *Milan*, and the *Venetians* laid Siege to *Novaro*, with great alacrity, encouraging their numerous Army with double Pay and other Largeesses. At last the *French* being obliged to abandon *Novaro*, a Peace was concluded between the Confederates and the King of *France*; and that King returned to his own Country. Thus was *Italy* restored to Tranquility, chiefly by the Power and Valour of the *Venetians*. But it did not last long, for soon after the Duke of *Milan* violated the Treaty in assisting the King of *Naples*, and the *Venetians* took into their Protection *Pisa*, which had revolted from the *Florentines*. *Ferdinand* having taken *Nocera* from the *French*, reduced them to great Streights; and the *Venetians* took up Arms for the Defence of the Duke of *Milan* their Confederate, and made offers to the King of *France*, on the behalf of *Ferdinand*. The *Pisans* offered to subject themselves to the Duke of *Milan*; but that Duke being doubtful and apprehensive, the *Venetians* openly declared they were under their Protection. 'Tis certain, that 'twas not so much the desire to preserve the Liberty of their Neighbours, nor any regard to the common Benefit and safety, as the eager prospect of being Lords of *Pisa*, that made the *Venetians* so resolute in defending it, at a time when 'twas denied Succours by the other Confederates. Many of the *Venetian* Senators declaim'd warmly against the Protection and Defence of *Pisa*, as being a Place remote from their Confines, and from the Sea: But the Doge *Barbarino*, a Person of great Authority and Interest, over-perswaded them to endeavour the keeping of *Pisa*, and so repress the arrogance of the *Florentines*, who had upon several occasions done the *Venetians* more harm than any other Neighbouring Potentate. In the mean time, *Ferdinand* of *Arragon* made a League with the *Venetians*; by which several cautionary Ports were put into the Hands of *Venice*, as Pledges for the Money and Forces with which they assisted him. These Ports being in the upper Sea, and lying conveniently for *Venice*, contributed much to enlarge their Power and Splendor, which now began to display it self in all the Corners of *Italy*. The Duke of *Milan* solicited the Pope, and the Kings of *Spain* and *Naples*, for the restitution of *Pisa* to the *Florentines*, who by his Instigation insinuated, that if *Pisa* were restored to them, they would

joyn with the Confederates in the mutual Defence of *Italy* against the *French*. But the *Venetians* would by no means consent to it, alledging that 'twas not proper to trust the *Florentines* with the accession of a Place of such Importance, since they adhered so inviolably to the King of *France*. While the War was carried on betwixt the *Florentines* and *Pisa*, (which the *Venetians* were still careful to succour.) *Lewis* XII. of *France* (claiming a Title to the Dutchy of *Milan* by the Succession of the Lady *Valentina* his Grandmother, Daughter of *John Galeas Visconti*, married to *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to *Charles* VI.) made War against the Duke of *Milan*, against whom the *Venetians* had conceiv'd an incredible hatred; and solicited the *Venetians* to joyn with him, offering to reward them with the City of *Cremona* and all *Guerra d'adda*. Many of the Senators represented very warmly, and with great weight of Reason, the danger that might accrue to their State from the Power of *France* in *Italy*. But the hatred they bore to the Duke of *Milan*, and the alluring prospect of the Districts of *Cremona* and *Guerra d'adda*, which carried their Dominions to the *Po*, and brought in a large Accession of Revenue, bore down all other Considerations, and Influenced them to enter into an Alliance with the *French* King, in hopes to have some time or other an Opportunity of fetching in all the Dutchy of *Milan*, when the *French* King should be employed on the other side of the Mountains. In short, *Lewis* assisted by the *Venetians*, possessed himself of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and compounded with all the Potentates of *Italy*, excepting *Frederick* King of *Naples*. In the same Year, the *Venetians*, and indeed all *Italy*, received a terrible blow from the *Turks*, which we mentioned above. In the next Year happened the beginning of the War betwixt the Pope and the *Vicars* of *Romagna*; and tho' the *Venetians* were possessors in that Country of *Ravenna* and *Cervia*, which they had many Years before taken from the Family of *Polenta*, yet such respect was shewn to their Power, that their Title was not disputed. In the mean time died the Doge *Augustin Barbarini*, whose Government was attended with such Prosperity, that he extended his Authority far beyond that of his Predecessors. But the Power of his Successors being limited by new Laws,

Lewis XII.
takes *Milan*.
1499.

Leonardo
Loredano,
1501.

The League
of Cambray,
1509.

Battle of
Guradadda.

The State of
Venice at a
low Ebb.

§ 22. *Leonard Loredano* was elected in his Place; in the beginning of whose Government the *French* and the *Spaniards* were busie in dividing *Naples* between them; and the *Florentines* in endeavouring in vain to reduce *Pisa*. About the same time, *Pope Alexander* dying, the *Venetians* aspired to the Dominion of all *Romagna*, and took *Faenza* and *Rimini* notwithstanding the Remonstrances of the new *Pope*, and *Cesar Borgia*. At the same time they took in *Romagna*, *Montefiora*, *St. Archangeo*, *Verrucque*, *Gattère*, *Savignano*, and *Meldole*, the Haven of the Country of *Cesena*. And in the Territory of *Imola*, *Tossignara*, *Solaruolo*, and *Montebattaille*. So that *Cesar Borgia* held in *Romagna*, only the Castles of *Forly*, of *Cesena*, of *Forlimpoppe*, and of *Bertinoire*. In 1504 a Peace was concluded betwixt *Bajazet Ottoman* and the *Venetians*, which both Parties embraced with equal desire; for this *Turk* was of a mild peaceful Temper, (quite contrary to his Father's) and withal had the Mortification to see the *Pope*, the King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, and the *French* and *Spanish* Kings, send Succours several times to the *Venetians*. And on the other hand the *Venetians* had been often worsted by the *Turks*, and were much straitened for want both of Corn and of Traffick, the *Portuguese* having gotten the Spice Trade from them. By this Peace the *Turk* kept all he had got; and the *Venetians* reserving only the Isle of *Cefalonia*, yielded him *St. Maura*. After this the Republick, and indeed all *Italy* were in a State of Tranquility for three or four Years, excepting that the Wars between the *Florentines* and the *Pisans* were still on Foot. But this Calm was followed by a dismal Storm; and the *Venetians* had the Mortification to see the Republick reduced to the lowest ebb of Distress, by the blow they received from the League of *Cambray*, in which the Emperor, the *Pope*, the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, and the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Ferrara* combined to dispossess the *Venetians* of the *Terra firma*. The King of *France* began the War, and gave the *Venetian* Army, which was commanded, or rather divided, by two Generals of quite different Tempers, so great an Overthrow at *Gueradadda* (which the *Venetian* Writers call a *Canne* to them) that it animated the other Confederates to vie for a share in the Spoil. The *Venetians* seeing themselves in no condition of defence, wisely made a Vantage of Necessity, and allowed their Subjects the Liberty to make the

the best terms they could with the Enemy, for they presumed, that this instance of their Tenderneſs, would invite them home to their ancient Maſters as ſoon as the Storm was over. In ſine, the torrent was ſo rapid, that in a ſhort time the *Venetians* had nothing left on the *Terra firma* but *Treviſo*, all their Poſſeſſions being divided among the Confederate Princes. The *French King* had for his ſhare *Breſcia*, *Bergamo*, *Cremona* and *Crema*; the Emperor *Maximilian*, *Verona*, *Vicenza*, *Padua*, and part of *Friuli*; the King of *Spain* their Cities and Ports in *Puglia*; the Pope *Armino*, *Faenza*, *Ravenna* and *Cervia*, with the reſt of *Romagna*; and the Duke of *Ferrara*, *Rovigo*, *La Badia*, with *Monſelice*, *Eſtè*, and other Places which formerly belonged to his Family. The *Venetians* had ſo little left on the main Land, that the Emperor *Maximilian* came to *Maſſire*, (five little Miles from *Venice*) as near as the Sea would ſuffer him to approach; and there with an inſulting ſort of Triumph diſcharged his Artillery towards *Venice*, tho' he could not hurt it. The *Venetians* provoked to a degree of Deſpair, and animated by an Oration pronounced by the Doge, conjuring them rather to die like Men, than to ſit tamely under ſuch inglorious Contempt; muſtered up a Land Army, ſurprized *Padua*, which the Victors gluried with Succeſs, and wrapt up in Security, had but careleſſly guarded, and fortified both it and *Treviſo*.

The Duke of *Ferrara* being then declared General of the Church, they diſcharged all their Fury upon him, and ſent 17 Gallies and 400 Boats to attack the *Ferrareſe* by the River *Po*. But as ſome Writers ſay, ſuch was their ill Succeſs, that their very Navy became a Prey to the Duke, that had no Ships; for having chain'd them up by Night within the Mouth of the River, where they thought themſelves ſecure, he burnt ſome, and took others, and returned to *Ferrara* in a ſort of Naval Triumph upon one of their beſt Gallies. But let that be as it will, they behaved themſelves ſo that they broke the League: Whether it was that the League conſiſted of ſo many different, or rather incompatible Interests; or that the *French King* being at that time poſſeſs'd of the State of *Milan* and *Bononia*, beſides other Places, was become formidable to his Allies. In ſine, the *Venetians* granting a full Title to the Pope of all the Places in *Romagna*, he joyn'd with them, and ſoon after the King of *Caſtile* did the ſame, in order to drive *Lewis XII.* of *France* out of *Italy*. The Duke

of *Ferrara* adhering stily to the King of *France*; the Pope excommunicated both the one and the other. The City of *Brescia* returned to the *Venetian* Obedience, and *Andrea Gritti*, with several other Noble *Venetians* and Officers, with a competent number of Soldiers, being sent to defend it, a very sharp Engagement ensued between them and the *French*, in which they were all either kill'd or taken, and *Andrea Gritti* sent Prisoner to *Lewis*. The *Venetians* alarmed with this great Loss, fitted out a Naval Force, with which they sack'd *Argenta*, took *Mirandola*, and infested the *Ferrarese* Territories. The joynt Land Army of the King of *Spain*, the Pope and the *Venetians*, which lay before *Bononia*, retired from thence to *Ravenna*; and the *French* Army under the Command of *Gaston de Foix*, Duke of *Nemours*, joyn'd by the Duke of *Ferrara*, advanced from *Milan* in pursuit of them. In fine, the two Armies met near *Ravenna*; and after a very obstinate and bloody Fight the *French* obtain'd the Victory, sack'd *Ravenna*, and took divers other Towns in *Remagna*; but after all, their Victory cost 'em very dear, *Gaston* falling in the Action; and from that Hour the *French* Arms declin'd in *Italy*, leaving those at last, whom they had beaten, in Possession of what they fought for.

The End of
the *Cambray*
War.

Thereupon followed the Peace of *Brussels* betwixt *Francis* King of *France*, and *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, and Grandson to the Emperor *Maximilian*; and a Truce was concluded with the Republick, by vertue of which the *Venetians* had *Verona* of the Emperor for a great Sum of Money. Such was the Conclusion of that *Cambray* War, which made *Italy* a Scene of Blood and Confusion for eight Years; and in which the *Venetians* gave a lasting Proof of their invincible Prudence, Fortitude and Constancy, which remained unshaken, while all *Europe* made head against 'em.

Antonio
Grimani.
1521.

§ 23. After the Death of *Loredano*, who had thus saved his Country when reduced to the last extremity, and left it in a peaceable and flourishing State, *Antonio Grimani* was elected Doge, who reigned but 22 Months. His Successor was *Andrea Gritti*, who had formerly been Prisoner in *France*, and had done great Services in the *Cambray* War. He made Peace with the Emperor *Charles V.* and afterwards entered into a League with the *French* King, assist-
ed him to recover *Milan*, and to make a great Progress
in

Andrea
Gritti.
1523.

in Naples. But soon after the French lost all, and Francis I. was taken Prisoner. In fine, this Doge by practising sometimes with France, sometimes with the Emperor, and sometimes with the Bishop of Rome, left the Commonwealth in a flourishing State of Tranquility and Peace, and dyed much lamented by the Citizens. Towards the latter end of his Administration, the Venetians growing jealous of the Turks, made Preparations for War, and fitted out a Fleet under the Command of Pesareus. They refused to suffer this Fleet to joyn that of the Emperor Charles V. (which he earnestly solicited) whether it was that no Hostilities being yet committed against them, they were loth to pull a heavy War upon their own Heads; or that they were influenced by the Solicitation of Francis King of France to the Contrary. However soon after Hostilities commenced, and the Turks making a Descent upon Corcyra, over-ran the Island with Fire and Sword. This Island lying between the Adriatick and Ionian Sea, is very convenient for either Defending or Invading not only Greece and Epirus, but even Italy. Upon this Alarm, the Venetians pressed anxiously for a Confederacy of the Christian Princes against Solymán; which accordingly was Proclaim'd by the Pope in the beginning of 1537. In the mean time, the Imperial Admiral, Andreas Auria refused to joyn the Venetians, who had so lately given him the like Denial. However, the Turks were forced to break up the Siege of the Town of Corcyra, and were defeated at Land by the Imperialists. Peace being concluded betwixt the Emperor and the French King; the Senate entered into a League with Charles V. and the Pope against Solymán, and endeavour'd to have brought in Henry King of England; but he declin'd it, whether it be that he took it ill that he was not mentioned in the Treaty, or that he was suspicious of the over-grown Power of the Emperor. The Confederates carried on the War with various Success till the End of the Year 1540, in which the Venetians concluded a Peace with the Turks, giving up to them Napoli di Romania and Ragusa, which they had taken in the War. This was under the Administration of Peter Landi, who had succeeded Gritti in 1538. In his time the Citizens underwent a great Famine, which he with his Prudence, Vigilancy and Liberality remedied as much as was possible. Charles V. passing thro' Italy in order to his African Expedition, the Senate renewed their Alliance

Pietro Landi,
1538.

Francis Do-
nate,
1545.
Antonio Tri-
visano,
1553.
Francesco
Venerio,
1554.

The Original
of the
Knights of
Jerusalem.

with him; and soon after the Emperor and the King of England having fallen upon France, they solicited and obtain'd a Peace between the Emperor and the French King. The next Duke was *Franciscus Donatus*, who cultivated Peace while the rest of the World was involved in War. The next after him liv'd but a Year after his Election; then *Venerio* was chosen, who in Imitation of the three preceding Dukes, liv'd in Peace, the Seat of the Wars being then transfer'd beyond the Mountains. The *Turks* having infested the Coast of *Apulia*, the Knights of *Jerusalem*, under pretence of pursuing the Infidels, rifled some *Venetian* Ships and took some *Turkish* Vessels in the *Venetian* Ports; Upon which the Senate ordered, that by way of Reprisal, their Rents in the *Venetian* Territories should be confiscated, till due reparation were made. The Knights made heavy complaints of this Usage as an Incroachment upon the Dignity, and an unsuitable Reward of the Merit and great Services of their Order. The Original of the Order was this, upon the Declension of the *Roman* Empire, the Kingdoms of *Jerusalem*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*: falling into the Hands of the *Persians*, some Christians were still left in *Jerusalem*, and permitted to live in that Quarter of the City where our Saviour's Sepulcher is placed. This Sepulcher was frequently visited by Strangers, who repaired to *Jerusalem* either upon a religious Errand, or in the way of Traffick: And especially the Merchants of the Coast of *Amisi* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, who gaining the good Will of the Infidels and their King, by importing to them Foreign and unknown Commodities, obtain'd leave to lodge and live in the City. Upon which they built a Monastery, and an Hospital for Pilgrims, dedicated to *St. John*, in the same Quarter with the Sepulcher; and about the Beginning of the 12th Century, in the celebrated Expedition of *Godofred*, *Gerardus*, the Master of that Hospital, and some of his Associates, assumed the Habit of the Order; which being confirm'd, and approv'd by the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, and the Pope of *Rome*: Persons of Quality and Merit that afterwards had occasion to visit the Holy Sepulcher, list'd themselves in the Order, vowing implacable hatred to the Enemies of Christianity. The Liberality of Princes enlarged the Treasury of the Order, and the Kings of *Jerusalem* were glad to make use of their Valour. But when *Jerusalem* was taken by *Saladin*, the Emperor of the *Turks*, they retir'd to *Acie* and *Tye*, and from

from thence to the Island of *Rhodes*, which they took by force in 1308. This Island they defended against the *Turks* for 214 Years, during which time it proved a Bulwark for the Christians to keep off the *Turkish* Invasions upon *Italy*: But then being dispossest, they had *Malta* granted 'em by the Emperor *Charles V.* Such was the Origin and Progress of that Order, which has produced many brave and famous Men. To return, they were so dissatisfied with the *Venetians* for confiscating their Rents, that they appeal'd to Pope *Paul IV.* who shew'd such regard to the Benefit of Society, and the Preservation of Peace, that he prohibited them to search the *Venetian* Vessels, or scour their Seas; lest the rising of a small Ship should cost the Christians the loss of Kingdoms. At that time the difference hapned between the Pope and the *Columna's*; *Henry King of France* siding with the former, as the King of *Spain* did with the latter; but *Venerio* would by no means enter into any Measures that might disturb the Peace of his Country, tho' warmly solicited on both sides. Upon which *Venerio* merited the Appellation of *Princeps Pacis*. In 1556. *Bona Sfortia* the Daughter of *John Galeas*, formerly Duke of *Milan*, and Queen of *Poland*, returning to *Puglia* by the way of *Venice*, was received by the Doge and Senate with such Pomp and Splendor, as spoke a flourishing Peaceful State.

§ 24. The next Doge encounter'd at once the hardships of Famine and Pestilence. The one he guarded off by reasonable Constitutions and Orders, particularly the *Lex Agraria*, injoining the manuring of all Lands that lay uncultivated, as being cover'd with Pools, &c. and the other by Diligence and Care. After which he gave the City the agreeable Diversion of the Coronation of his Dutchess, after the manner of their Ancestors; a splendid Solemnity that *Venice* had not seen for many Years before; for from the time of the Doge *Paschal Marepietro*, till this time, there had been no Dutchess of *Venice*. In his time a Truce was concluded between *Philip of Spain* and the Pope, by Vertue of the unwearied Solicitation and Mediation of the *Venetians*, who look'd upon that War as highly pernicious not only to *Italy*, but to all Christendom. The *Turks* made great devastations upon the Coasts of *Naples*; and he *Venetians* apprehensive for their own Territories enlarged their Fleet, and fortified *Cyprus*, and *Coreyra*.

*Hieronymo
Prioli,
1559.*

Charles V. dying, his Son *Philip* yielded to the Solicitation of the Senate, in making Peace with *Henry* of *France* at *Lille*. The Ambassador of *Spain* disputing the Precedency with the Ambassador of *France* at *Venice*, the Senate gave it for the latter. This Doge dying was succeeded by his Brother *Hieronymo Prioli*, in whole time the Pope gave the Senate leave to choose the Patriarch of *Venice*, with a perpetual Right of Patronage; in consideration of their Zeal against the Doctrine of *Luther* and *Calvin*. He adorn'd the Ducal Robe with precious Jewels, and the two Crowns of *Cyprus* and *Candia* in wrought Gold.

*Pietro Loredano,
1468.*

§ 25. The next Doge was *Loredano*, Elected at the Age of 86, after great Dissentions about other Candidates; for he was not so much as propos'd at first, till the discording Parties relinquishing their respective Favourites, agreed to sink all their jarring Pretensions in a Person of his Age and Experience. He had the Mortification to see the State attack'd at once by War, Fire, and Famine. In the height of a great Famine, that affect'd both it and all *Italy*, the Arsenal took Fire, and was levell'd with the Ground. Then ensued the Invasion of *Cyprus* by *Solyman* the Turkish Emperor, who thought this a favourable Opportunity, not only on account of the Destruction of their Naval Stores, but in regard that the other Christian Powers, *France* and *Spain* being then imbroiled in Civil Wars, could spare no assistance against the common Enemy. This *Cyprus* lying near the Coast of *Asia*, and at a great distance from *Venice*, was very serviceable for infesting the Asiatick Coast, and sheltering the Christian Ships. The *Venquians* in the mean time made all necessary Preparations with wonderful Alacrity, and animated the other Christian Princes to joyn with them. But *Loredano* dying, *Mocenigo* was Elected Doge, in the beginning of whose Administration the *Venetians* took *Suppatum*, and some other Places; the *Turks* took several Places in *Dalmatia*, and seiz'd three rich *Venetian* Merchant Ships at *Cyprus*, which were nevertheless blown up by the unwonted Courage of a Noble Matron. Then they took *Leucosia* and *Famagusta* the chief Town, after a resolute Defence; and contrary to the Capitulation, flea'd alive *Bragadeno* the Governour. Before this Town they lost above 60000 Men. *Cyprus* being thus lost, the *Venetians* entering into Alliance

The *Cyprian*
War.

*Alonso Mocenigo,
1570.*

Cyprus taken
by the *Turks*.

Alliance with Pope Pius V. and Philip II. of Spain, fitted out a Confederate Fleet which engaged the *Turks* in the Gulf of *Lepanto*, and gain'd a very considerable Victory, ^{1571.} which Galled the *Turks* extreamly, and made them abandon *Cyprus*. But the Diffensions between the Christian Victors were such, that after a few inconsiderable Efforts, the *Venetians* were fain to clap up a Peace with the *Turks*, by Vertue of which, the *Venetians* gave up *Supputum*, and all the Towns and Territories in *Dalmatia* and *Epirus* were put upon the same Foot, as before the Commence-^{1573.} ment of the War. In 1574 *Henry* King of *Poland* taking *Venice* in his Way to *France*, upon the Death of *Charles IX.* was received at *Venice* with all Splendor and Demonstrations of Joy, and advis'd by the Doge to sink the civil Diffensions of *France* by Lenity and Moderation, in order to promote the Grandure of his Kingdom, and inable it to assist and protect their Allies. Which *Henry* readily engaged to do: Soon after the City was humbled with repeated Fires, and with a dismal Plague, the progress of which was imputed to the Ignorance of the *Pedouan* Physicians. *Venerio* the next Doge (who had commanded the Fleet in the Battle of *Lepanto*) lived but 9 Months after his Election, and was succeeded by *Nicolaus de Ponte* a celebrated Philosopher, who studying peaceful Arts, adorned the City with handsome Fabricks, restrain'd Prodigality by Sumptuary Laws, compos'd a Difference between the Pope and the Senate, about a small Fief claim'd by the Patriarch of *Aquilein*, whose cause the Pope espoused; gave the Ambassadors of the King of *Japan* a suitable Reception; and reformed the Power of the *Decemviri*. In his time the *Maltese* and the *Vscocchi* committed several Piracies and Depredations, but were check'd for their Insolence. The next Doge was much respected for his Piety, Prudence, and Humanity. He preserv'd Peace tho' the rest of *Europe* was engag'd in War, made a Bridge over the *Rialto*, punished the *Vscocchi* for their Depredations, own'd *Henry IV.* of *France*, notwithstanding the Reproaches of the Pope, and made Preparations to oppose the *Turk* upon occasion. His Successor *Marino Grimani* fitted out a Fleet to suppress the *Vscocchi* or Pyrats, whom they beat in an Engagement, and so cleared the Seas. In his time Pope *Paul V.* in vindication of his Pontifical Authority, required the Senate to disanul their Decrees relating to Ecclesiastical Persons and their Estates; and the Senate

Sabaſtiano Venerio,
1577.
Nicolaus de Ponte,
1578.

Pasſalis Cicentia,
1585.

Marino Grimani,
1595.

Leonardo
Donato,
1605.

Jesuits ban-
ished.

Antonio Me-
mo,
1612.

Giovanni
Bembo,
1615.

nate insisting on their Civil Power and Authority over all their Subjects, he issued forth a Bull of Excommunication against them. In this Doge's time the Senate entered into a League with the *Grisons*, A. 1603. His Successor *Donato* protested publickly against the Pope's Bull, and caused the Protestation to be dispersed in all the *Venetian* Dominions. The Subjects of *Venice*, and the very Clergy, excepting the *Jesuits*, appeared much incensed at the Pope's Invasion of the Civil Right; and the *Jesuits* were banished *Venice*. Thus was every thing ready to break out into War, when *Henry IV* of *France* sent Cardinal *Joyeuse* to make up the difference; by whose Mediation 'twas agreed, that the Imprisoned Ecclesiastical Persons should be given up to the Pope, and the Pope should recal his Interdict. Both *Spain* and *France* interceded for the Pardon of the *Jesuits*, but the Senate flatly refused it. Peace being thus restored, the Doge applied his Mind to the Suppression of the Pyrates, particularly the *Vjocchi*. His Successor was *Antonio Memo*, who made vigorous Preparations to suppress the *Vjocchi*, a barbarous and perfidious sort of Pyrates; who had treated the *Venetian* Governours and Præfects with the utmost Indignity and Cruelty, and had barbarously infested the Coast of *Illyricum*, &c. But in 1613 *Ferdinand* Arch-duke of *Austria*, ingaging to keep them in order, and to prevent their being harboured in Maritim Places, the Matter was taken up. In the meantime, *Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy* laying claim to the Principality of *Montferrat* upon the Death of the Duke of *Mantua*, some Commotions ensued, which ended in Peace at *Asti*, by the Intercession of *Spain* and *Venice*, who espoused the Cause of the House of *Gonzaga*; and studied by all means to preserve the Peace of *Italy*.

§ 26. After the Death of *Memo*, *John Bembo* was Elected Duke; who bent his force against the Pyrates, who were grown more impudent than ever, and were favoured by their Prince, the Arch-duke of *Austria*. He took some of the Arch-ducal Towns, the Governours of which had favoured and sheltered the Pyrates, and besieged *Gradisca*, a Town in *Stiria*, belonging to the Arch-Duke. In the meantime, *Toledo* Governour of *Milan*, and the Duke de *Ossuna* Viceroy of *Naples*, started a fresh War against the *Venetians*; and the *Spaniards* took several laden Ships, homeward bound from *Syria*. However *Gradisca* was re-

reduced to that Extremity, that 'twas upon the point of
 surrendring, when by the Mediation of *Lewis XIII King* *Nicolas Dr-*
 of *France*, and *Charles Duke of Savoy*, a Peace was conclu-
 dated between the Arch-Duke and the *Republick*, in the *nato,*
 Island of *Veglia*, by Vertue of which, Commerce was re- *1618.*
 stored, most of the *Vjocchi* transported to *Carlifto* and o- *The Peace of*
 ther Frontiers of the *Turks*, further from the Sea; the *Madrid.*
 Pyratial Barks were burnt, and in them the very Name of
 the *Vjocchi*; by which means the *Republick* was rid of an
 Inconveniency that had gall'd 'em very much for many
 Years. For these *Vjocchi* living on the Coast that runs
 from *Dalmatia* to the Gulf of *Quarnaro*, full of dangerous
 Rocks, Flats and Islands, and subject to the Arch-Duke
 of *Austria*, as being part of *Hungary*, had a strong Garri-
 son in *Segna*, which was given to them as a Frontier a-
 gainst the *Turks*; and from thence infested both the *Turks*
 and *Venerians* with their Depredations and Pyracies. The
Turks pressed the *Republick* to whom the Dominion of the
 Sea belonged, to Curb and Punish them, threatening to
 take revenge of their insolence upon all Christendom; and
 accordingly declared War in *Hungary* against the *Austri-*
ans. The *Republick* made repeated Complaints to their
 Prince, *Ferdinand of Austria*, but he still connived at their
 Insolence; whether it was that the Arch-Duke could not
 be at the Charge of a *German* Garrison in *Segna* to suppress
 them, or that he was influenced by the *Spaniards*, who
 loved to see *Venice* employed, that they might not be at
 leisure to oppose their Designs in *Italy*. At last the mat-
 ter was composed as above. The next Doge *Donato*, de-
 tected and prevented the designs of the Count *d'Ossuna*
 and *Alphonfus Quera*, the *Spanish* Ambassador, to surprize
 the Fleet by Treachery; and again to set fire to the Ma-
 gazin, cut down the Bridges, and Master the City. Two
 of the Accomplices having discovered the Conspiracy, the
 rest were taken and brought to condign Punishment. To
 this discovery, and the contemporary Commotions in *Bo-*
hemia, was owing in a great measure the Peace of *Italy*;
Spain being obliged to assist the Emperor, and *France* in-
 volved in Domestick Broils. This Doge reigning only
 40 Days, he was succeeded by *Antonio Prioli*. In histime
 the Senate perceiving the Design of *Spain*, to establish a *Prioli,*
 predominancy in *Italy*, entered into a League of Defence *1618.*
 with *Charles Duke of Savoy*, whom they had assisted with
 Men and Money; and invited into it the Dukes of
 Man-

Mintua, Parma, Modena, and Urbino; but these had not courage to own their Consent, tho' they all applauded it as the only only Defence of the common Safety. At the same time, they were tied in a League with the *Swiss*. And being thus pretty secure by Land, they fortified themselves at Sea, by a defensive Alliance with the States of *Holland*. The Duke d' *Ossuna*, under the pretence of guarding off the *Turks*, kept Armed Vessels in the Gulph, and took some *Venetian* Ships, for which the *Venetians* made suitable reprisals. At last the Court of *Spain* thought fit to remove that Seditious Duke from his Tyrannical Government, and recalling him to *Spain*, punished him with Death. Soon after the *Valtelline* revolting from the *Grisons*, and being as 'twere a Gallery, which uniting the Countries of *Germany* with those of *pain*, separates the *Venetians* and *Italy* from the Assistance of the Strangers; the *Venetians* were very much alarmed, as foreseeing that the Emperor and the *Spaniard*, who were then involably linked together, would by mastering the *Valtelline* hem them in from all foreign Levies. To avert this Blow, they animated the *Grisons* and the *Swiss*, and supplied them with Money, Arms and Men; they solicited the Kings of *France* and *England*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, to assist in vindicating the Liberty of the *Grisons*, against the Power of the *Austrians*. The Duke of *Savoy* having form'd a Design to suppress *Geneva*, the Senate interposed and perswaded him to drop the Design. In the beginning of 1623. the Senate confederated with *France* and *Savoy*, to procure a restoration of the Places taken by the *Austrians* in the *Valtelline* and the *Grisons* Country, and a diversion of the *Austrians*, by *Munfelft* in *Alsace*.

Francesco
Contarini,
1623.

§ 27. *Prioli* dying, was succeeded by *Francesco Contarini*, under whose Administration the Senate confederated with *France* and *Savoy*, pursued the Restitution of the *Valtelline*, soliciting the Pope, into whose Hands the Forts had been delivered by the *Austrians*, to make an end of the Affair: For they perceived plainly that the design of the *Austrians* and *Spaniards* was to subject both *Italy* and *Germany*, by uniting their Countries, and so opening a Door to over-run the one or the other at Pleasure. The Senate continuing to employ all their care to unite the Princes of *Italy*, made a perfect Accommodation between
the

the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, upon the Difference so long in Question. The King of *France* and the Duke of *Savoy* having formed a Design upon *Genoua*, as an Inlet to *Milan*, the *Venetians* generously represented it as an inglorious design of revenging the provocations of the House of *Austria*, upon an innocent State. The Conferences at *Rome* proving ineffectual, the Army of the League made such progress in the *Valtelline*, that in a little time they took possession of the whole Country, except *Riva*; and the Ancient Alliances of the *Grisons* with *France* and the *Swiss*, were restored to their former Splendor. The *Venetians* flattered by the *Austrians*, scorn the dishonour of deserting the League; and refuse to endanger Christendom by the proffered assistance of the *Turks*. They advise the King of *France* to invade the *Milanese*, rather than the *Genouese*, tho' that Prince egged on by the Ambition of the Duke of *Savoy*, would not listen to their wholesome Advice. In the mean time, *Contarini* dying, *Giovanni* Giovanni Cornaro, was chosen Duke, and *Carlos* Duke of *Savoy*, with 1625. the French General *Lesdiguières* being obliged to retire from the *Genouese* without carrying their point, the Senate wisely foreseen they had no Succours near 'em, refus'd to comply with the repeated Request of these Princes, that they should invade the *Milanese*, to divert the Destruction of *Piemont*, then threatned by *Feria* Governor of *Milan*. They interposed (tho' in vain) their most effectual Offices for Peace betwixt King *Charles I.* of *England*, and the King of *France*. The Pope declaring for the House of *Austria* in the *Valtelline* Affair; Cardinal *Ribellesieu* Sacrificing all considerations to appease a furious Treaty of Monzoni, Storm that threatned a civil War, and the downfall of his Authority; claped up a separate Peace with *Spain* upon that Head, to the great surprize of the *Republick* and the Duke of *Savoy*. However, the Senate joyning Prudence with Necessity, approved of the Peace; and *Carlos* agreeing to a Suspension of Arms with the *Genouese*, Peace was restored to *Italy*, tho' at the same time it saw it self big with fiercer Storms, by the Succession of *Mantua*, the 1626, House of *Gonzagua* being then without Hopes of Issue Male. *Rhetel* Son to the Duke of *Nevers*, marrying the Niece of *Vincenzo*, Duke of *Mantua*, at the very hour of his Death, declared himself Duke; and *Savoy* making Pretensions with the Countenance of *Spain*, as well as the House of *Gustala*, the Senate was at a Loss, how to preserve

serve the Peace of *Italy*, *France* being then engaged in a Civil War. Both the *Republick* and the Pope leaned to *Nevers's* side, he being the lawful Heir; but the Former stood true to their settled Maxim, not to declare themselves but in Conjunction with *France*; and indeed not then, till they saw the *French* Troops enter *Italy*, for the *French* had frequently endeavoured to bring them to a Rupture with *Spain* without caring to second it. *France* could give nothing but Promises till the Affair of *Richel* was over; and so the Hopes of *Italy* were referred to that one Issue. At last *Lewis XIII* of *France*, having taken *Richel*, and made Peace with *England*, crossed the *Alpes* with 30000 Men, and concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Duke of *Savoy* at *Susa*; and an Alliance offensive with the *Republick* and the Duke of *Mantua*. Soon after both the King and Cardinal *Richelieu* returned with the greatest part of the Army, to the no small Mortification of *Venice* and *Mantua*. The *Spaniards* willing to improve this Opportunity in *Italy*, offered a Truce to the *United Provinces* of *Holland*, which the *Venetians* found means to avert, in order to continue the Diversion on that side. In the mean time the Emperor marching with a Gallant Army towards the confines of *Italy*, and afterwards to the *Milanese*; the Senate made Vigorous Preparations; assisted *Mantua* with Men, Ammunition and Money; Garrisoned and reliev'd *Mantua*, but afterwards it was taken by Treachery and sack'd. In the mean time, the Duke *Cornaro* dy'd; and a dismal Pestilence rag'd all over *Italy*.

Mantua
taken.

Nicolo Contareni,
1630.

§ 28. *Nicolo Contareni* the next Doge, had the Mortification to see the *Republick* deploring the Loss of so much Treasure spent, and 14000 of their best Troops that perished by Slaughter or Sicknefs in the successless Defence of *Mantua*. But the Senate, accommodating themselves to Fortune and Time, pursued the common Interest of *Italy* with their wonted Steadiness. The King of *Spain's* Sister being betroth'd to the King of *Hungary*, the *Spaniards* proposed to carry her from *Naples* to *Trieste*, on Board the *Spanish* Fleet; but the *Venetians* denying them Passage, they were forced to accept of the Offer the Senate made of conveying her on Board the *Venetian* Fleet; which accordingly they did with great Splendor, and for so doing, had the Thanks of the Emperor and the Catholick King. In the

mean

mean time, a Peace was clapped up at *Ratisbon* between the Emperor (then apprehensive of the *Swedes*) and the *French King*, by which the Affair of *Mantua* was settled; tho' not with due regard to the *Republick*, that had stood alone the heaviest Shocks of the War. However, in pursuance of this Treaty, the Peace of *Italy* was in ample Form ratified by all Parties at *Chievaistro*. And thus was the *Republick* and all *Italy* restored to Peace, to which the Commotions in *Germany* contributed not a little. *Gustavus Adolphus* having by a rapid Progress in *Germany*, advanced towards *Italy*, and sent an Embassy to the Senate, demanding Money and Assistance, upon the Plea that having rescued the Liberty of *Germany*, he had it in his Power to advance the Peace and Security of *Italy*: The Senate apprehensive of the Approach of an Ambitious and Fortunate Prince, made Answer, that the Liberty and Honour of *Italy* always had been, and still was their Care.

§ 29. *Francesco Erizzo* the next Doge, succeeded to a peaceable Calm, after so long a Series of Care and Calamity. Pope *Urban* having by a Bull given Cardinals the Title of Eminence, annexed *Urbino* to the Holy See, encouraged his Nephew *Barberino* to take Precedency of Ambassadors as Prefect of *Rome*, and incroached upon the *Venetian* Confines adjacent to *Ferrara*; the Senate refus'd to comply, and some Jealousies arose between them and his Holiness, which through the Intercession of the *French* were stifled. *France* and *Spain* coming to an open Breach, the *Venetians* still preserved a Neutrality, notwithstanding the Vigorous Solicitations of the *French*; only they continued to garrison *Mantua*, and guard their own Confines. *Charles Duke of Mantua* dying, and some Jealousies arising between the Princess and the *French*, the Senate interposed. In 1638 the *Barbary* Pyrates, who were now very numerous and strong, infested the Coasts of the *Adriatick* Gulph; and had a design, as 'twas thought, to plunder *Loretto*: But putting into *Valona* were pursued by the *Venetian* Fleet. The *Turk* then engaged in the *Persian* War, ordered the *Venetian* Consul to be taken up, and Reparation to be demanded for the *Corsaires* Gallies. Soon after, *Amurath* having taken *Babylon*, and returned to *Constantinople*, made great Preparations against the *Republick*, who were

Francesco Erizzo,
1631.

Victory of
Valona.

1641.

1642.
The Pontifi-
cal and Con-
federate War.Francesco
Molino,
1645.War of
Candia.

not backward in the necessary Preparations on their side; but foreseeing they could have no Assistance from other Christian Princes, (who were imbarqued in the quarrel of *Piemont*) agreed to give *Amurato* some Money by way of Reparation. The *Republick* thus happily rid of their Fears in the *Levant*, cast their Eyes upon *Italy*; for the Preservation of which, they entered into a League with Pope *Urban*, being much alarm'd at the *Spaniards* investing *Casal*. But their Fears on that side were soon dispeped, when they saw *Casal* relieved, and *Turin* taken by the *French*. They maintained an exact Neutrality between the two Contending Crowns. In 1641 a difference happening between the Duke of *Parma*, and the *Barberins*, Nephews to Pope *Urban*, who exerted their Power and Authority to a Licentious Degree, to the great Provocation of the Princes of *Italy*: A War broke out, the *Barbarins* taking *Castroe*, &c. which did not a little perplex the Senate, whose chief study was to continue the Peace of *Italy*. The Senate resolving to make open Force the last Remedy, interposed their utmost Efforts by way of Mediation; but finding after many fruitless Conferences, that Pope *Urban* was stiff, and the *Barberins* elated with Success, they entered into a League with the great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Duke of *Modena*, for the mutual Defence of themselves, and of other *Italian* Princes; particularly for the Protection of *Edward* Duke of *Parma*. This done, the War (the greatest Burden of which fell on the *Venetians*) was carried on with various Success, between the Pontifical and the Confederate Army, till 1645 by the diligent and effectual Mediation of Cardinal *Bichi*, Minister of *France*, Peace was concluded, to the mutual Satisfaction of the contending Parties. Pope *Urban* dying, his Successor, *Innocent X.* renewed the Inscription in the Ambassadors Hall, in the *Vatican*, commemorating the glorious Merit of *Venice*, in having alone defended Pope *Alexander III.* against *Frederick Barbarossa* the Emperor, which Inscription Pope *Urban* had altered to the disadvantage of the *Republick*.

§ 30. In the mean time *Francesco Molino* having ascended the Ducal Chair, the *Turks* starting new Pretensions upon the Kingdom of *Candia*, sent out a numerous and potent Fleet with 60000 Men, and took *Canoe* by Treachery. Now *Candia* being conveniently situated for great In-

Interprizes, as lying at equal distances from *Italy*, *Egypt*, and *Syria*, the *Republick* made vigorous Efforts to save it. But the *Turk* prevailing there, they made a strong Diversion in *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*, and after taking several Places, made themselves Masters of *Cliffa*, that was reckoned invincible. This noble Victory was followed by the Accession of *Novogrod*, *Hariffa*, *Timus*, *Nadinus*, *Sassus*, *Viana*, and the Towering Castle of *Salo*, all which made sufficient Reparation for the loss of *Canea*. At Sea the *Turkish* Fleet was burnt by a *Venetian* Fireship sent in upon 'em in the Haven of *Foggium*. *Molino* dying, was succeeded by *Carlo Contareni*, who lived after his Election but 35 Days. In which time, *Lazaro Mocenigo* gain'd an Important Victory over the *Turks* at *Sestos* and *Abydos*. The next Doge survived his Election but 20 Days. After him came *Bertuccio Valerio*, under whose Administration *Laurentio Mercelli* gain'd a compleat Victory at Sea, over the *Turks* at the *Dardanelis*; and being shot with a Cannon Ball, his Command was taken up by *Badouaine*, who redoubled the Victory, and took *Tenedos*, and the *Cyclades*, to the great Consternation of the *Turkish* Emperor. Mean time, upon the earnest Solicitation of *Pope Alexander VII.* the *Jesuits* were restored and kindly entertained in *Venice*, after they had been kept out above fifty Years: By which means the *Republick* hoped to ingage his Holiness in the Defence of *Candia*. *Valerio* dying, was succeeded by *Giovanni Pisaura*, who survived his Election but a Year and a half.

§ 31. To him succeeded *Domenico Contareni*, who upon his Accession to the Ducal Chair, had the Satisfaction to see a Peace concluded betwixt *Spain* and *France*, and all Christendom in Tranquility. He renewed the Alliance of the *Republick* with the Duke of *Savoy*, stipulating that the Duke should not assume the Title of King of *Cyprus*, which was then in the *Ottoman* Hands, and had been lawfully possessed by the *Venetians* for many Years. During his Administration, the War with the *Turks* was carried on with various Success. Notwithstanding the several Victories obtain'd by Sea and Land over the *Turks*, they over-ran the Island of *Crete*, and in 1667 laid Siege to the important Fort of *Candia*. The *Pope* suppressing three Ecclesiastical Orders, gave their Indowments to the *Republick* towards the Charge of the War. In 1669

XIV. King of France sent 7000 Foot, and 500 Horse, in the Pope's Name to the relieve of *Candia*, who mounting the Trenches with a precipitant Heat, and assuring themselves of the Victory, of a sudden gave way, upon the firing of a Barrel of Gunpowder, as apprehending the Ground to be all Undermined: Upon which the *Turks* pursued, and the *French*, who were run down by their own Men, left above 1000 Men upon the Spot, among whom was their General *Beaufort*. Upon this a Council of War being call'd, the Generals resolv'd, for the last Relief of the Besieged, to cut off part of the Town, and cover it with new Fortifications, that so the Infidels might have a new Town to take after the other part. But this not being agreed to by the *French* General, he shipp'd his Men and put to Sea. The *Turks* having Advice of the Departure of the *French*, made a fresh Attack upon the Besieged, but were so warmly received, that they were obliged to retire. After some Weeks the Besieged wanting both Men and Ground to stand upon, and despairing of Relief, enter'd into a Treaty with the Infidels *Sept.* 1669. by which 'twas provided, That the *Turks* should keep all the Island of *Candia*, excepting the Castles of *Suda*, *Garabusa*, and *Spina Longa*; and make to the *Venetians* a Cession of *Cliffa*, and all the Towns they had taken in *Dalmatia* and *Albania*. In this triennial Siege the Christians lost 29000 Soldiers, and 38000 Boors and Slaves that were employed in the Trenches and Mines. And thus did the Kingdom of *Candia* fall after a Twenty-five Years War; in which were buried 150 Millions of Gold, and 100000 Men.

Treaty of
Candia.

The Humour
and Genius
of the *Ven-*
etians.

§ 22. Having thus run thro' the Principal Heads of the *Venetian* History, concluding about the same Period of Time, with which *Puffendorf's* Account of the other Nations terminates: We come now in pursuance of that Author's Method, to give some short hints of the Humour and Genius of the People, the Nature of the Soil, the Strength or Infirmary of the State, and the Relation they stand in to other Nations. The *Venetians* are a grave Prudent People, uniform in their Actions (at least to external appearance) and as firm and steady in the Prosecution of their Resolves, as they are slow in forming them: Their outward Appearance is always Serene, let the inward

inward Disquiet be never so great; and even in extrem
 Difficulties their Constancy and Patience is invincible.
 The Authority of their Laws is kept up with a steady and
 equal hand, and has held an uninterrupted Course through
 all the Convulsions of the State. Their Friendship (in
 private Cases) is as firm, as its easily obtained by those
 who know how to manage them; and their Secrecy is in-
 violable not only in Affairs of State, but in ordinary Con-
 cerns. They live with great Oeconomy and Frugality in
 their private Families, and for that end seldom receive
 Visits, or entertain in their own Houses; transacting all
 their private Concerns in publick Places of Meeting, so
 that they can't readily form a Faction against the Go-
 vernment. Tho' they are very temperate in the use of
 Liquors, (whether through Vertue, or Parsimony) they
 are strangely addicted to their Pleasures. Their Wives
 they treat like Servants, and watch them with the highest
 degree of Jealousie. And at the same time know no
 bounds to Whoredom. Notwithstanding their strict
 Jealousy with respect to their Wives, (whom they some-
 times Stab upon the slenderest Suspicion) they readily a-
 greed to a Mistress in common; and this community of
 Embraces, which in all other Countries is the Subject of
 Discord and Hatred, is among them the firmest Bond of
 Union and Amity: Insomuch that the Senators do gene-
 rally form and propagate their State Designs, at the in-
 terviews of these their joint Amours. But above all, the
 Licentiousness of the Youth is without a Parallel; the Fa-
 thers and Mothers being so infinitely fond of their Chil-
 dren, that they never lay any restraint upon them, nor
 deny them any thing they desire; by which means, in
 conjunction with the sordid Flattery of their Domestick
 Servants, they become haughty, imperious, lascivious, and
 violent in all their Passions. Their Knowledge is confin'd to
 Affairs of their own Republick, and the Intrigues of the
Broglio, where they meet publicly every Day. They
 read no Books but those of their own History and Cu-
 stoms; and, abating for such as have been Ambassadors
 at foreign Courts, they are very ignorant of Foreign Af-
 fairs. They are so wrapt up in their own Constitution,
 that they think the Government of *Venice* a just Standard
 and Model for all others. Dissimulation they practise to
 Perfection, and know admirably well how to cover the
 most inveterate Hatred with Flattery and Praise; Nay,

some observe of them; that the more complaisant they appear, the keener is their Envy. Where they have done the least Injury, they bear eternal Enmity, as reckoning a true Reconciliation impossible. As they are implacable in their Hatred, they are cruel to the last degree in their Revenge: For 'tis one of the Ancient Maxims of their State, That it is a dangerous thing to shew Clemency to those they have injur'd, or to take Vengeance only by halves. Above all, their Silence upon the receiving of an Affront, is most to be suspected, for the more they conceal their Resentment, the more irreconcilable they are; choosing only to stifle it for a time, in order to discharge it with more fury thereafter. Ambition and Pride is the Predominant Quality of the *Venetians*; and yet the greatest of their Senators are observ'd to lay down the highest and most distinguishing Posts, without the least Reluctancy: And perhaps, one principal Cause of the long duration of their Republick, is, its consisting of Members that know so well how to obey; for no Place can give greater and more pregnant Instances of a perfect Submission to the Laws. Some observe that they are Timorous, Superstitious, and Credulous, and oftentimes let slip the fairest Opportunities for want of firm Courage, and a ready Presence of Mind: But that I take to be owing rather to the Constitution of their Government, which consists of so many Heads, and the affected slow-paced Gravity of their Counsels. Tho' they make a great shew of Piety and Devotion, are very Magnificent in their Churches and Hospitals, and seem inviolably to adhere to all the rigid Forms of the Church of *Rome*; yet, they have shewn upon several Occasions how little they regard either the Political or Spiritual Capacity of his Holiness, especially when any Inroad is offered to the Measures of their State.

The Govern-
ment of
Venice.

§ 33. The Government of *Venice* is chiefly *Aristocrattick*, the whole Authority being lodg'd in the hands of a certain number of Families written in the golden Book, which is a Register of the *Venetian* Nobility. This Nobility or Gentry pretend to be of more ancient Descent than any other in *Europe*; nay, many of 'em have run the merit of their Antiquity so far, as to think themselves equal with Sovereign Princes. And indeed it must be
own'd,

own'd, that some of 'em have unquestion'd Proofs of an Antiquity, not only equal with, but even Prior to the Time of the first Foundation of the Republick. This Nobility is divided into three Orders. The First consists of those Twelve Families that were the Twelve Tribunes, who elected the first Doge of the Republick, *Anno* 709; including likewise Twelve more, whose Antiquity is in a manner Parallel to that of the first Twelve, as being very considerable, long before the *Il Serrar del Consiglio*. The Second Order consists of those who are declar'd Hereditary Members of the great Council, call'd *Serrar del Consiglio*, erected *Anno* 1289, and Thirty Families more that were admitted about 100 Years after, for their good Services in the *Genoa* War. The Third Order comprehends Sixscore Families, who purchas'd their Nobility with Money, upon the pressing Exigencies of the *Candian* War, which exhausted the Treasure of the Republick. These three Orders compose that August Number, in whom the Political Power is lodged. The Nobility or Gentry of the *Terrá firma*, that is, out of *Venice*, and within the Dominions of the Republick, are not admitted to any Share in the Political Government; but compose the *Councils* of the Cities where they live, which have a limited Power of Regulating some Inferiour concerns. The Doge has only Precedency before the other Magistrates; but his Robes and Habits are so rich and distinguishing, that they give a Majestick Air in Publick Ceremonies, if the Sword which the Senate orders to be carried behind him, were not a mark of his dependance. This slender share of Authority is recompens'd by the continuance of his Dignity, which is during Life; with this restriction, that if old Age or Sickness render him incapable of performing his Function, the Senate has Power to depose him. In fine, the Doge is only an Image and Shadow of Majesty, while the Senate reserves the Power to themselves only; for since the Republick has been govern'd by Doges, there has happen'd no Alteration in their Method of Government, which did not tend to the Diminution of the Prince's Authority. The Senate knowing perfectly well, that the Liberty of the Republick is inconsistent with the Libertine Power of a Prince. All the Majesty of this Prince resides in the *College*, a Court compos'd of the Doge and Twenty six Assistants, who give Audience to Ambassadors, dispatch Letters, receive

Petitions, and in fine, prepare Matters to be debated and regulated by the *Pregadi*. This *Pregadi* is the Senate, in which resides the Authority of the Republick. They consult of Peace and War, Leagues and Alliances, the disposal of all Posts of Honour and Trust, the Nomination of Ambassadors, the Laying on of Taxes, the Nomination of the Members of the College; and in fine, are the very Soul of the State, and consequently of all the Actions in the Body of the Republick. 'Tis compos'd of Six-score Senators (nominated by the great Council) who are always of an advanc'd Age, known Merit, and ancient Nobility. Tho' the *Pregadi* regulates without controul the Affairs of State, yet the *Great Council*, which is the Assembly General of all the Nobility, is the first Tribunal, and indeed the Basis and last Court of resource in the Government: For the *Great Council* hath Power to Enact new Laws, choose Senators, confirm the Transactions of the Senate, and in fine to rectify and regulate all manner of Mismanagements. Besides these, there is a very considerable Council, call'd the *Council of Ten*, who have the Cognizance of all Criminal Matters, both in the City and State of the Republick. They are called the Inexorable Judges, and are chang'd every Year, and have such Power, that they can condemn even the Doge to Death without acquainting the Senate. To conclude, the Government of *Venice* has all its Springs chain'd together in perfect good Order: In it we see so just a Temperament, such an admirable Reciprocation of Superiority and Dependance, that from thence results a perfect Union, and a fervent Zeal for the common Welfare, which are the lasting Foundations of the Power and Strength of the Republick. In it we have a perfect appearance of *Monarchy*, *Aristocracy*, and *Democracy*; for the Majesty of a Sovereign shines in the Person of the Doge, in whose Name all Dispatches and Negotiations run: The *Pregadi* represents a real *Aristocracy*, as the great Council does a *Democracy*. The most peculiar thing in the Government of *Venice*, is, That all the Nobles that turn Ecclesiasticks, are excluded for ever from any Charge in the State; by which Maxim they keep the Ecclesiasticks in dependance, and are as Absolute in the Ecclesiastical Government as that of the State; insomuch that they would never permit the common Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction to be establish'd in their State, with the same Authority that all other Christian

Princes allow. As for the Provinces of the Republick, they are govern'd by *Proveditors*, who have Absolute Power in the Affairs relating to Peace and War; besides which, they have a *Podestate* to Administer Justice, and a Captain of Arms to Command the respective Guards and Garrisons. They are likewise visited once in five Years by three Senators, call'd the Inquisitors of the *Terra firma*, who Hear and Redress the Peoples Complaints, examine into the Administration of the *Podestates*, Captains, and other Officers, &c. These Magistrates execute Justice with great Severity; by which means the Senate keeps the Officers to their Duty, and the Country Nobility in Fear and Submission; and insinuates into the People, the Mildness and Equity of the Government under which they live. In the City of *Venice*, besides the Nobility describ'd above, and the common People, there is a Midling State, call'd the Citizens of *Venice*; which are divided into two Classes. The first are originally Citizens by Birth, as being descended from those Families which had a share in the Government before the Establishment of the great Council, upon the Election of Doge *Gradenigo*; and these would not yield either in Birth or Riches to the best Houses in *Venice*, if they liv'd without the Dominions of the Republick. The Second Order of Citizens consists of such, as have either by Birth or Money obtain'd that Privilege in the Republick. The Privilege of Citizens consists in wearing Vests as well as the Nobles, and being Candidates for all such Posts and Places as are thought below a Noble *Venetian*, the highest of which is that of Great Chancellor of the Republick. To conclude, the Government of *Venice* are very frugal Managers of their Revenues, but affect a wonderful Splendidness in their Embassies: Foreign Ambassadors they treat with great Respect, but are mighty careful in not letting them into the Secrets of their Affairs.

The most considerable part of their Trade lies to *Per-Trade*, *sia*, *Constantinople*, and *Germany*, whether they send an incredible Quantity of Brocades, Damasks, and Cloths of Gold. For the Preservation of this Trade, they grant great Privileges and Immunities to each respective Nation inhabiting among them.

Venice is naturally defended against all the Attacks of a Naval Force, since Ships of Burthen can't approach nearer than the Port of *Malomoca*; for those that pass

The City of
Venice, its
Strength.

up to *Venice* by the *Lagunes*, are obliged to be first Unladen, and then towed up through certain Passages, where the deepness of Water sufficient for Ships of Burden is mark'd out by great Piles; or else to return to Sea, taking the same Course that the Gallies do, and come in through the Port of *Lido*, where the great Current of Water has preserved a deeper Channel than in any other part of the *Lagunes*. Now this Port of *Lido* is very well fortify'd, and the Entrance is nothing near a Musquet-shot over. On the other hand, it is of the highest importance to *Venice*, to secure and defend these two Ports or Entrances; for if an hostile Army should get Possession of one of 'em, the City would quickly be reduc'd to the last Extremity. On the Land side they are yet more Secure, in regard the few Roads or Causeys that lead to *Venice*, are easily cut in any pressing Necessity, so as to render the City inaccessible on that Side, considering the shallowness of the *Lagunes*, running about fives Miles from the City to the *Terra firma*; in which course the smallest Boats must now and then run aground. As their principal Strength consists in the shallowness of the *Lagunes*, so it sometimes Alarms the Republick in a very sensible manner: For the Ground rising continually higher and choaking the Entrances of the Ports, they fear it may at last become dry, or at least inaccessible to Ships of Burthen; and for that Reason are put to an inexpressible Charge in clearing the *Lagunes*. The Populousness of *Venice*, the great resort to it from all Parts, the Convenience of its Situation by vertue of adjacent Rivers and Canals, which convey all things to it in great plenty, we pass over as being commonly known; as well as their Possessions in the *Terra firma* and *Dalmatia*, and their Islands in the *Mediterranean*.

The Interest
of *Venice*.

With respect
to the Prin-
ces of *Italy*.

§ 35. The Interest of *Venice* seems now to consist in Preserving, rather than in enlarging her Dominions; and that by Treaty and Alliances, rather than by open War. She has smarted sufficiently for fomenting and improving to her own Advantage the Divisions of her Neighbours, and establishing her Greatness upon their Ruins. As she has of late Years, so it still behoves her to endeavour, by all means, to preserve the Peace and Tranquility of *Italy*, and maintain a perfect good Understanding with all the *Italian* Princes. *Italy* (the Gar- den

(Gen of Europe) must needs prove an alluring Bait to a
 foreign Power, if their intestine Divisions furnish the Op-
 portunity. The *Venetians* ought to cultivate Peace with The Pope.
 the Pope, and maintain his temporal Sovereignty; since
 the conveyance of the Holy Patrimony into powerful and
 active Hands, would overturn the Ballance of Power in
Italy; not to mention, that his Holiness may be of great
 use to the *Venetians* in case of a Rupture with the *Turks*,
 by gaining them Confederates. Their Alliance should be
 inviolable with the Duke of *Savoy*, who keeps the keys of *Savoy*.
Italy, and through whose Territories the *French* can only
 molest it: And on the other hand, that Duke can best,
 and most securely, rely upon the Alliance of the *Venetians*,
 and the other States of *Italy*, to maintain the Posses-
 sion of his Country, that lies wedged in between the Ter-
 ritories of the House of *Austria*, and those of the House of
Bourbon. As for the *Turks*, there's no Enemy the *Venetians* ought
 more to dread; they have already receiv'd ma-
 ny and severe Blows from them; under the Weight of
 which, the Republick bends to this day. The most bene-
 ficial Branch of their Trade, is that to *Constantinople* and
 the East: So that 'tis by no means their Interest, to be the
 first Aggressors with the *Turks*. On the other hand, if he
 should invade *Italy*, or their Dominions, he can't but ex-
 pect, that the Pope, and all the *Italian* Princes, will joyn
 in the mutual Defence. Considering, that *Spain* is now *Spain*,
 no more in a Condition to threaten the Liberty and Peace
 of *Italy*, 'tis the interest of *Venice*, that *Milan* and *Naples*
 should continue in its hands. When the House of *Austria*
 was formidable, and had projected the Conquest of *Italy*,
 the Senate did wisely side with the *French*, &c. to re-
 trieve a just Ballance of Power: But now that this House
 is in a declining Condition, 'tis their reciprocal interest
 to support it; lest the *French* King, gaining Possession of
Milan, should over-run *Italy*. But withal, if the House
 of *Austria* should ever offer to enlarge their Territories in
Italy, *Venice* and all the *Italian* States will take the Alarm,
 and oppose them, even at the hazard of calling in *France*
 to their assistance. As for *France* it self, as long as he
 keeps on the North side of the *Alps*, the *Italian* States
 will scarce care to meddle with him; tho' they can't but
 entertain a just Jealousy of his growing Power. The Se-
 curity of the Republick, lyes in keeping an even hand be-
 tween the Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*; and when ei-
 ther

*Swiss and
Grisons.*

Germany.

*Coast of Bar-
bary.*

*England and
Ireland.*

ther of 'em is exorbitant, to make use of the Alliance of the other, to recover a just Ballance. With the *Swiss* and the *Grisons*, the *Venetians* will always cultivate Friendship; from them they can have Mercenary Troops upon a Call, without the difficulty of marching thro' an intervening Country. Besides that, the *Grisons* Country is the only interjacent Bulwark that dis-unites *Germany* from *Milan*, and the *Venetians* will always be jealous of seeing the Territories of the Imperial Branch of the House of *Austria*, joyn those of the *Spanish* Branch in *Italy*: Witness their vigorous Efforts in the Affair of the *Valtelline*, in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century. 'Tis highly the Interest of *Venice*, to cultivate Peace and Alliance with the Imperial Court, upon the account of their Neighbourhood to the *Turks*, whom the Imperialists can effectually divert, when they offer to Attack the Republick. At the same time, they will scarce care to see the Emperor possess'd of considerable Territories in *Italy*, or to see the House of *Austria* enlarge their Power to any great height in that Country. In fine, considering what a beneficial Trade the *Venetians* have to *Germany*, and how near their Territories are to the Hereditary Countries, they must study, by all means, to cultivate Peace with the Emperor. From the *Barbary* Shoar they have nothing to fear, if they keep but a few Gallies to scour the Gulf, and defend their Shipping from the *Corsaïres*. As for the two Maritim Powers, (*England* and *Holland*) 'tis absolutely the Interest of *Venice* to cultivate Peace with them, both upon the score of the Trade of these two Nations to *Venice*, and upon the account of the vast Superiority of the *French* Naval Force in the *Mediterranean*, which must ever range there without controul, unless these Northern Maritim Powers send Fleets into those Seas.

MODENA.

§ 1. *MODENA*, the chief Town of the Country nam'd *Modena* in *Italy*, with a Bishoprick, Suffering to *Bologna*, was anciently better known by the Name of *Mutina*, and famous in those Times for the first Battle between *Anthony* and *Augustus Caesar*; in which *Hirtius* and *Pansa*, the Roman Consuls, lost their Lives, and *Augustus* gain'd the principal Step to his future Greatness. 'Twas then a Roman Colony, but afterwards shar'd in the common Calamity of *Italy*, arising from the Northern Inundations; being ruin'd by the Fury of the *Goths* and *Lombards*, though afterwards new Built at the Charge of the Citizens, in the Reign of *Charlemagne's* Sons. In the Distractions of *Italy*, between the Emperors and the Popes, *Guido* the Pope's Legate, and then Bishop thereof, consign'd it to *Azzo*, Lord of *Ferrara*, of the House of *Este*; in which Family it still continues, with the Countries and Territories bearing the same Name. Now of this Family of *Este*, which claims the greatest Antiquity of any in *Italy*; the first remarkable Person, was *Forestus* of *Este*, who appearing very forward at the general Rendezvous at *Padua*, was made Commander of the Forces sent to relieve *Aguileia*, and forcing his Way thro' *Attila's* Army, enter'd the City and made a vigorous defence; but was unfortunately kill'd in a Sally, being drawn into an Ambush by the Treachery of his Soldiers. His Son *Acarinus* brought fresh Supplies to the City, and when he found it reduc'd to the last Extremity, retir'd with the besieged to *Grado*. After that he supplied *Altinum* in like manner, notwithstanding *Attila's* vigorous Efforts to prevent him; and when he could hold out no longer, convey'd the Inhabitants in Boats to the Islands of *Boran*, *Mazorbo*, and *Torcella*. At the same time he advis'd the Inhabitants of *Treviso*, *Padua*, and *Vicenza*, to retire to *Malomoco*, and the other little Islands in the *Adriatick* Sea, which gave rise to the famous City and Republick of *Venice*, that has since prov'd the greatest Ornament

The Condition of the Family of *Este* before the Invasion of the *Lombards*.

Acarinus.

of

of Italy, and the Wonder of the World. His own People, (I mean those of *Esse*) he conducted to *Palestrina* and *Chiozza* near the Mouth of the *Po*, An. 461. The *Alains* making an Incursion into Italy, *Severianus* the Emperor raised an Army to expel 'em, and made *Acarinus* General of Horse; who distinguished himself so much by his Bravery and Conduct in the decisive Battle of *Borgamo*, that shook off the Yoke of the *Alains*, that he was made Governor of all the Parts that lie beyond the River *Adige*, as being the fittest Person to guard the Frontiers against the Barbarous Nations, which commonly made their Inroads that way. This great Trust he enjoyed till the Battle near *Ladi*, in which *Acarinus* was defeated and kill'd by *Odoacer* King of the *Hercules*, upon which the Western Empire was entirely abolished. *Azo* and *Constantius* the two Sons of *Acarinus* retired to Germany, where *Azo* married the Daughter of *Theodo* Duke of *Bavaria*. After that they served with distinguishing Characters under *Theodoric* King of the *Ostrogoths* against *Odoacer*, and having done great Services in the three several Battles where *Odoacer* was defeated, and at the Siege of *Ravenna*, where he was forced to surrender part of his Kingdom to save the rest. *Theodoric* treated 'em during his whole Reign with very particular Marks of his Favour and Bounty. And after *Theodoric's* Death, when *Theodatus* imprisoned and put to Death his Daughter *Amalasuntha*, *Constantius* mindful of his obligations to *Theodoric's* Family, resented the Murder of the Innocent Queen, by inviting and assisting *Justinian* to dethrone *Theodatus*. *Constantius* dying not long after, *Basilius* his Son, and *Boniface* his Cozen had the Honour of pursuing the War, (thus begun by *Constantius*) both under *Belisarius* and *Narses*, and assisted in that great Battle where the *Goths* were over-thrown, in which *Boniface* was mortally wounded. But *Basilius* survived the Victory, and saw the War put to an end in the Extirpation of the Eastern *Goths*: Upon which ensued the Invasion of the *Lombards*.

§ 2. In the time of the *Lombards*, this Family continued to make a considerable Figure. The Kingdom of *Lombardy* being divided into thirty Dukedoms, *Basilius* and *Valerian* (the Son of *Boniface*) engaged and defeated the Duke of *Friuli*. *Valerian* dyed, fighting with the *French* Auxiliaries against the *Lombards*. *Aldoarus* his Son, Heir

to his Father's Courage as well as Fortune, bravely defended *Monfice* his Patrimonial Possession against the Duke of *Friuli*, to whom he was afterwards reconcil'd. His Cozen and Heir *Eribert* liv'd and dyed in Peace, who was succeeded by his Son *Ernestus*, who was general for the *Lombards* against the *Sclavonians*, whom he brought to reasonable Terms; but in the business of *Ravenna* he stood by the Emperor, defended that Town twice at the Head of a *Venetian* Army, saved *Rimini*, and was shot in the third Siege of the former. *Charles* the great coming into *Italy* to finish the Destruction of the *Lombard* Monarchy. *Henry* the Son or Grandson of *Ernestus*, appeared at the Head of the *Venetian* Troops sent to assist the *French*, and behaved himself so well, that *Charles* added to his former Possessions *Trevifo* and *Scodofia* with the Title of Count. *Henry* being murdered by the Instigation of the Duke of *Friuli*, who lost his Head for it, his Son *Berengarius* headed the Army of the Emperor *Lewis VII.* against *Bernard* King of *Italy*, and perswaded *Bernard* to surrender himself to his Uncle, tho' he had no hand in his Uncle's Cruelty towards him. After that he still stood by the Emperor and shared in his Misfortunes, and died at *Paris*, with the Repute of one of the wisest and greatest Captains of his Age. His Son *Orto*, General of Horse to the Emperor *Lewis XI.* gave him the City and Territory of *Commachio*, as a Reward of his own and his Father's Services to the Imperial Crown: Upon which the *Venetians*, ever jealous of their growing Neighbours, took Possession of it, complaining that *Marinus*, *Orto's* Son, had affronted their Ambassador in his way to *Rome*, in seizing him and making him swear never to attempt any thing to the prejudice of *Commachio*. But by the Emperor's Intercession *Orto* got *Commachio*, and the Ancient Friendship betwixt the Republick and the Family of *Este* was renewed. *Ubertus* the Son of *Orto* was very serviceable to *Berengarius* King of *Italy* in all his Troubles, and had a large share in his Bounty and Affection: His Brother *Sigfred* was chosen Governor or Prince of *Parma* and *Lucca*: *Almericus* his Brother's Son was chosen first Rector, and then Prince of *Ferrara*: *Albertus* his own Son, married *Gisela*, King *Berengarius's* Daughter. *Hugo* and *Azo*, the two Sons of *Albertus* distinguished themselves on several Occasions, particularly *Hugh* delivered *Adeleida*, *Lotharius's* Widow (betwixt *Orto* King of *Germany*) from the Tyranny and Cru-

Eribert.
691.
Ernestus.
718.

740.

770.

Henry.

774.

First Count
of *Este*.
Berengarius.

840.

Orto.

887.

Ubertus.

903.

Albertus.
Hugo and
Azo.
892.

Cruelty of *Berengarius*, and made way for *Orbo's* Possessing himself of the Imperial Crown: For which Services he was made Governour of all that Tract of Country, that is now known by the name of *Milan*, *Montferrat*, *Piemont*, and *Genoua*. *Hugo* dying, and *Berengarius* returning again to *Italy* with the Title of King, *Azo* was by him turned out of all he had, and forced to fly with his Son to *Germany*, from whence neither of 'em ever returned.

960.

Azo III. Vicar of Italy, 970.

Albertus,

First Marquis of *Este*.

993: *Hugo*, II.

Marquis of Italy, 1000.

1026 *Azo*, IV.

The rise of the *Lunenburg* Family.

§ 3. With them must the Family of *Este* have perished, had not the hopeful Issue of *Sigfred*, Prince of *Parma* supported it: for his eldest Son *Azo* took possession of the Estate in spite of the Tyrant, and confirmed his younger Brothers in theirs at *Parma* and *Lucca*. This *Azo* being declared General of the Emperor's Army, obtained signal Victories, reduced several Places to the Emperor's Obedience, accepted of the Offer made by *Piacenza* and *Reggio* to come under his Protection, and was by the Emperor made Vicar of *Italy*. *Albertus* the eldest Son of *Azo* succeeding to vast Possessions by the Death of his Father and Uncle, was created Marquis of *Este* by the Emperor, who likewise gave him his Daughter in Marriage. He was intrusted in the chief Posts of Government by the succeeding Emperors, *Orbo* II. and *Orbo* III. having been eminently Instrumental in setting the Imperial Crown upon their Heads. His Son *Hugo* having discovered a Conspiracy of the *Romans* against *Orbo* III. for putting to Death *Crescentius*, and narrowly saved him, was by the Emperor created Marquis of *Italy*, a Title never given to any other. Upon the Death of *Orbo* III. *Hugh* Marquis of *Italy* finding *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria* chosen Emperor, whose Father had been opposed by his Father *Albertus*, put up *Arduinus* for King of *Italy*, and *Henry* proving successful, was taken Prisoner with his three Sons; but thro' the Emperor's Clemency, and his Regard to Merit, was restored to his former Dignity, and did the Emperor considerable Service in advancing his Authority, without invading the Rights of the People. *Azo* the Son and Successor of *Hugh* married the Duke of *Bavaria's* only Daughter, whose Son *Welfo* falling Heir to his Grandfather the Duke of *Bavaria*, gave the first Rise to the Illustrious Family of *Buns- wick* and *Lunenburg*, which is thus descended of the Family of *Este*. By a second Marriage to the Emperor's Daughter, Niece or Grandchild, *Azo* had a Son, viz. *Az* 70

20 V. who, if the Pope had not shewed himself most un-^{1037.}
 just in the matter of his Marriage with his Cousin, the ^{1037.} V.
 Countess *Matildis*, was in a fair way to have been one of
 the richest Princes of that Age; for *Matildis* being the on-
 ly Daughter of *Boniface*, Son to *Theodald*, Uncle to the
 great *Hugo* of *Est* became Heir to *Tuscany*, *Ferrara*, *Modena*,
Mantua, *Regio*, *Lucca*, *Parma*, and *Verona*; and married first
 to the Duke of *Lorain*, upon whose Death she married her
 Cousin *Azo*; but he favouring the Emperor against Pope
Gregory VII. the Pope divorced her from him; after which
 she married her Cousin *Welfbo* Duke of *Bavaria*; but her
 Love to her Husband was always grounded on their Devotion
 to the Pope, and she spared no Cost, Pains nor Danger
 to advance the Papal Authority in opposition to the
 Imperial. *Matildis* dying, left to the holy See what we
 now call the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, and several Cities in
Tuscany; and 'tis certainly her whom *Rome* must chiefly
 thank, and others blame, for the Pope's bearing such a
 Figure since, among the temporal Princes of *Italy*. *Ma-*
tildis having by this her unnatural Conduct almost de-
 stroyed the Family that gave her a Being. *Azo* dying,
 his Brother *Bertoldus* had a great Hand in reconciling
 the Emperor and the Pope; and after that living privately up-
 on his Patrimonial Lands, left his Son *Rinaldus*, who
 proved a great General in the War of *Milan* against *Fre-*
derick Barbarossa. For *Rinaldus* disgusted for not having
 a share of *Matildis*'s Estate, and being chosen General by
 the Confederates Cities against that Emperor, brought
 10000 of his own Men into the Field, and being joyned
 by the respective Quota's of the Cities, made a Review of
 50000 Men well armed at *Milan*; before which, the Em-
 peror with the Kings of *Bohemia*, *Denmark*, and *Norway*,
 fate down with 110000. *Rinaldus* finding his Army moul-
 der by Famine and Sickness, marched out to give Battle
 to the Enemy, and after a Bloody Engagement in which
 the King of *Bohemia* was wounded, gain'd a compleat Vi-
 ctory, the Emperor escaping narrowly: But his Son *Azo*
 being taken Prisoner in the Battle, and *Barbarossa* obsti-
 nately refusing to set him at Liberty while his Father liv-
 ed; *Rinaldus* dropt the Pursuit of so glorious a Victory,
 and threw up his Commission, for fear of exasperating the
 Emperor, while he had such an Hostage from his Family.
 Upon this ensued the Destruction of *Milan* and the Sub-
 mission of all the other Cities. Soon after the Cities
 grow-

1162.

growing uneasy under the Yoke of the Imperial *Podesta's*, they solicited *Rinaldus* to be their General, but his Tenderness to his Son made him deaf to all Persuasion; and in 1174 he died.

1174.

1175.
*Azo, VI.**Opizo.*

1184.

Azo, VII.
1193.

1200.

1209.

§ 3. *Rinaldus* dying, his Son *Azo VI.* who was in the Emperor's Custody, was honourably dismiss'd by him, that the World might see he would not revenge the Father's Guilt upon the Son; and the Government of *Milan* was added to his Patrimonial Possessions. But he dying soon after, was succeeded by his Cousin *Opizo*; whose Rise begat great Emulation in the Breasts of two powerful Neighbours, and the most dangerous Enemies the Family of *Este* ever dealt with, viz. *Salinguerra*, *Tauvellus* of *Ferrara*, and *Actiolinus* of *Onara*, who had married *Azo's* Sister. The former stir'd up the People of *Ferrara* against *Opizo*; but he having oblig'd them by procuring from the Emperor *Henry VI.* some Privileges, which they had lost by being undutiful to his Father, this friendly Act did so affect them, that they oblig'd the Marquis to send his Son *Azo* to live among them: And from that Instant we date the House of *Este's* taking sure footing in *Ferrara*. In the mean time *Actiolinus* had seiz'd upon *Rovigo* (belonging to the Marquis) claiming a Title by his Wife; and the *Guelph* and *Gibelline* Factions being then spread all over *Italy*, the former declaring for the Emperor, and the latter for the Pope; *Actiolinus* to secure the Emperor's Favour, and to strengthen his Party against *Opizo*, declared himself Head of the *Gibellines*, which oblig'd *Opizo* to take upon him the Protection of the *Guelphs*. Soon after *Opizo* died; but a few days before his Death, his Son *Azo* heading the *Veronese* and *Ferrarese* defeated *Actiolin* at *Bacchilio*. *Azo* marrying a Nobleman's Daughter of *Ferrara*, was received there with all the Formalities of a Prince. *Salinguerra* and *Actiolin* having conspired to be absolute in *Verona*, *Azo* upon the request of the Citizens, encountered them in the Market-place, took the latter Prisoner, while the other escaped, and restored the City to its Ancient Freedom; after which he did the like to *Pescera*. His Cousin *Osho* being made Emperor, gave him the Principality of *Verona*, the Government of the Mark of *Ancona*, and several Castles belonging to *Vicenza*: Notwithstanding which, *Azo* afterwards joyn'd with the Pope's Sentence against *Osho*, declaring for *Frederick II.* and made a considerable Figure at

at the Head of the *Guelphs*. *Azo* dying, was succeeded by his Son *Aldobrandin*; who being opposed by *Salinguerra*, *Aldobrandin*, and assisted by the *Bolognese*, took *Ferrara*, and by the Intercessions of the *Bolognese*, suffered *Salinguerra* to live there. Soon after he rais'd the Siege of *Este*, and drove the *Gibellines* from the Mark of *Ancona*; for which the Pope made him Marquis of *Ancona*.

§ 5. *Aldobrandin* dying, his Brother *Azo*, a Person well 1216.
versed both in Peaceful and Military Arts, succeeded and *Azo* VIII.
settled at *Ferrara*; but a Civil War arising there between the *Guelphs* and the *Gibellines*, the former headed by *Azo*, and the latter by *Salinguerra*, the City was reduced by the various Insurrections to a heap of Rubish; after which *Salinguerra* and *Azo* came to an Accommodation, stipulating that all, whether *Guelphs* or *Gibellines* should return, and *Azo* should not come to *Ferrara* above twice a Year. These Concessions *Azo* gave out of tenderness to Count 1226.
Boniface the Pope's Legate, whom *Salinguerra* had perfidiously detain'd. The *Guelphs* headed by *Azo*, and the *Gibellines* under the Command of *Astirolin*, (the Son of the *Astirolin* above-mentioned) having fired out and almost ruined the Country; a welcome Peace was concluded and sealed with the Marriage of *Astirolin's* Niece to *Rinaldus*, 1237.
Azo's Son. But the Peace signified little, for Hostilities still continued between *Azo* and *Astirolin*. In the mean time *Salinguerra* falling out with the *Venetians*, upon the score of the Toll that they demanded on the *Po*, and having expell'd the *Gibellines* from *Ferrara*, contrary to his Treaty with *Azo*; *Azo* being chosen General of the *Guelphs*, and assisted by the *Venetians*, took *Ferrara* after an obstinate Resistance of four Months, and the City unanimously declared him their Prince. *Salinguerra* was sent Prisoner to *Venice*; the *Venetians* in consideration of their Charge were allow'd to settle a Magistrate in *Ferrara*; and the Pope's Legate, who was likewise concerned in the Expedition, took upon him in his Master's Name to confirm the City's Choice of the Marquis of *Este* for their Prince, which at first seem'd to be only Matter of Ceremony, but was strangely made use of afterwards, to prove the Pope's Title to that City. After that *Azo* and *Astirolin*, the one at the Head of the *Guelphs*, and the other of the *Gibellines*, 1245.
pursued one another with alternative Success again and again, and made *Italy* a Scene of Blood and Confusion, and

The House of
Este Princes
of *Ferrara*.

and Treachery and all manner of Barbarity. *Attilio* or *Ezelino* the Head of the *Gibellines* being then terrible to his Neighbours, by reason of his unparrall'd Cruelty, the *Venerians*, the Pope and the Marquis entered into a League against him, and took or rather relieved *Padua*, which had for some time been the unhappy Scene of *Attilio*'s Cruelty. Soon after the Marquis gave battle to *Attilio*, and took him Prisoner, upon which he died of Grief and Vexation. *Azo* being again declared General of a new *Croisado*, he besieged *Albericus*, *Attilio*'s Brother, in the Castle of *St. Zeno*, and put him with his Wife, six Sons and two Daughters, to miserable Deaths; thus extinguishing that Family of *Onara*, that had for several Ages aimed at an absolute Dominion over that part of *Italy*, and rendered their Memory odious to all Posterity by their insupportable Tyranny and Barbarity. This done, the Marquis check'd the Insolence of *Matthias Scaliger* Podesta of *Verona*, and died soon after much lamented by the *Guelfs*.

The fall of
the House of
Onara.

Opizo II.
1266.

1276.

1286.

The House of
Este Princ.
of *Modena*.

Azo IX.
1297.

§ 6. He was succeeded by his Grandchild *Opizo*, who in Conjunction with his Guardians promoted the Accession of *Charles of Anjou* to the Crown of *Naples*. When he came to be of Age, he maintained a strict Union with *Charles*, which drew upon him the Displeasure of Pope *Nicolaus III.* and engaged him in a War with *Scaliger* of *Verona*, and the *Gibellines*, which ended in a favourable Peace. In short, *Opizo* marrying the Prince of *Verona*'s Daughter, instead of heading the Faction, applied himself to the composing of the unhappy Animosities that had so long rent *Italy*; and *Modena* and *Reggio* chose him for their Prince. By thus promoting the Peace of *Italy*, he got more in a few Years, than his Father had done all his time by fomenting their unnatural Divisions. His Successor was *Azo IX.* who began a War with *Bologna* in resentment of their ill Offices, in dissuading *Parma* from choosing him for their Prince; which terminated in Peace by the Intercession of the Pope and the *Florentines*. Being declared General of the Confederacy against *Visconti* of *Milan*, he managed the War successfully, and upon the Conclusion of Peace married his Sister to *Galeazzo*, *Visconti*'s Son. *Visconti* being a little depressed, *Azo* was absolutely the greatest Prince in *Lombardy*; for besides *Ferrara*, *Modena*, *Reggio*, *Revere*, *Comacchio*, with several other Places of less note, all his

own;

own; Bergamo, Cremona, Crema, and Pavia lived under his Protection. He married the youngest Daughter of Charles II. King of Naples; and this Alliance added to his Greatness, made his Neighbours jealous of him, insomuch that Verona, Mantua, Parma and Bologna by the Instigation of the Pope declared War against him, and took Modena and Reggio. For such was the State of Affairs in Lombardy in that Age, that when any one Potentate grew too great, the rest combined to humble him. At the same time, his Brother Francis rebelled, and Azzo dying, got himself declared Marquis of Ferrara, to the prejudice of Frisus, Azzo's Son, who fled to Venice and there dyed. Francis thus raised by the help of the Legate of Bologna, was soon after murdered by his Order at Rovigo. By this means the Pope got Ferrara, and to keep it from the Emperor as well as to humour the People, consigned it into the Hands of Robert King of Naples, Brother-in-Law to Azzo IX. But the Inhabitants disoblged by their Governor, made an Insurrection, and called home Azzo the Son of Francis. Azzo dying soon after, was succeeded by Rinaldo his Cousin, the Son of Aldobrandin, Brother to Azzo IX. and Francis. The Pope having excommunicated the Prince and the City, Milan, Verona, and Lucca entered into an Alliance for their Defence; upon which the Pope took off the Sentence. But not long after, the Legate of Bologna unexpectedly invested Ferrara with 30000 Men; upon which Milan, Mantua, and Verona, without distinction of Guelphs or Gibellines, in this common danger sent Forces to relieve it. Upon their approach the Marquis went out to lead 'em, and the City falling out at the same time, the Pope's Army was surpris'd, and received such a total Overthrow, that very few escaped being killed or taken Prisoners.

§ 7. Rinaldo dying, was succeeded by his Brother Opizzo III. who retook Modena, and bought Parma of Azzo of Correggio; but soon after perceiving how Visconti and Gonzaga lay both in wait for it, and considering that it lay at a distance from his other Territories, he parted with it upon the same Terms that he bought it. Opizzo's Successor was Aldobrandin the second, who baffled the Attempts of his Uncle Francis upon Ferrara, and relieved Modena when besieged by Visconti of Milan, the War betwixt Venice and Genoa having then divided the Princes of Italy into two

Nicolaus,
1356.

Regio retaken,
1379.

1387.
Albertus.

Nicolaus II.

1396.

1406.

1416.

Factions. *Aldobrandin* dying young, was succeeded by his Brother *Nicolaus*, who defeated *Barnabas Visconti* of *Milan*, and obliged him to Peace. But *Visconti* possessing *Regio*, which of right belonged to *Nicolaus*, he retook it, and then was contented to stand on his own Defence. *Nicolaus* left but one Son, who entering into a Religious Order, resigned all to his Cousin *Albertus*; who apprehensive of *Galeazzo's* Power cultivated Peace with him, and founded the University of *Ferrara*. But when he thought to have dedicated the rest of his time, and no small part of his Revenue to the *Muses*, his sudden Death deprived the learned of the best Patron of that Age. He left his Son *Nicolaus*, yet a Child, to the tuition of the chief Families of *Ferrara*, empowering them to administer by turns; that all having some share in the Government, they might the more heartily espouse their young Prince's Interest. During his Minority, *Azzo* the Son of *Francis*, and a Grandchild of the Family of *Visconti*, giving frequent Alarms, they were fain to pawn *Regio* to the *Venetians* for a Sum of Money. By the Interest of the *Venetians* a Match was concluded betwixt *Nicolaus* and the Daughter of *Francis Carrara*, Lord of *Padua*, &c, who, next to *Visconti* was then the most powerful Prince in those Parts. Upon the Death of *John Galeazzo*, who had threatened all *Lombardy*, *Nicolaus* was declared General of the Church against his Son; but the War was prevented by the Condescension of the Dutchess Dowager of *Milan*. The Friendship betwixt the *Venetians* and *Carrara* ending in a bloody War. *Nicolaus* to avert his own Ruin, was forced to make Peace with the *Venetians*, and tamely to see the miserable end of his Father-in-Law's Family. *Ottobon* of *Parma* having seized *Regio*, *Nicolaus* with the Duke of *Milan* and others declared him a disturber of the Peace of *Lombardy*, and call'd by his desire to an Interview in order to adjust Differences, perceiving *Ottobon's* Design to surprize and kill him, prevented him by the Assistance of *Francis Sforza* (afterwards Duke of *Milan*) in killing *Ottobon* first. In few days after both *Regio* and *Parma* were delivered to him; and the Marquis sold *Parma* to the Duke of *Milan*, who at the same time renounced all his Pretensions to *Regio*. *Philip* Duke of *Milan* having seiz'd *Genoa*, and threatned *Florence*, *Nicolaus* entred into a League with the *Venetians*, and acted successfully as their General; that Republick giving up to the Marquis *Regio*, without requiring the Sum borrowed up-

On it. Soon after *Nicolaus* mediated Peace betwixt the Duke and the Republick, and died at *Milan* with the Reputation of the wisest Prince of that Age. He was succeeded by his Son *Leonel*, who married the Daughter of *Alphonfus* King of *Naples*, and sent *Hercules* and *Sigismond*, his two Brothers by another Mother to be bred at the Court of *Naples*. His Neighbours being all involved in War, he observed a perfect Neutrality, and upon all occasions acted as Mediator; whence *Ferrara* was called the *House of Peace*. Upon the Death of *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, he quitted his own Interest to befriend *Forza*, preferring Peace and ease to new Conquests, and loving the Patronage of Learning. And soon after he dyed with the Reputation rather of a good than an active Prince.

§ 8. *Leonel's* Successor was his Brother *Borsius*, who had been bred to Arms both in the *Venetian* and the *Milanese* Army. The City of *Lucca* seizing upon some Castles belonging to *Modena*, he soon recover'd 'em, and thro' the intercession of the *Florentines*, accepted a proffer'd Reparation, without further resentment. *Frederick III.* being invited to *Ferrara* in his passage from *Rome*, declared *Borsius* Duke of *Modena* and *Reggio*, and Earl of *Reviso*; giving to the Family a new Coat of Arms, and leave to seal in white Wax, a punctilio much observed among the Princes of *Italy*. *Mahomet* seizing upon *Constantinople*, *Borsius* mediated a Peace betwixt the Duke of *Milan* and the King of *Naples* with the *Venetians*, in order to a Confederacy against that Tyrant. His two Brothers *Hercules* and *Sigismond* being discountenanc'd at the Court of *Naples*, he sent for them home, and to shew he had no Jealousie of either, made the one Governour of *Modena*, and the other of *Reggio*. Being invited to *Rome* by Pope *Paul II.* he was there created Duke of *Ferrara*; and in a few days after his return died, with the Character of a just and a generous Prince, beloved not only by his own People, but by all the Potentates of *Europe*. He was succeeded by his Brother *Hercules*, who ought to have succeeded at his Father *Nicolaus's* Death, and married the Daughter of the King of *Naples*. *Nicolaus* the Son of *Leonel*, and a Grandchild of the House of *Mantua*, made an Insurrection in *Ferrara*, but not being seconded by the People was taken and beheaded, and a German Soldier that had followed him, chose rather to die with his Master than to accept of the Duke's Pardon.

Two days after a List being brought to the Duke of a
 that were privy to the late Design, *Hercules* burnt it with-
 out Opening, generously declaring, he did not desire to
 know who had been his Enemies, lest he should be tempt-
 ed to bear them a Grudge. A War breaking out between
Florence and the Pope joyn'd by the King of *Naples*, *Her-*
cules was made General of the *Florentine* Army; but soon
 after a Peace ensued. The *Venetians* declaring War against
Hercules upon some contests relating to the Confines of *Re-*
vigo, he was assisted by *Milan* and *Naples*; and the *Veneti-*
ans being much Superior in Power, Peace was solicited and
 obtained by the Kings of *Hungary* and *Spain*. *Charles VIII*
 having over-run *Italy*, not without the Countenance of the
 Duke of *Ferrara*; when the Confederacy was formed a-
 gainst the King, the Duke refused to enter into it, and by
 his Mediation obtain'd honourable Articles to the *Fren.*
at Navarre. In the succeeding War betwixt *Lewis XII.*
 and *Sforza* of *Milan*, the Duke's own Son-in-law, he ob-
 served a perfect Neutrality: But when the *French* Troops
 march'd again to the Conquest of *Naples*, none was more
 forward than the Duke to assist them. This *Hercules* was
 complemented with the Order of the Garter by *Henry VII*
 of *England*.

1479.

1489.

1500.

Alphonfus I.

1509.

1510.

War with
 the Pope and
 the *Venetians*.

§ 9. His Son and Successor *Alphonfus*, was married first
 to the Duke of *Milan's* Daughter, and then by the interest
 of *Lewis XII* to *Lucretia Borgia*, Pope *Alexander the Sixth's*
 Daughter. *Cesar Borgia* being ruined, he defended *Bolog-*
na for *Julius II.* and defeated *Bentivoglio*. Not long after
 he joyned in the League of *Cambray*, to dispossess the *Veneti-*
ans of the *Terra firma*; and for his share was once in Pos-
 session of *Rovigo*, *La Badia*, *Monfelicce*, *Esle*, and other
 Places: But soon after Pope *Julius* resenting his refusal to
 abandon the Confederacy, excommunicated him, order'd
 those of *Romagna* to seize his Places, and exhorted the *Ve-*
netians to fall upon him. By which means the Duke in a
 short time lost *Rovigo*, all the *Polecine*, *Monfelicce* and *Esle*,
 all the places of *Romagna*; and what grieved him most,
Modena and *Sassuolo*, with several Castles near him. Some
 time after, the *French* Army under *Gaston de Foix* lying in
Romagna, the Duke recovered his Places from *Julius*; and
 commanded the Artillery in the memorable Battle near
Ravenna. After the Retreat of the *French* Army, Pope
Julius, thro' the Intercession of *Fabrizius Colonna*, whom
 the

the Duke had taken Prisoner and generously set at Liberty; was invited to *Rome*, where he was absolved from his Censures; but apprehending the Pope would detain him, was privately conveyed out of *Rome* by *Colonna*, who thought his Honour concerned in the Duke's Safety. But before he could arrive at his own Territories, the Pope's Officers took not only the places in *Romagna*, but *Regio*, *Brescello* and *Carpi*: All which must have ended in the Duke's utter ruin, if Pope *Julius* had not died in the mean time; whose Successor *Leo X.* absolved him anew, and promised to restore what his Predecessor had taken. But after all, *Leo* was so far from performing that Promise, that he watched every Opportunity to fall upon him, and suborn'd an Assassin to kill him; but at last *Francis I.* of *France* being sensible that his Losses proceeded from his adhering to the *French* Interest, obliged the Pope to comprehend him in their Joyn't Treaty, and to do him justice. Then *Alphon-* 15.6:
sus was a third time Married (as 'tis said) to one *Laura Eusebia*, a Gentlewoman of *Ferrara*, who bore to him *Alphon-*
sus the Father of Duke *Cesar*; of whom more hereafter. *Adrian VI.* prov'd his sincere Friend; but *Clement VII.* laid Claim to *Modena* and *Regio*, offering the Emperor large Sums for that end. The Emperor being unwilling to advance the House of *Medici* by an Act of injustice to that of *Este*: *Clement* resenting the Refusal, brought upon himself and the City of *Rome* a dismal Scene of Calamities. While the Pope lay in Prison, *Alphon-*
sus forgetting his former Injuries, got a League of most of the Christian Princes to be concluded at *Ferrara* for the Pope's release-ment. By vertue of this League *Alphon-*
sus's Son *Hercules*, was married to a Daughter of *Lewis XII.* Not long after *Charles V.* coming to *Bologna*, decided the Difference between Pope *Clement* and the Duke, in favour of the latter: 1530.
 And at the desire of the Duke, crown'd *Ariosto* the Duke's Subject with Laurels at *Mantua*, as a second *Virgil*.

§ 10. *Hercules II.* his Son and Successor went to *Rome*, *Hercules II.*
 where Pope *Paul III.* absolved him from all Censures, re-nounced what Pretensions the late Popes had made to *Modena*, and granted him the Investiture of the Duchy of *Ferrara*. He narrowly escaped being assassinated, and the 1540.
 Assassin flying to *Venice*, was sent back to *Ferrara* in Chains; but in remembrance of ancient Friendship, only doomed to perpetual Imprisonment by the Duke. His Dutchess 1550;
 being

being suspected of favouring *Calvin* and the reformed Religion, was confined by the Interest of the Jesuits to a few Rooms in the Palace. Pope *Paul IV.* being assisted by *France* in opposition to *Philip II.* of Spain; the Duke's Son *Alphonfus* was declared General of the French, and the Pope's Forces; and after a Signal Defeat of the French at *St. Quintin*, a Peace was concluded. *Hercules* dying, was succeeded by his Son, *Alphonfus II.* then at the Court of *France*, who made haste to arrive at *Ferrara*, and married the Daughter of *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*, who died in 14 Months after. His Brother *Lewis* was created a Cardinal, as his Father's Brother *Hippolytus* had been before. *Alphonfus*'s second Dutchess was a Daughter of the Emperor *Maximilian*; and to assist his Father-in-Law against the Turk, the Duke made a Splendid and chargeable March to *Hungary*, and was afterwards a Candidate for the Crown of *Poland*. The succeeding Years he spent at home in Peace; and having to preserve the Game of his Country, hung up several Highway-men (sentenced for other Crimes) in the Fields, with Partridges, Pheasants, &c. about them, as if they had been executed for spoiling the Game; the People took up such a firm Opinion of his Cruelty, that no after-discovery could root it out of their Minds. He married a third time to a Daughter of the House of *Man-tua*. *Italy* being then disturb'd by the *Banditi*, who put the Country under grievous Contributions, *Alphonfus* sent out Count *Montecuculi* with a strong Party to suppress them. The Duke growing old, and having no hopes of Children, got the Emperor to renew the Investiture of *Modena* and *Regio* to himself, and to *Cesar* his Uncle, *Alphonfus*'s Son, who was his next Heir: But Pope *Clement VIII.* put him off with delays till 1597. that *Alphonfus* died, declaring by his Will his Cousin *Cesar* to be Successor.

*Cesar Duke
of Modena,*

§ 11. *Cesar* being declared Duke, the Court of *Rome* alledged, that the Dutchy of *Ferrara* came by Devolution to the Pope, upon the Plea that the present Duke's Father, namely, *Alphonfus* the Son of Duke *Alphonfus I.* by *Laura Eustochia*, was a Bastard, *Alphonfus I.* being never married to *Laura*. The Partisans of the House of *Este* say that *Laura* was actually married, only 'twas kept private to humour *Hercules* the Son and Successor of *Alphonfus I.* by his former Dutchess, who had no Kindness for *Laura*, and afterwards encouraged the report of her being not married, in

in resentment of the Grants made by his Father of independent Jurisdictions to her Sons. They add farther, that *Ferrara* was never held of the Church as a feudal City. However, the Pope having excommunicated *Cesar* and his Adherents, and ordered his Troops to march; and *Cesar* having thro' a Mistake of Politicks sent the chief of the Nobility, whose Loyalty and Interest could have done him best Service at Home, to compliment foreign Princes upon his Accession to the Ducal Dignity: The Pope's Emiffaries made a Party in the City; upon which *Cesar* growing jealous lest *Modena* and *Regio* might be lost, while he laboured in vain to preserve *Ferrara*, took a sudden resolution to capitulate, and so parted with *Ferrara*, removing his Court to *Modena*, to the vast Improvement of the latter, and the irretrievable Detriment, or rather Ruin of the former. After this Mortification *Cesar* liv'd in Peace, without embarquing in the Quarrels that in his Time prevail'd among his Neighbours. The Dispute between Pope *Paul V.* and the *Venetians*, the War of the *Valtelline*, and that upon the Succession of *Montferrat* and *Mantua*, were the Troubles that plagu'd *Italy* in his Time; and notwithstanding the vicinity of the Flames, he still observ'd a Neutrality. It being concerted betwixt the Prince of *Piedmont*, and *Ferdinand* Duke of *Mantua*, that *Margaret* the Dutchess Dowager, and her Daughter *Mary*, should retire to *Modena*, and be under *Cesar's* Care: *Cesar* considering the weight of the Charge, refus'd it. The Great Duke of *Tuscany* offering to send Troops to the Assistance of the Duke of *Mantua*, *Cesar* deny'd them Passage thro' his Territories, as well as the *Genouse* and the Pope. The Republick of *Venice* invited him to take part in the League they concluded with the Duke of *Savoy*, for the Defence of *Italy* against the predominant Power of *Spain*: But he refus'd to engage, for want of Heart, as well as Force.

§ 12. *Cesar* dying in 1628, was succeeded by his Son *Alphonfus III.* *Alphonfus III.* who, when the *Germans* block'd up *Mantua*, sav'd his Country from being ravag'd, by disbursing Money among them, and receiving *Colalto* the General with his Guards in *Reggio*. After the Death of his Wife *Isabella* of *Savoy*, he took upon him the Habit of a *Capuchine*, and was succeeded by his Son *Francis*. A fresh War breaking out between *France* and *Spain*, both Parties made great Proffers to the several Sovereigns of *Italy*, to retain them

Coreggio
given to the
Duke.
His difference
with the
Duke of
Parma.

3636.

3641.

on their side. To the Duke of Modena, Spain offer'd the Delivery of *Coreggio*, a little Sovereign State; which had been Pawn'd to the Spaniards by the Emperor. Accordingly, the Duke after amusing France for some time, to try how high they would bid, entered into a Treaty with Spain, engaging to adhere to their Party, and to send the Prince *Rinaldo*, his Brother, with Three Thousand Foot into the *Milanese*, in recompence of the Garrison which he was permitted to bring into *Coreggio*. Thereupon the French and the Duke of Parma fell on a sudden into his Country, and made great Devastations. Modena then unprovided for Defence, had recourse to the *Venetians*; but they observing a perfect Neutrality, refus'd to be concern'd; only they suffer'd their General, Prince *Louis d'Est*, Uncle to the Duke, to go and Head his Troops. Upon this he was forc'd to address himself to *Leganes*, Governor of *Milan*; who lent him Two Thousand Foot and Eight Hundred Horse; and these, in conjunction with Four Thousand Country Militia, made an Inroad into *Parma*, where the French engag'd and defeated them. In fine, through the Intercession of the Pope, the two Dukes (of Modena and Parma ty'd by Inter-marriages) agreed to a tacit Suspension of Hostilities, as to their own particular; and about a Year after, the former delivering *Rossena* to the latter, all Mis-understandings between them ceas'd. Not long after, a Rupture happening between the Pope and the Duke of Parma, with reference to the Duchy of *Castro*, the Duke of Modena interpos'd, by his Minister the Marquis of *Montecuculi*: But finding the Court of Rome did but trifle with him, he recall'd his Minister. While things were thus preparing for the Eruption of the Pontifical and Confederate War in Italy, the Duke of Modena was charg'd with Inventing, or at least countenancing a Rumour; that, in order to a suppos'd Marriage of a Daughter of the Prefect with the Duke of *Mirandula*, then under Age, an Ecclesiastical Garrison was to be brought into that place; And the rumour being false, the Guardians of that young Prince suspected, that as the Duke of Modena had given being to the Report, so he might aim to intrude himself into that Place by an Imperial Decree, which he pretended to have, with power to put a Garrison into it. Soon after, an Express came from that Prefect to the Duke of Modena, demanding Passage for the Pontifical Army thro' his Territories; and after putting it off as long as he cou'd, the

the Duke being altogether unprovided, as having not above 1000 Foot in Pay, and being openly threatned with immediate hostile Invasions, was forc'd to consent to it upon some Conditions for a Month. However, this being extorted from him by necessity, he did not drop his Resentment, but entering into a League with *Venice* and the Grand Duke, gave the Prefect to know, that he could no longer dispose of his Country, or of Himself, without the consent of his Allies. The Articles of the Confederacy were, to have an Army of Twelve Thousand Foot, and one Thousand Eight Hundred Horse; the *Venetians* furnishing one half, the Duke two thirds of the other half, and *Modena* the remainder: With a provisional Clause of enlarging their Forces in the same proportion, for the defence of the other Princes of *Italy*. To this was added, a secret Article, to assist the Duke of *Parma*, if there should be occasion, and admit him into the League if he desir'd it. This done, the Duke of *Parma* obtaining Passage of the Duke of *Modena*, invaded the Ecclesiastical State, and the Confederate Army entred the *Modenese* to cover it, in case of *Parma's* Disaster, which was much fear'd. *Parma* meeting with Success, the Duke of *Modena* solicited the *Venetians* to give him leave, with their Troops, which he had in his Country, to enter into the *Ferrarese*; which being all in Confusion and without a Garrison, an opportunity was offer'd of considerable progress, in recompence of the large Sums he pretended to be due to him from the Pope. But the Senate deny'd to comply with his Request, and rather earnestly dissuaded him from adding Embroilments to the Business, and Fire to the Flame, which it was studiously endeavour'd to adjust and extinguish. Soon after a Treaty was as good as concluded between the contending Parties, by which all the Possessions of *Parma* were to be deposited in the Hands of the Duke of *Modena*; but the Treaty was eluded by the Artifices of the Court of *Rome*. The Duke of *Modena* thought to have march'd with some of the Regular Troops into the Ecclesiastical State, having laid a Correspondence in *Ferrara*, for the surrender of that Town when he came before it; but the Plot being discover'd, he put off the March. After that, several Treaties were set on foot to no effect, and the Duke of *Modena* mov'd to the Senate of *Venice*, to have his Pretensions with the Pope included in the League; but such a Precedent as that cou'd not be allow'd of. The War

1612.
Modena in
 League with
Venice and
Florence.

1643.

1644.
Treaty of
Venice.

1656.

Alphonfus IV.
1658.

Francis II.
1662.

The Genius
of the People.

The Soil.

City of
Modena.

War going on with various success, the *Modenese* was invaded, and several Places taken by the Pontifical Army; but soon after, they abandon'd 'em. And 'tis observ'd by some Writers, that the Duke of *Modena* was more a burden than any advantage to the League; for that he had not in the Field above 1000 Foot and 500 Horse; and so the whole Army of the Confederates was employ'd in defending his Country. In fine, Peace was concluded at *Venice*, by the Mediation of the Minister of *France*. Tho' the Princes of *Italy* were thus at Peace with themselves, the War continued in *Italy*, between the *French* and *Spaniards*; and *Francis* deserting *Spain*, espous'd the Cause of *France*, and at the head of the *French* Troops took *Valence* upon the *Po*. He died in 1658, leaving behind him the Character of a very prudent Prince. He had three Wives, the first was a Daughter of *Raimutio*, Duke of *Parma*; the second was her Sister, and the third a Daughter of the Son of *Palestrina*. *Alphonfus IV* his Son and Successor, surviv'd his Succession to the ducal Dignity only four Years, in which space I find nothing material, unless it be, that he was a General in the *French* Service; he married Cardinal *Mazarine's* Sister, by whom he had (besides a Daughter that married *James II*, King of *England*) *Francis II*, who succeeded his Father, under the Regency of his Mother at Two Years of Age.

§ 13. Tho' the Inhabitants of the *Modenese*, can't purge themselves from the predominant Vices of *Italy*, viz. Jealousy, Revenge, Lust and Swearing; they are said to be better Natur'd than most of *Italy*, very Civil, Affable and Hospitable to Strangers; of unshaken Loyalty to their Prince, and more capable of warlike Expeditions than their Neighbours. The Country of *Modena* lyes in that part of *Lombardy*, call'd *Cis-Padana*; and is very fertile in Wine, Corn, Rits and Pulse, being well water'd with the *Secchia* and the *Panaro*. That part call'd *Coreggio* is richly stock'd with Cattle; and that call'd *Frignano* with Metallick Mines. The Territory of *Reggio*, is blam'd for a thicker Air than that of *Modena*, but its Fertility is not much inferior. The *Modenese*, or the Dominions subject to the Duke of *Modena*, contains the Duchies of *Modena* and *Reggio*, the Principalities of *Coreggio* and *Carpi*, and the Territories of *Carfagnano*, *Frignano*, and *Sassuolo*. The chief City where the Duke resides is *Modena*, a populous and pretty large City; not very stately in its Buildings, excepting the Palace and Churches; nor much enrich'd with Trade, but naturally strong,

strong, tho' its artificial Fortifications are neglected. *Este* ^{Ep^{is} describ'd;} (anciently *Ateste*) which gave denomination to the illustrious House, lies in the Country of *Padua*, between that City and *Verona*, near the *Euganean Hills*. 'Tis very ancient, being mention'd by *Pliny*, *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, &c. but suffer'd extremely in the time of *Attilin*, or *Etzelin*, the Tyrant, that headed the *Gibellines* in the beginning of the Thirteenth Century, and is now an inconsiderable Place, under the Dominion of *Venice*. To return to *Modena*; the Court of *Modena* appears with as much splendor as it can ^{Court of Modena.} well bear; and 'tis observ'd of the Family of *Este*, that they have all along endeavour'd to exceed in Magnificence and Hospitality. However, the Revenues of the Duke of *Modena* are but small, and his Forces scarce worth mentioning. In the Pontifical and Confederate War, about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, he was scarce able to maintain a Thousand Foot and Five Hundred Horse; tho' oblig'd in the Treaty of Confederacy, to raise and pay a Sixth part of the whole Confederate Army: And considering that the Dukes of *Modena* have had no accession of Territories since, nor any visible encrease of Riches, as being Land-lock'd from Navigation and Trade, we may conclude the same still. As for what relation he stands in to his Neighbours, it may suffice to observe, that considering the Danger that *Italy* may apprehend from foreign Powers, it is the joynt Interest of the Princes of *Italy*, to Unite for their mutual Defence. Besides, *Modena* is in no capacity by himself, to molest any of his Neighbours; and if he offer'd to do it by a foreign Force, the rest of the Princes of *Italy* would declare against him. Tho' his Family may retain some Resentment against the Papal Chair, for turning them out of the *Ferrarese*, yet 'tis not his Interest to disoblige his Holiness, nor in his Power to Injure him: And on the other hand, he can apprehend no Danger from any of his *Italian* Neighbours, whose chief aim must be to preserve the intrinsic Peace of *Italy*, lest their domestick Dissentions, should call in a foreign Power to the equal ruin of 'em all. When *Austria* was great, they found it their Interest to Confederate among themselves, and to League with *France*, for putting a stop to the incroaching Power: And now, that nothing is to be fear'd from the House of *Austria*, and that *France* extends its Arms with a most equal Ambition and Success, 'tis indispensibly incumbent upon them to Confederate with *Spain*, for reducing that exorbitant Power. ^{The Duke's Strength.} ^{The Interest of Modena.}

MANTUA.

The Revolution
of Mantua before its
Accession to
the House of
Gonzaga.

To, obald.
Boniface.

1040.

Beatrice.
1063.
Matildis.

1084.

§ 1. THE City which gives Name to this Dukedom, is said by the best Antiquaries, to have been Founded by the *Tuscans* (that came from *Lydia* in *Asia*) above 300 Years before the Building of *Rome*; Their Leader *Ogno*, giving it the Name of *Mavria*, alluding to his own Expertness in what they call'd the Science of Divination. Some indeed derive the Origin of this City from *Oenus* the Son of *Manto* the Prophetess, the Daughter of *Tiresias*, after his Mother's Name; but that we wave, as not so well attested. Upon the Declension of the *Roman* Monarchy, it follow'd the Fate of the Western Empire, being sack'd and destroy'd no less than four Times; namely, by *Attila* King of the *Huns*, about the middle of the Fifth Century; by *Agilulphus* King of the *Lombards*, towards the beginning of the Seventh; by *Cagianus* King of the *Avars*, and by the *Hungarians*. After these repeated Disasters, it was rebuilt, and given by *Ozbo* II. to *Theobald*, Earl of *Canoss*, for the many good Services he had done him. *Boniface* who succeeded him, was Lord of great Territories; enjoying then, besides *Mantua*, *Lucca*, *Parma*, *Reggio*, and *Ferrara*, call'd altogether, at that time *Il Patrimonio*. He married *Beatrice*, the Sister of *Henry* II. who outliv'd him, and govern'd his Dominions Fifteen Years after his Death. From this Marriage sprung *Matilda* the famous Warriouress, that made so great a Figure in the World. *Matilda* dispossest of her Estate, by the Emperor *Henry* III. joyn'd with the Popes against the Emperors, recover'd all her own Estate, and dismembred from the Empire many goodly Territories; leading her Armies oftentimes in Person, to the great reputation of her Courage and Conduct. She shew'd an invincible Partiality to the Popes, and was charg'd with a Criminal Familiarity with Pope *Gregory* VII. upon whose Death she was like to have receiv'd a severe Blow, but by her Resolution and Conduct prevented it. She had three Husbands, namely, *Godfrey* Duke of *Lorrain*, *Azo* V. of *Este* her own Cousin, and *Welfo* Duke of

of *Bavaria*. The first she got rid off by Death, and the other two by kind Divorces from the Popes. In the 76 Year of her Age, *An. 1115* she died, without Issue by either Husbands or Popes; leaving all her Territories to the Holy See. After her Death, the City of *Mantua* continued under the Protection of the Empire, being govern'd by Roman Vicars and Legates for about a Century of Years; till one *Sordello*, a Person mightily fam'd for an uncommon Strength of Body, found means to be Principal Governor of it. This *Sordello* married a Daughter of *Attiolin* (or *Ezzelino*) of *Onara*, who in resentment of his Son-in-Law's Refusal to betray the City into his Hands, besieg'd it, but in vain. Upon the Alarm of this Siege, the *Mantuan*s added New Fortifications to their City, and fell into a dispute with the *Cremone*se. In this Juncture, the greatest Families in the City, strove to outvie one another in bearing the most distinguishing Figure: And among these, the most Puissant was that of the *Bonacelsi*; the Head of which, namely, *Pinamonte*, being chosen Chief Judge, with a Colleague, slew his Colleague, and usurp'd the Dominion of the City by Force; and continu'd in it Eighteen Years, leaving it then to his Son *Bardalio*, and he to *Borticello*, and he again to *Passavino*, the last of that Tyrannical and much hated Family, who was kill'd in the Market-place by the People, under the Command and Conduct of *Lewis de Gonzaga*, a Noble *Mantuan*; who thereupon, with great Applause, assum'd the Government.

Bonacelsi Family, Pinamonte.

The Exit of the Family of *Bonacelsi*.

The Family of *Gonzaga*.

§ 2. This Family of *Gonzaga*, derives its Origin (according to some) from one *Lewis Tedesco*, an *Allemain* of great Extraction, who settled with his Family at *Mantua*, when the great Armies were about *Rubicon* (now *Piscatello*). *Schewart* says, one *Hugo*, who married one of the *Gonzaga*'s, a Family of a Noble Extraction in *Lombardy*, had a Son *Gerhard*, who was Invested with *Mantua* by his Cousin *Adelbert*, as an immediate Feudatory of the Empire; and assum'd the Name of *Gonzaga*. This *Hugo* is said to have been the Son of another *Hugo*, who was Earl of *Provence*, and King of *Italy*, and Son to King *Lotharius III*. Grandson to King *Lotharius II*. and Great-Grandson to *Lotharius* the Emperor. The eleventh in Descent from the before mention'd *Gerhard*, was this *Lewis de Gonzaga*, that headed the Insurrection of the *Mantuan*s, and was confirm'd Lord, or Governor of *Mantua*, by the Empe-

Lewis Gonzaga, 1329.

ror Charles IV. in 1329. Lewis had Nine Sons by Three Wives: And *Philippino* the Second Son of the First Marriage, did good Service in the War of the King of Hungary, against the King of Naples. The Wife of *Visconti* of Milan making a sham Progress, and coming to Mantua to gratify her unlawful Passions for *Ugolino* the Son of *Guido*, the eldest Son of *Lewis*, was innocently entertain'd in the House of the *Gonzaga* Family; in Resentment of which Affront, *Visconti* laid Siege to Mantua, which might have prov'd of fatal Consequence, if the Demonstration of the Innocence of all *Ugolino's* Friends (who knew nothing of the Intrigue) had not influenc'd *Visconti* to raise the Siege. *Lewis Gonzaga* joyn'd in the League with the Republick of Venice and Florence, against *Scaliger* of Verona; but after a short time, a mutual Peace was concluded. He Entertain'd at Mantua, the Emperor Charles IV. who afterwards befriended his Family. *Lewis* dying after a great Age, in which he had seen his Posterity very numerous in all its Branches, to the Fourth Generation, was succeeded by his Son *Guido*, who oppos'd and confin'd to Ferrara, *Opizzo Marquis* of Ferrara; and by the help of his Brother *Philippino*, got *Lamporeggio*. He had three Sons, the two Younger of which slew the Eldest. *Bernardo Visconti*, Uncle in Law to the Eldest, revenged his Death, by besieging Mantua; but *Guido* having Recourse to the Emperor Charles IV. the Matter was accommodated through his Intercession. *Guido* was succeeded by his Son *Lewis*, who built a noble Palace, and was kill'd by an Insurrection, upon the open commission of Adultery. His Son and Successor *Francis*, a Prince highly extol'd for his Wisdom and Learning, married the Daughter of *Bernard Visconti*. He courted Peace in the beginning of his Administration, and refused to enter into Confederacy with *John Galeazzo*. *Galeazzo* resenting this Indifferency of *Lewis*, razed out of his Coat of Arms the Adder that had formerly been Quarter'd in it, for a Mark of inviolable Amity, between the Houses of *Visconti* and *Gonzaga*. *John Galeas* besieg'd Mantua for a whole Year; in which Siege a Noble Defence was made, many fine Gentlemen falling on *Francis's* side, especially of the *Gonzaga* Family; and among them *Galeas Gonzaga*, the greatest Champion of his Age: But at length the Difference was taken up, and *Francis* joyning with *John Galeas*, declared War against the *Bolognese* and *John Bentivoglio*. In the Heat of this War, he took Prisoner, and carried

1366.

Guido.

Lewis II.

1369.

Francis I.

1382.

carried to Mantua, James Carraro of Padua, who being allowed too much Liberty, made his Escape: This done, and John Galeas dying, Francis was chosen General of the Venetians, in the War with the Carraro's, and after gloriously reducing to the Venetian Subjection Padua and Verona, died, leaving his Possessions to his Son John Francis, who giving an honourable Reception to the Emperor Sigismund, (whose Relation, a Daughter of the Marquis of Brandenburg, was married to his Son Lewis) was by the Emperor declared Marquis of Mantua. After that he was thrice General of the Venetians, and acted with Reputation and Success; but soon after forsook 'em, and joyning with Philip Duke of Milan, occasion'd (in part) their loss of Verona, and many other Towns in the Brescian and Vicentine. At his Death, he divided his Possessions between his Four Sons, leaving to Lewis the Eldest, the City of Mantua and his Territories about Verona. Lewis was soon after his Accession molested by his Brother Carlo, to whom his Father had left Lucera and his other Possessions in the Cremonese. This Carlo was a very Turbulent Man, and was sufficiently Punish'd for his Unquietness, by his Brother Lewis, who dispossest him of his Patrimonial Lands. Thereupon Carlo fled to the Venetians, and after serving them some time, obtain'd of 'em a Body of Men to invade the Mantuan, which reduced Lewis to extream Difficulties. But in the end, Lewis prevailing, Carlo dy'd very Meanly in Exile. Lewis having thus surmounted his Difficulties, and compos'd his Affairs, gave a magnificent Reception at Mantua, to the Emperor Frederick III. and the King of Denmark; and being then a Widower by the Death of his first Wife, married the Emperor's Kinswoman, a Daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. This Lewis was a valiant Prince of a very large Stature, and perfectly well skill'd in the Sciences of Arms, Liberal and Courteous, and a Lover of Wit and Learning. These engaging Qualities gain'd him the Love of all Men, and in a particular manner, of the three Dukes of Milan, Philip, Francis, and Galeas. Being a Prince that loved his Pleasure, he hasten'd his Death by his Disorders.

§ 3. He was succeeded by Frederick his Son, who was afterwards General to the Duke of Milan; and in the Venetian Wars against the Duke of Ferrara got *Astola*, but was constrain'd by Force to restore it; upon which he

1484.
Francis II.

Frederick II.
1519.

First Duke
of Mantua.
1530.

The Accessi-
on of Mont-
ferrat.

Francis III.
1540.

1549.

William.
1550.
First Duke of
Montferrat.

1587.
Vincent.

Francis IV.
1612.

he died of Grief. His Son and Successor *Francis* was made General of the *Venetians*, and in that Post did very great Services, especially in the Battle against *Charles VIII.* near the *Taro*, and afterwards with the *French Army* in *Puglia*: In fine, the King of *France* courted him with great Offers, but could not obtain his Service. He joynd in the League of *Cambray* against the *Venetians*, and being taken Prisoner by the Treachery of his Forces, and kept some time in *Venice*, found Means to procure his Liberty by the Intercession of the Pope, in whose Hands he left his Son as a Hostage; or else, by Vertue of a stern Message to the Republick on his behalf, from *Bajacet* the *Ottoman* Emperor, with whom the Marquis had entertain'd a long Correspondence, and whom he had obliged by several Presents. He was succeeded by his Son *Frederick*, who commanded the Armies of *Leo Xth*, *Adrian Vth*, and *Clement VII*, as well as that of the *Florentines*. He entertain'd with great Solemnity *Charles V.* and was then created Duke of *Mantua*, and Marquis of *Montferrat*, that Principality devolving to him by the Right of his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *William Paleologus*, late Marquis of *Montferrat*. This *Montferrat* was a considerable Addition to the patrimonial Fortune of the Family of *Mantua*; and wou'd have been much more so if it had lain more Conveniently, of which more hereafter. His Son and Successor *Francis III.* being at his Father's Death but 14 Years of Age, his Mother and his Uncle *Hercules* the Cardinal, were appointed Guardians by the Father's Will. In 1549 this *Francis* married *Catharine*, the Daughter of *Ferdinand* the Emperor, the Lady being accompany'd to *Mantua* by *Ferdinand* Arch-duke of *Austria*, her Brother. But next Year the Death of *Francis* made way for *William* his Brother, who was created first Duke of *Montferrat* by the Emperor *Maximilian* in 1573. He married *Leonora*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand*, amass'd vast Treasures, and recovered several Castles formerly alienated. He was succeeded in 1587 by his Son *Vincent*, the fourth Duke of *Mantua*, and the second of *Montferrat*. He married *Leonora di Medici*, Sister to Mary Queen of *France*; and left Issue *Francis*, and *Margaret* Dutchess of *Lorraine*. His first Successor was his Son *Francis*, who married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Charles Emmanuel*, Duke of *Savoy*; but died in the Flower of his Age,

Age, leaving Issue only a Daughter *Mary*, and his Duke-
dom to his two Brothers Cardinals. His dying without
Male Issue occasion'd great Commotions in Italy: For the Duke of *Savoy* thereupon reviv'd his old Pretensions to *Montferrat*, which were ground-
ed upon the ancient Right of the *Paleologi*; for *Montferrat* had first its own Marquis-
ses, till the Reign of *Rodolph of Hapsburg*, in which it de-
volv'd by Marriage to the Imperial Family of *Constantino-
ple*, of the Race of the *Paleologi*, who possess'd it to the
Extinction of the Male Line in the Person of *John George*
in 1445. Upon which, *Aimon* Count of *Savoy* having
formerly Married *Joland*, Daughter of one of the Mar-
quisses of *Montferrat*, stipulating that if the Male Issue of
the *Paleologi* fail'd, the Dukes of *Savoy* should succeed to
Montferrat: Upon this Plea, I say, *Charles III.* Duke of
Savoy put in his Claim; but *Charles V.* as Sovereign of
the Fief, adjudg'd the Succession to *Frederick II.* of *Mantua*,
who had married the Daughter of the last Marquis: And
this Sentence rather fomented than extinguish'd the
jarring Pretensions which at last broke out in a Flame.

§ 4. *Ferdinand* the Cardinal succeeded his Brother, and
disputed the Matter with the Duke of *Savoy*, being favour-
ed by the *Venetians* and the Grand Duke. Several Places
in *Montferrat* were seized by the *Savoyards*; and the Ar-
mies of the two contending Crowns of *France* and *Spain*
were almost equally Pernicious to it; but *Savoy* was forc'd
to desist by the Interest of *Spain*. Both the *Spaniards* and
the *Savoyards* contended mightily to have the Cardinal's
Niece, *Mary*, in their Custody; but the Cardinal reso-
lutely oppos'd it, knowing that both he and his Brother
Vincenzo were without Hopes of Children; and though
Princess *Mary*, as a Woman, was excluded from the In-
vestiture of the Dutchy of *Mantua*, she had some Reason;
though doubtful, to pretend to that of *Montferrat*. Many
propos'd for her Husband *Charles* Duke of *Rhetel*, Son of
Charles Duke of *Nevers*, descended of *Lewis Gonzagua*,
the Son of *Frederick I.* Duke of *Mantua*, who had settled
in *France*, and married the Heiress of *Nevers*, &c. This
the *Spaniards* vigorously oppos'd, looking upon the Duke
of *Rhetel* as a perfect Frenchman, and dreading to intro-
duce the *French* into the Heart of *Italy*, and into two
Countries that have the *Milanese* in the middle. With
this View they us'd many Artifices, though in vain, to

1526.
Vincenzo.

1528.

Charles I.

*Mantuan
 War.*

get the young Niece into their Hands, and proposed her Marriage to the Prince of Guastala, a remote Branch of the House of Gonzaga. The French and the *Venetians* were for *Rhetel*. In the mean time *Ferdinand* dying, was succeeded by his Brother Cardinal *Vincenzo*, who proposed to break his preceding Marriage, and by a Dispensation from the Pope marry his Niece: But every Body concluded the old lewd Cardinal was not fit for new Adventures; so he sent privately for *Rhetel* to *Adriano*, to have him married to his Niece before himself died. *Rhetel* came, but the Pope's Dispensation did not arrive till the very Minute the Duke expired. However, the Marriage was immediately Consummated, the Corps of *Vincenzo* being yet warm, who, it was given out, had by his last Words Ordain'd it. Thereupon *Charles Gonzaga* Duke of *Nevers*, Father to *Rhetel*, assumed the Ducal Dignity of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*. He had none to Protect him but the French, who were then engag'd in the Business of *Rochel*, unless we reckon in the *Venetians* and the Pope, who were both apprehensive of the Power of Spain, and the Intrigues of the Duke of *Savoy*. In fine, the Spanish and Austrian Family over-run all; they took and sack'd *Mantua* in the most barbarous Manner, distress'd *Casals* to the last Extremity, and in a manner ruin'd both the Countries of *Mantua* and *Montferrat*. The Pillaging of *Mantua* lasted three Days, but will remain (says *Baptista Nani*) Infamous to all Ages; for there was seen a direful Representation of all sorts of Calamity, with all the Excesses which Cruelty and Licence suggested to Conquerors. The City for many Years habituated to Idleness and Pleasures, became the Spectacle of deplorable Misery; Boys and Virgins were abused and ravished, Churches robbed, Houses pillaged, Fire and Sword every where; heaps of dead Bodies and Arms appearing at every Step, with Torrents of Blood and Tears. The Duke had in a long Peace, made a Collection of Precious things with so much Pomp, that Treasures having been profusely expended for Ostentation, it seem'd now that Luxury serv'd for nothing but the Funerals of Fortune. The Rascal was given to Plunder, and so many Rarities and so much Wealth were every where found, that the Value of the Prey exceeds the Memory of all other Spoils whatever. In this calamitous Distress the Duke retir'd by Capitulation to the Country of *Ferrara*, where he was sup-

ply'd

ply'd with Money to maintain him by the Republick of Venice. Some charg'd this Prince with Irresolution and Distrust, which perhaps was only owing to the Apprehension he had of the Infidelity of his People. However it be, soon after a Peace ensu'd at *Chievasco*, by which the Emperor acknowledged and invested the Duke of *Nevers* as Duke of *Mantua*, and that Duke made a Cession to the Duke of *Savoy* of some Places in *Montferrat*, in consideration a Sum of 494000 Crowns: And on the other hand, the Duke of *Savoy* yielded to the King of France *Pignerol*, on the Condition of his paying the 494000 Crowns to the Duke of *Mantua*. Peace being thus happily concluded, the Duke of *Mantua* return'd to the dismal Remains of his City and Country, enter'd into a League with France, and was supported by the *Venetians*; and about six Years after his Death, made way for his Grandson *Charles III.* his own immediate Son *Charles II.* mention'd above under the Name of *Rhetil*, dying in his Father's Life time, and leaving *Mary of Gonzaga* a Widow, whom *Charles I.* her Father-in-law would thereupon have married, if the Pope had not deny'd him a Dispensation. Of this Prince *Charles I.* 'tis said, that whilst he liv'd privately he had several Thoughts and Designs of a great Prince; but having attain'd the Principality with great Hazard, govern'd himself amidst great Troubles with the Spirit and Manners of a private Man. He left his Grandson then a Child, under the Regency of his Mother, and under the Protection of the French and *Venetians*. This *Charles III.* married a Sister of the Count of *Tirol* in 1649, and dying in 1665, left his Son *Ferdinand Charles* under the Regency of his Mother.

Peace of
Chievasco.
1631.

Charles III.
1637.

Ferdinand
Charles.
1665.

§ 5. The Soil of *Mantua* is like the rest of *Lombardy*, very Fertile; but some reckon the Inhabitants more Clovenish than their Neighbours. The *Mantuan* Territories include, besides the Dutchy of *Mantua*, properly so call'd, and what they possess in *Montferrat*, several Lordships that have been dismember'd in this Dutchy in Appennage to younger Sons. The City of *Mantua* is built in the middle of the Lake made by the River *Mincio*, so that 'tis accessible only by two Bridges built upon the Lake, which makes it very Strong. The Duke's Palace, Famous for its rich Furniture, is the greatest Ornament of the City. To conclude, his Revenues are but small, not above 500000

The Strength
Interest, &c.
of *Mantua*.

Ducats, tho' perhaps if the Country was put to it, they are able to raise more. His Interest lies in being contented with what he has, and placing his Felicity in the general Tranquility of *Italy*.

TUSCANY or FLORENCE.

THAT part of the ancient *Tuscany*, which is now known by the Name of the Dominions of the Great Duke, being first brought into one Body after the Distractions of *Italy* by the *Florentines*, we stand oblig'd in the Sketch now propos'd, to trace the Thread of the History by the successive Revolutions, Actions and other Circumstances of the City of *Florence*.

Of the Condition of *Florence* to the Division of *Guelphs* and *Gibellines*.

§ 1. *Florence* standing on a Plain on the River *Arno*, sprung from the Ruins of the ancient City of *Fiesole*, which stood two Miles distant on the top of an Hill, and so had not the Conveniency of easie Water-carriage. 'Twas first enlarged by *L. Sylla* the Dictator, and then by the *Triumviri*, *Augustus*, *Antonius* and *Lepidus*. It took the Name of *Florentia* from its flourishing Condition. Upon the Declension of the Empire it was destroyed by *Totila* King of the East *Goths*, but rebuilt by *Charlemagne*, to whose Successors it continu'd Faithful as long as they had any thing to do with the State of *Italy*. But the War arising between the Emperor *Friederick*, and Pope *Alexander III.* and the German Factions, known by the Name of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellines*, invading *Italy*, they screw'd up Sedition to that Height, that they divided the whole Nation, put all the Families at Variance with one another, and the Citizens to Civil Wars within themselves, and even Brothers against Brothers, without any regard to the Ties of Nature: And among others, *Florence* felt the unhappy Effects of the Divisions. The *Guelphs* were the Assertors of the Power of the Bishop of *Rome*, as the *Gibellines* were of the Emperor's Right of Sovereignty. They rag'd with incredible and dismal Fury in *Italy* above 300 Years; and yet we are at a loss to known certainly the

De-

Derivation of the Names by which they distinguish themselves. Some give the following Reason: In 1130 there happen'd a Schism in the Church, through the Concurrency of *Innocent III.* and *Anacletus*; the first favour'd by the Emperor; the other, by *Roger* Count of *Sicily* and *Naples*, an Active and Warlike Prince, who drew to his side *Guelfe*, Duke of *Bavaria*. The Emperor *Conrad III.* entering *Italy* with a German Army, and follow'd by Prince *Henry* his Son, who was brought up at a place in *Germany* call'd *Gibelline*, *Guelfe*, Duke of *Bavaria*, march'd to the Assistance of his Ally; and it fortun'd, as both Armies were ready to Engage, that the *Bavarians* cried in their Language, *Hier Guelfe*: Which being answer'd by the Troops commanded by the Prince, by *Hier Gibellines*, the *Italians* retained the Words, to distinguish the different Parties, and call'd the Factions by them. Others say, the Name of *Guelfs* and *Gibellines* owes its Rise to two German Brothers, the one nam'd *Ghibeli*, the other *Guelfi*, who falling out upon the Controversy of the Pope's Authority in comparison with the Emperor's, fought openly in Vindication of their respective Opinions. But let that be as it will, the City of *Florence* continu'd Flourishing and United in it self till the Year 1215. that it was miserably rent by these Factions.

The Origin
of the Name
of *Guelfs*
and *Gibellines*.

1215.

§ 2. But before we proceed beyond that Period, let's take along with us the general State of the Province of *Tuscany* to that Time. For the purpose, the ancient *Tuscany* (of which the Dukedom now before us is the greatest and goodliest part) was properly and originally call'd *Tyrrhenia* from *Tyrrhenus* the Son of *Atys*, King of *Lydia*, who came and planted in those Parts about the time that *Gideon* judg'd the Tribes of *Israel*. The Name of *Tuscany* is but an accidental Name from *Deus*, *Sacrificare*, alluding to their extream addictedness to Superstitious Rites. Nor to mention their wasting 300 Towns of the *Umbri* their neighbouring Nation, and Building 12 other Cities in the other side of the Mountains, they stood up most stiffly in Defence of their Liberties against the *Romans*, and were not conquer'd till A. U. C. 455. In the Declension of the *Roman* Empire, *Tuscany* became a Member of the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, then of the *French*, and finally of the *German* Empire; during which times, it was govern'd by an Officer of Trust and Power, whom I find sometimes call'd

The Ancient
State of
Tuscany.

call'd the Marquis, sometimes Duke of *Tuscany*, who had here more or less Authority, as they could work on the Necessities of their several Princes. *Desiderius* the last King of the *Lombards*, had been Duke of *Tuscany*, and so was *Albericus* in the time of the *Berengarii*; and *Guido* is call'd Marquis of it, under the Reign of *Henricus Aucept* the German Emperor. Afterwards, as the Popes grew in Power and Greatness, so they made bold to intermeddle in the Affairs of this Province; giving it one while to the Kings of *Naples*, another while to the Dukes of *Anjou*, they making some Claim to that Kingdom.

The Origin
of the Divi-
sions of Flo-
rence.

§240.

The Com-
monwealth
of Florence.
§240.

At last a Division happen'd in the City of *Florence* upon the Heir of the House of *Bondelmonti*, the principal Family of the City, his falsifying a Promise of Marriage to a Lady of the Family of *Amidei*: And the latter assisted by the House of *Uberti*, another principal Family, slew the Heir of the former as he was going to Church. The Interest of the two Families of *Bondelmonti* and *Uberti* divided the whole Town into two Factions, who having strong Houses and Towers, especially in the Country, continued mutual Hostilities for many Years with various Success; till the Emperor *Frederick II.* King of *Naples* join'd with the *Uberti* to enlarge the Interest of the *Gibellines*, who thereupon expell'd the *Bondelmonti*, now call'd *Guelphs*. But that Emperor dying, the two Parties were reconciled, and before the new Emperor's Power could reach 'em, jointly drew up a Form of Commonwealth for the Preservation of their Liberty; appointing Twelve yearly Governors for the City, which they divided into six Parts, allowing two of 'em a Part; and two separate Judges for Civil and Criminal Matters. They order'd Twenty Standards or Banners for the City, and Seventy six for the Country, upon which were written the Names of the Able-bodied Men in the respective Districts; and these Men were to repair to an Engin covered with white drawn with two Oxen, carrying all the Standards, whenever it was drawn out in Publick View; that being the signal of their Rendezvous. By observing these Constitutions they got great Reputation, and brought in *Pistora*, *Arezzo*, *Sienna* and *Viterrea*. But soon after the *Gibellines* finding the People more inclined to take the Advice and Direction of the *Guelphs*, as reckoning their Liberties less in danger from the Pope than from the Emperor; the *Gibellines* form'd a Plot with *Manfred* King of *Naples*, which being discover-

ed

ed, they were expell'd the City, and withdrew to *Sienna*. But receiving Succors from *Manfred*, they gave the *Guelphs* such a total Rout, that they took *Florence*, turn'd out the Magistrates, and left no face of Liberty; and if it had not been for the Interest of the Head of the *Uberti*, who openly oppos'd it, they had certainly raz'd *Florence*. Mean time the *Guelphs* who fled to *Lucca*, did good Service, particularly under *Charles of Anjou*; and by way of reward from the Pope, had the Ensign of the Church granted them, which is still used at *Florence*. Count *Gualdo Novello* having impos'd a Tax upon the People, they rose and expell'd both him and the *Gibellines*, confiscating their Estates. But the *Guelphs* growing too apt to make Insurrections, the Bishop of *Rome* interpos'd, so that the Commons were bridled, the Pride of the Nobility was abated, and the Division of *Guelphs* and *Gibellines* seem'd to cease. Not long after 'twas like to have reviv'd again through a Quarrel of two Young Noblemen, one of whom was hurt in the Action; and the other had his Hand chop'd off by the other's Father; had not *Charles of Valois* come thither in Person and appeas'd the growing Tumult, banishing the most Contentious. Thus they persecuted one another with repeated Revivals, the People or Com-
1303:
Florence be-
sieged.
mons still falling upon the Inroachers of their Liberty, particularly upon *Corso Donati*, a Head of a great Family whom they slew. But after that they lived in Peace till *Henry* the Emperor besieged them, though in vain, they being assisted by *Robert* King of *Naples*. Soon after they received such severe Blows from the *Gibelline* Lords of *Pistoia* and *Lucca*, that they were not able to make the least Resistance, but left the Country to be overrun and destroyed by *Castruccio Castracani*.

§ 3. In this Distress they were forced to sue for relief to *Robert* King of *Naples*, who forced them to accept of his Son *Charles*, Duke of *Calabria* for their Lord. But *Charles* prov'd as odious to 'em as their Enemy, for he levied of the City in one Year 400000 Florins, and left *Pistoia* to the mercy of *Castruccio*. But soon after both *Charles* and *Castruccio* died, and the *Florentines* were well rid (as they thought) both of their Tyrant and of their Enemy. Not long after some of the Emperor's Retinue having taking *Lucca*, offer'd it to the *Florentines* for 20000 Florines; which being refus'd, they sold it to a *Genoise* for

1340.

Lucca
bought and
lost,

The Duke of
Athens Cap-
tain of *Flo-*
rence.

The Nobility
suppress'd.

1353.

Gibellines
restor'd.

1357:

for 30000; and the *Florentines* were thereupon so incensed, that they spent more Money than the Sum demanded, in endeavouring to take it by open force; though in the end all their Endeavours prov'd successless. After the Death of *Castruccio* they lived in Peace till 1340, when a Tumult arose about bringing Strangers into Offices. Not long after the *Pisans* bidding Money to *Mistino Della Scala* for *Lucca*, which was then in his Possession, *Florence* over-bid them, and purchas'd it; upon which the *Pisans* assisted by *Visconti* of *Milan* besieg'd it and took it by Force, in spite of all the Succours of *Florence*, so that *Florence* lost both their Money and their Honour in that Adventure. In this their low condition they renew'd their wonted Petition to the King of *Naples*, who sent them the Duke of *Athens* to be their Captain; but the Remedy prov'd as bad as the Disease, the Duke broke through all the Measures of their Government, he violated the Rights both of Nobles and Commons, loaded them with arbitrary Impositions; and making use of mercenary Troops fill'd the City with *French*, who ravish'd the Women without controul, and committed all manner of Abuse. This Tyranny they bore for ten Months; at the end of which, the Nobles, Commons and Artificers rose in three distinct Bodies, and forc'd the Duke to renounce his Title and depart the City. This done they introduc'd a new Form of Government, Lodging an unwonted Power in the Nobles; but the Commons exasperated by the Arbitrary Proceedings of the Nobles, stood up in defence of their Liberty, and after many Skirmishes, much Bloodshed and repeated Fire, brought them so low that they never dar'd to make head against them since. In 1353. they were visit'd with that dismal Plague which swept off above 96000 Souls. No sooner was its Rage abated, than that of Contention broke out in fresh Flames, reviving the old Division of *Guelfs* and *Gibellines*, by virtue of a Quarrel between the two Families of *Albizi* and *Ricci*, who to gratify their private Spleen, adopted the same Plea, and set up the same Banners that the *Bendmonti* and *Uberti* had done before: The Consequence of which was, that the Severe Laws against the *Gibellines* were repeal'd, and the *Gibellines* took the favourable Opportunity to retrieve their lost Interest by stirring up the People against the Lords, who were thereupon forc'd to abandon both the Palace and the Reins of Government

to the Fury of the People. So precipitant was this their Fury, that one *Michel Di Lando*, a Wool-Carder, clad in der Lord of Rags without either Shoes or Stockings, mounted the *Florence*. great Hall with his Standard in his Hand, and harangu'd the Multitude; who thereupon gave Acclamations to him as their Lord. *Michel* fond of the Upstart Dignity, with a surprizing Prefence of Mind thought of a Stratagem to pacify the Mob, by sending them to find out one *Nuto* that had been a Judge before, whom he caus'd to be hang'd by the Heel in the Market-place, and there torn to pieces. After proceeding upon several Reformati-
 ons, the People smelling that *Michel* (out of a principle of Politicks) prefer'd the Chief Men to Dignities and Offices, made a fresh Insurrection against him; but *Michel*, a Man of great Natural Capacity and Resolution, dispers'd them, though all he could do could not sink their fatal Divisions. While they were thus quarrelling and fighting among themselves, a Discovery was made of a Plot to deliver up the Gates of the City to one *Salerno* at the Head of the *Florentine* Exiles: Upon which they executed some suspected Persons, and retain'd one *John Sharpe* an English Captain or Leader, who in those Days had such Reputation in *Italy*, that he could take a Town or two when he pleas'd, and sell it next Day. About that time the common People were entirely manag'd by one *Scali* and one *Strozzi*, who upon a certain Occasion exerted their Power so indiscreetly, that they rescued a Criminal from justice and sack'd the Palace; but this being resented by all the Magistrates, the inconstant Mob suffer'd him and his Friends to be Beheaded. When he was condemn'd, most of the City was in Arms to Guard the Execution of Justice; but when the Execution was over, they were not so easily disarm'd; for the Feuds between the better sort of People and the lower did so flame, that for the space of a whole Year they had Skirmishes every Day; the Consequence of which was, that by the Agreement of both Parties the *Gibelline* Magistrates were deposed, and the *Guelfs* restor'd to their wonted Posts of Honour and Power; and even *Michel Lando*, whose Virtue and Merit were indeed conspicuous to a surprizing degree, could not scape the Fury of the People. The *Guelfs* rul'd the City and its Territories in Peace, till 1387. that *John Galeas Visconti* Duke of *Milan* made War upon the *Florentines*. In this War, which lasted 12 Years, *John Galeas* took *Bo-logna*,
 A wool-Carder, clad in der Lord of Florence.
 John Sharpe an Englishman of great Reputation.
 The Guelfs revive again.
 1381.
 1387.

logna, Pisa, Perugia and Siena, and had he taken Florence
 bid fair to be King of Italy. During the Flames of this
 War, the Commons of Florence mutinying against the
 Lords, offer'd the Government of the City to *Veri di Me-*
dicis, a Citizen, who declin'd the Offer, and by his Pru-
 dence and the weight of his Counsel stifled the Tumult.
 The Duke of Milan frustrated in his Attempts upon Flo-
 rence died soon after, and so the Milanese War ending the
 Florentines retook Pisa. But they were no sooner rid of
 John Galeas, than yet a more formidable Enemy gave a
 new Alarm, namely Ladislaus King of Naples; who be-
 ing Master of Rome, Siena, La Marche and Romagna,
 wanted only Florence to gain a full March into Lombardy:
 But Poyson administr'd to him by his Physician (perhaps
 by their Instigation) made an end of Ladislaus, as a Na-
 tural death had lately done of John Galeas: And so to the
 death of a King and a Duke, the Florentines owed a Safety
 which all their Force could not have insur'd. However a
 fresh War insued with Philip D. of Milan, in which they
 expended 3500000 Ducats, and besides the Defeat of their
 Army at Zagonora, lost most of their Towns of Romagna,
 though soon after they recover'd them by engaging Venice
 in a League against Duke Philip. This done, a War
 broke out between Florence and Lucca, the latter being
 headed by Nicolas Piccinino, a General sent 'em by the D.
 of Milan, who defeated the Florentine Army. But the
 Space of three Years concluded this War, and then began
 Domestick Feuds, occasion'd by the great and popular in-
 terest of *Cosmo di Medici*.

The Rise and
 Progress of
 the Family of
 Medici.

Cosmo di
Medici.
 1434.

1439.

§. 4. This *Cosmo di Medici* was descended of an Ancient
 Family, esteemed the Chief of the Popular Nobility; that
 is, such of the Ancient Nobles, as, to be capable of the
 Magistracy and Publick Offices, (then wholly shar'd among
 the Commons) had as it were degraded themselves and be-
 come part of the Commonalty. John de Medici, Father
 of *Cosmo*, maintained the Peoples Liberties, and so far won
 their Hearts that he almost gain'd the Sovereignty. *Cosmo*
 having the Management of Affairs, a Faction rose against
 him, by whom he was first imprison'd and then banish'd.
 But being recall'd next Year, he acted as Sovereign
 of the State, and reformed the Civil Government with
 wonderful Prudence. In his Time the Florentines made a
 fresh but successless Attempt upon Lucca. Then follow'd the
 Council

Council of Florence, at which the Emperors of Greece and the Greek Church came to an Accommodation with the Roman: and a War with *Piccinino*, whom the *Florentines* in Conjunction with the Pope's Forces defeated at *Anghiari*, taking likewise *Poppi* from the Count of that Name, and buying *Borgo St. Sepulchro* of the Pope for 25000 Ducats. In the mean time they were still in League with the *Venetians* against *Philip* Duke of *Milan*; and to favour the Duke of *Milan*, *Alphonfus* King of *Naples* invaded *Tuscany*, but his Disappointment at the Siege of *Piombino* oblig'd him to retire. And some Years after he renewed the War, upon the score of their siding with *Francis Sforza* in Opposition to the *Venetians*; though they escap'd this as 1464. well as the former. In 1464. *Cosmo* died after a Government of 31 Years, which he managed without assuming any other Character than that of a private Citizen, to the infinite Satisfaction of all the People. He was succeeded in the direction of Affairs by his Son *Peter*, whose whole time was employed in suppressing Domestick Insurrections, and at his Death left all his Power and the great Wealth which he had gotten (but with a greater measure of his Father's Virtues) to *Lawrence* and *Julian* his two Sons. The Archbishop of *Pisa*, at the Instigation of the Pope who hated the House of *Medici*, form'd a Faction with the *Salviati* and *Pazzi*, two Potent Families in *Florence*, who took occasion to surprize *Lawrence* and *Julian* at Mass, and kill'd *Julian*, *Lawrence* making his escape. The Archbishop and the Conspirators being hang'd for this horrid Crime; Pope *Paul II.* in resentment of the Death of the Archbishop, excommunicated the *Florentines*, and *Ferdinand* King of *Naples* invaded them. Being reduc'd to great Extremity by the Joint-Arms of the King and the Pope, *Lawrence* went in Person to *Naples* to deprecate the King's Enmity, and to the surprizal of all, return'd soon after with the Conclusion of a lasting Peace between *Florence* and *Naples*. This done he softened the Pope with Embassies, and obtain'd the Absolution of the *Florentines*, to which the Dangers that then threatn'd *Italy* from the Invasion of the *Turks* contributed not a little. Some Years after the *Florentines* engag'd in a War with the *Genouese*, and took from 'em *Pietra Santa*, and other Towns. At last *Lawrence di Medici*, the Father of *Catherine de Medici*, the French Queen, the most renown'd Private Man of his Time, and a great Advancer of Learning

Peter de
Medici.

1591.

The Family
of Medici
banish'd.

Pope Leo X.
his Brother.
1529.

Florence be-
sieged by the
Emperor,
and taken.

1531.

The first
Dukes of
Florence.
Duke Alex-
ander.
1532.
1534.

D. Alexander
stab'd.

Cosmo II.
1538.

ing in Italy, died, leaving his Estate and Government to his Son Peter: Who departing from the Moderation, Liberality and Prudence of his Ancestors, and having imprudently delivered up Pisa, Leghorn, and other Places, to Charles VIII. of France, was by the People banish'd with his whole Family. John de Medicis Brother of Peter being made Pope by the Name of Leo X. restor'd the House of Medici again; but after his Death their Exile recommenced. In resentment of this Disgrace, Julio di Medici Son to Julian the Brother of Lawrence above-mention'd, being declar'd Pope by the Name of Clement VII. instigated the Emperor Charles V. to besiege Florence. The Florentines tho' destitute of all Assistance, made a long and a memorable Resistance for a Year, and then surrendered, thro' Famine rather than want of Force. The Emperor being Master of Florence, gave it to Alexander Nephew to Pope Clement, who had married the Emperor's Natural Daughter.

§ 5. Alexander having taken upon him the Government with the Title of Duke granted him by the Emperor, oblig'd the People by his Arbitrary Government, by his wanton Carriage, and by his Building a Cittadel to overawe the City. Upon the death of Pope Clement VII. the disaffected People sent Deputies to the Emperor to complain of Duke Alexander's Cruelty, and intreat Redress: But the Deputies missing the Emperor, Duke Alexander was stab'd by Laurence di Medici, a particular Favourite of his own, as he lay in bed in Laurence's own House. Laurence fled to Venice, where he was afterwards kill'd by Surprise; and the House of Medici and their Party, hearing that the three Florentine Cardinals that were then at Rome were marching with an Army towards Florence, found it proper to prevent the Ruin of their Party by the early Election of Cosmo di Medici for their Duke, a Young Man of 20 Years of Age descended from Laurence Brother to the first Cosmo, and next Male-Heir of that Line. This done, they sent Deputies and pacify'd the Cardinals with fair Promises; which at first influenced 'em to separate their Army, but afterwards finding the Promises not perform'd, they sent an Army against 'em commanded by Peter Strozzi, who were to favour the Execution of a Conspiracy laid in the City. But Strozzi being defeated, the Conspiracy took Air; and the Conspirators were brought

brought to condign Punishment. All this while the Citadel of Florence was in the Hands of the Emperor; for that *Alexander Vitelli*, an experienc'd Imperial General, had possess'd himself of the Citadel by Surprize upon the death of Duke *Alexander*; and it was this *Vitelli* who defeated the Troops of *Strozzi* mentioned but now. However Duke *Cosmo* having thus settled himself in the City, married a Daughter of the Viceroy of *Naples*, by whose intercession he soon after redeem'd the Citadel of the Emperor for 400000 Ducats. Then *Cosmo* rul'd for many Years with great Reputation, to the Satisfaction of all the People. He was afterwards deeply concern'd in the Wars between the *French* and the Imperialists, for tho' he endeavour'd to stand Neuter, he was forc'd to side with the Emperor, in Consideration of *Siena*, of which he became Master in 1557. by driving the *French* out of it. In fine, *Cosmo* prov'd such an excellent Statesman and fortunate Commander, that he had a great Sway in the Affairs of *Italy*, and *Philip II.* of *Spain*, spar'd nothing to insure his Friendship. *Pius IV.* had an Intention to have crown'd him King of *Tuscany*; but *Philip* of *Spain* (tho' otherwise his particular Friend) oppos'd it, as being unwilling to see any Kings in *Italy* besides himself. However in the Year 1570. Pope *Pius V.* crown'd *Cosmo* at *Rome* with the Title of Great Duke of *Tuscany* for him and his Heirs for ever. *Cosmo* dying was succeeded by his Son *Francis*, Father to *Mary* Wife of *Henry IV.* of *France*, who reigned Thirteen Years in Peace; only having instituted the Order of *St. Stephen*, he bent all his Care to enrich his Subjects by making depredations upon the *Turks*; of which the *Turks* made loud Complaints to the *Venetians*, threatening to Revenge it upon the Christian Princes in General. Having no Male Issue, his Succession devolv'd to his Brother *Ferdinand*, a Cardinal; who thereupon quitted his Cardinal's Cap at 50 Years of Age. In the differences of *Italy* relating to the *Spaniards* and the *French*, he inclin'd to the former, and deliver'd up to them that *Don Sebastian* that call'd himself K. of *Portugal*. He married *Christian* the Daughter of *Charles* Duke of *Lorain*, and by her had besides *Cosmo* his Successor, several Children. *Ferdinand* having bent all his Care to enlarge the Wealth and Commerce of his People, died, leaving his Inheritance to his Son *Cosmo* the Third of the Line, but the Second Great Duke, who married *Magdalen* of *Austria*, Sister to the Emperor *Ferdinand*.

Becomes
Master of
Siena.
1557.

Created
Great Duke.
1570.
D. Francis.
1574.

Duke *Ferdinand*.
1587.

Duke Cos-
mo III.
1609.

Duke Ferdi-
nand II.
1611.

1645:

Duke Cos-
mo IV.
1670.

The Nature
of the soil,
&c.

The Naval
and Land
Forces.

nand II. *Cosmo* assisted his Cousen the Duke of *Mantua* in the difference then started between him and the Duke of *Savoy*, relating to the Succession of *Montferrat*. He was a very sickly Prince, but Meek, Affable and Liberal, and a Prince that neglected nothing to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity of his Subjects. He died in 1620, and was succeeded by his Son *Ferdinand II.* then Seven Years old; who in the beginning of his Reign interpos'd, tho' a Youth; in the behalf of the Duke of *Mantua* with the Emperor, who had then put him to the Imperial Ban; but his Negotiations were frustrated by Force. In the Pontifical War he assisted *Parma* and *Modena* in the most effectual manner; and next to the *Venetians*, not only bore the heaviest Burthen, but was the most Active in the Confederacy; in pursuance of which, he carried his Arms with Success into the Ecclesiastical State, and made Conquests in *Perugia*, and when Attack'd in several Quarters defended himself every where and retir'd with Advantage. That War ending soon after in a reasonable Peace, which he cultivated with all his Neighbors, and employ'd the Remainder of his long and happy Reign in improving the Tranquillity and Wealth of his Subjects. He died in 1670. leaving for his Successor his Son *Cosmo* the Fourth, or rather the Third Great Duke, who married a Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*.

§ 6. The Inhabitants of the Dominions of the Great Duke are reckon'd a cunning industrious People and well train'd to Manufactures. They are stingy, tenacious, jealous, and in such other things of the like temper with the other *Italians*. The *Pisans* were formerly noted for good Soldiers, but that Character is now neglected among them. The *Sieneſe* are a more generous People, and have struggled hard for their Liberty. The Soil of *Florence* is very fertile, it bears Oil, Corn, Wine and Pulse in a great Abundance; the *Sieneſe* Land lies much of it Uncultivated, as being less fertile. The Air is wholesome, abating for the Parts that lie upon the Sea. The Country possess'd by the Great Duke is of a considerable Extent, taking in *Stenna*, *Pisa*, *Florence*, part of the Iſle of *Elbe*, *Pontremolis*, &c. and in all that Tract of Land he has but one considerable Port on the main Land, namely *Leghorn*, so that his Strength in Shipping is not very great; for his whole Fleet consists ordinarily but of twelve Gallies, two Gallions, and five Gallies.

Galliaſſes. But if his Subjects, who are wholly taken up in Manufacture, took care to export their Commodities upon their own Bottoms, and not ſell 'em to Strangers in foreign Veffels, that one Port might be of much greater Benefit to 'em. However as it is, the Great Duke has thereby an Advantage beyond his Neighbours who are Land-lock'd. His Force by Land is very conſiderable, being 16000 Foot and 500 Horſe, beſides many numerous Garrifons, as well as in time of Peace as War. His Revenue is very great, ſome compute it at 150000 Ducats; beſides his Land Tax, he lays an Excife upon all Commodities, even to Herbs and Sallades; he keeps his Money-ſtock circulating among the Bankers, Merchandizes very much himſelf, and is the only Corn-merchant in his Country, others not being permitted to ſell till he has ſold out. The Cuſtoms of *Leghorn* amount yearly to 1300000 Ducats, not to mention many other Branches. In fine, the Great Duke has vaſt Treasures in his Coſſers, and is ſtill accumulating more, tho' his Subjects muſt needs be very Poor. As to the Relation he ſtands in to his Neighbours and other foreign Princes, it is perfectly the ſame with that of *Venice*, to which we refer the Reader.

His Revenue.

His Interests.

S A V O Y.

§ 1. UPON the Declenſion of the Roman Empire under *Honorius*, that Part of *Gallia Narbonenſis* call'd *Savoy*, ſhared in the common Calamity of being left a Prey to ſeveral barbarous Nations. After that, becoming a Part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, it paſſed with the other Rights of that Kingdom into the Hands of the Emperors of *Germany*; and continued ſo till the Year 999. that *Bertold* or *Bertold*, ſetled here under the Title of Earl of *Maurienne* (a Part of *Savoy*.) This *Bertold*, the Founder of the Illuſtrious Family that is ſtill poſſeſs'd of the Sovereignty, was the great Grandſon of *Wittekind* the Saxon King, and Son to *Hugo* Marquis of *Italy*; and in reward of his faithful Service preſented by *Rodolphus* King of *Burgundy*, with a Piece of Land then called the Earldom of *Maurienne*. Some French Authors call this Genealogy in queſtion; but we choſe to follow it as being the moſt approved.

This

The Ancient Condition of Savoy.

999; Bertold first Earl of Maurienne.

1023.

Humbert I.
first Earl of
Savoy.

1027.

Amadeus I.
Humbert II.

Humbert III.

1149.

Thomas I.

1186.

Amadeus IV.

1233.

Boniface.

Peter.

1263.

Philip.

1268.

This *Beroldus* died Marquis of *Italy* and Earl of *Maurienne*, A. D. 1023. His Son and Successor was *Humbert I.* call'd *White-bands*, who was presented with the Countries of *Chablais* and *Wallis*, and obtain'd the Earldom of *Savoy* in Fief. Marrying the Heiress of the Marquis of *Suse*, he thereby added that noble Marquisate to his Patrimonial Fortune, as *Humbert II.* who came after two *Amadeus's*, did by Conquest the Town and Territory of *Tarentaise*. After the Death of *Humbert II.* in 1103. his Son *Amadeus* the third succeeded, and died at *Nicosia*, upon an Expedition to the Holy Land, An. 1149. His Son and Successor was *Humbert III.* surnamed the *Saint*; who had War with the Princes of *Dauphiny*, and sided with Pope *Alexander III.* against the Emperor *Frederick I.* *Humbert's* Son and Successor was *Thomas I.* who gain'd a great Part of *Piemont* by Conquest, and was succeeded by his Son *Amadeus IV.* who added to his Patrimonial Territories the Countries of *Vaud* and *Chablais*, and was created Vicar General of the Empire by *Frederick II.* This *Amadeus IV.* was the eldest of four Sons left by *Thomas I.* the other three being named *Thomas*, *Peter*, and *Philip*. *Amadeus* left a Son, namely *Boniface* who died without Issue, and was succeeded by his Uncle *Peter*. This *Peter*, surnamed the little *Charlemagne* for his many brave Actions, had been originally design'd for a Churchman, and accordingly was made a Canon and a Provost, but that Profession did not suit his Spirit, and so in 1234. he desired of *Amadeus IV.* his eldest Brother, to assign him a Fortune suitable to his Birth. At that time he gave Proof at once both of his Courage and of his Probity, by protecting the Churches and Prelates from ill Usage and Oppression. In 1241. he took a Journey to *England*, where King *Henry III.* received him very kindly, gave him several Lands, made him a Knight, and imployed him to Negotiate some Affairs in *France* and elsewhere. In 1263 he succeeded his Nephew *Boniface*, to the Prejudice of the Children of *Thomas* his elder Brother, and annex'd to the Family the rest of *Piemont* that Earl *Thomas* had not reach'd; and ever since the eldest Son of *Savoy* is stil'd Prince of *Piemont*. *Peter* dying without Issue in 1268. was succeeded by his Brother *Philip*, likewise a Churchman, Bishop of *Valence*, and Archbishop of *Lyons*, who then quitted the Ecclesiastical Order and married the Daughter of *Otho*, Count of *Burgundy*. Besides the beforenamed *Philip* and *Peter*, there

there was a third Brother, namely *Boniface* (Uncle to the *Boniface* above-mentioned) who was Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Philip* dying likewise without Issue, the Succession devolved at last to the Posterity of *Thomas* the elder Son of *Thomas I.* whose Right had been thus infringed. *Thomas* (the Second of that Name) had three Sons, namely *Thomas* (the Third of that Name) *Amadeus V.* and *Lewis*. *Lewis* had *Vaud* given him out of the Inheritance, *Vaud* and *Piedmont* in separate Branches; of which he was made Baron: But his Posterity failing in another *Lewis*, it returned to the principal Stem in 1350. *Thomas's* Son, namely *Philip*, had a Partition made for him of all *Piedmont*, excepting the Marquisate of *Susa*; and his Posterity continued to Inherit it in a separate Line from the Principal till 1418. that it became Extinct in Prince *Lewis* of *Savoy*. The Estate being thus mangled, the County of *Savoy*, with the remaining Appendages were allotted to *Amadeus V.* whom we now consider as immediate and direct Successor to *Philip I.* in 1285. *Amadeus V.* for his many Valiant Exploits was surnamed *the Great*, and is said to have made 32 Sieges. He was a Prince of singular Prudence, and highly esteem'd by the Emperor *Henry VII.* He made considerable Additions to the Dutchy of *Savoy*, and died at *Avignon*, whither he went to perswade Pope *John II.* to undertake a Croisade against the Infidels, in favour of *Andronicus*, Emperor of the East, who married his Daughter. His Successor was *Edward*; his Son, who at 20 Years of Age carried Succours to *Philip* the Fair, who Knighted him at the famous Battle of *Mont en Puele*. Afterwards he accompanied *Philip* of *Valois* into *Flanders*, and appear'd in the Battle of *Mont Cassel* in 1328. He died without Issue in 1329, and was succeeded by his Brother *Aymon*, surnamed the Peace-maker. *Aymon* did nothing remarkable that we can meet with. He died and was succeeded by his Son *Amadeus VI.* call'd the *Green Count*, because at a Tournament he appear'd all in Green Armour, with his Horse capparison'd in the same Colour. He assisted *John* of *France* against *Edward* of *England*, fought the Prince of *Achaia*, and instituted the Order of the *Anunciade*. In 1356 he assisted and saved the Emperor of *Greece*. In 1383 going to assist *Lewis* of *Anjou* in the Conquest of *Naples*; he died of the Plague after he had reign'd 40 Years, and by his distinguishing Merit made himself Arbiter of all the Grand Affairs of his Time.

S f

His

Amadeus
VII. The
1383.

His Son and Successor *Amadeus* VII. surnamed *the Red*, enlarg'd his own Dominions with the Conquest of *Nice*, assisted *Charles* VI. of *France*, and died by a Fall from his Horse in pursuit of a Wild Boar.

Amadeus
VIII. The
first Duke
of *Savoy*.
1397.

§ 2. He was succeeded by *Amadeus* VIII. who in 1416. was created Duke of *Savoy* by the Emperor *Sigismund*, and in 1434. resigned to his Children and retired to the Priory of *Ripaille*, where he Founded the Order of *Sr. Maurice*. He was after that elected Antipope to *Eugenius* IV. by the Name of *Felix* V. But at the Request of *Charles* VII. of *France* resigned the Pontificate to *Nicholas* V. in 1449. However Pope *Nicholas* sent him a Cardinals Cap, made him Dean of the Sacred College, and Legate of *Germany*. He was a Generous Prince, and for Wisdom and Equity esteemed the *Solomon* of his Age. Soon after *Amadeus* assumed the Ducal dignity, viz. in 1418. *Piemont* returned to the principal Line upon the Death of his Cousin *Lewis* without Issue. Upon the Resignation of *Amadeus* VIII. in 1434. his Son *Lewis* assum'd the Government. This *Lewis* gave signal instances of his Courage and Prudence from his very Youth; having acted as Lieutenant-General of *Savoy* in his Father's time. He appeared at *Basil*, when his Father was chosen Pope by the Name of *Felix* V. made his Entrance there in 1440. Upon the death of *Philip Maria* Duke of *Milan* 1447. he sided with the People of *Milan*, on the behalf of *Francis Sforza* Son in Law to the deceased *Philip*, in opposition to the Pretensions of the Duke of *Orleans* Nephew to the said *Philip*, of the Emperor who claim'd it as a Fief by way of devolution, and of *Alphonfus* V. King of *Aragon*, who alledged a Will made by *Philip* in his Favour. In the first Attempts of the *Savoyard* or Confederate Army in this Quarrel, it was defeated near the River *Sexia*; but proving Victorious in another Battle, they procured a Peace, leaving *Francis Sforza* in peaceable Possession; which could not have been so easily effected, if *Charles* the VIIth. and *Lewis* the XIth. of *France* had not thwarted the Pretensions of the House of *Orleans*. *Lewis* of *Savoy* entred into a strict League of Friendship with *Charles* VII. of *France*; and when the Dauphin of *France* (who was afterwards *Lewis* XI.) took up Arms against his

Piemont re-
annex'd to
Savoy.
D. *Lewis*
1434.

Assists the
Milanese.
447.

Keeps in
with *France*.

his Father, and retiring into *Dauphiny*, made a League with the Duke, and married his Daughter *Charlotta*; the Duke nevertheless observ'd the Articles of his Treaty with *Charles* the VIIIth, and prevented that Prince's Relentment, by declaring that the Marriage was concluded without his Consent, and by denying Succours to the Dauphin. After his Son in Law became King, he gave him a Visit in *France*, and dyed at *Lyons* in 1465. and was Buried at *Geneva*.

§ 3. *Lewis* was succeeded by *Amadeus IX.* an inactive, but devout Prince, who married *Isabel* of *France*, 1465. and left to her the sole Government of his Territories. His Nobles taking the Advantage of his slack Government, made an Insurrection and seized *Montmelian*; but were soon reduced by the Assistance of *Lewis* the XIth. of *France*. At last this Poor Prince dyed after a Reign of Seven Years, leaving the Government to his Son *Philibert*. But before we enter upon the Reign of *Philibert*, 'twill be proper to acquaint the Reader, that Duke *Lewis* the Father of *Amadeus* the IXth. was married to *Anne* the Daughter of *Janus* or *John* the First King of *Cyprus*, and of *Charlotta* of *Bourbon*; by whom, he had besides *Amadeus* many Sons, particularly *Philip* (who came afterwards to the Ducal dignity) and *Lewis*. Now, this *Lewis* married *Charlotta* the Daughter of *John II.* King of *Cyprus*, who coming to dye without Male Issue, bequeath'd his Kingdom to his Daughter; though She nor her Husband *Lewis* never came to the Possession of it, by reason that *James* the Natural Son (as it is said) of *John II.* and a Clergyman, usurpt it from her, marrying *Catherine Cornaro* of *Venice*, whom the Senate had Adopted, as we intimated above in our Introduction to the History of *Venice*, as well as that it fell into the Hands of the *Venetians* by the Consequence of that Marriage, and afterwards into those of the *Turks*. However *Lewis* and *Charlotta* dying without Issue, the House of *Savoy* have since assum'd the Title of the Kings of *Cyprus*. To return to *Philibert*, *Philibert*, he was Surnamed the Hunter, and succeeded his Father at Six Years of Age. During his Minority, his Mother *Isabel* declared her Self Regent; but her Regency was disputed by *Lewis* the XIth. her Brother, the

The Occasion
of the Title
of Kings of
Cyprus.

1472

Charles.
1482.

Marquisate
of Saluces
annex'd.

Charles II.
1489.

Philip.
1496.

the Duke of Burgundy, and several other Lords, which proved very Calamitous to the Country. He killed himself with Hunting, and dyed at the Age of Eighteen. He was succeeded by his Brother Charles, who was then but Fourteen Years of Age. He was bred up in France at the Court of Lewis the XIth. He paid such Respect to the See of Rome, that he refused to enter into the League with the Italian Princes against Innocent VIII. This Charles was married to a Daughter of the Marquis of Saluces, and the Marquis dying without Male Issue, the Marquisate fell to the Daughter; and though there was no Issue by that Marriage, the Dukes of Savoy have ever since laid Claim to it. 'Tis true, an Insurrection headed by the Marquis of Saluces was troublesome to him for a time, but he soon put an end to it by taking Saluces and Carmagnole, and stripping the Marquis of his Estate. Charles dying in 1489, was succeeded by his Son Charles II. or Charles John Amadeus, an Infant of a Year old, who dyed in Seven Years after. Upon this the Succession fell to his Grand-Uncle Philip, Brother to Amadeus IX. as we intimated above. This Philip was Fifty Eight Years of Age, when he came to be Duke, and brook'd his Government but one Year. He was Nick-named *Sans Terre* in his Youth at the Court of France, because he had then no Inheritance, nor any other Title besides Philip Monsieur. It is said his Father sent him to France to be out of the way, upon the Apprehension that his pregnant and early Qualities which drew to him the Eyes and Affection of the Court of Savoy, might either eclipse, or influence him to despise his elder Brothers; for he was but the fifth Son. In 1460. his Father gave him the Earldom of Beauge, and the Title of Count of Bresse. Having stood in Opposition to the Favourites of his Mother Anne of Cyprus, Lewis XI. threw him in Prison; but upon the intercession of Philip the Good Duke of Burgundy, he was released; and thereupon Lewis gave him the Order of St. Michael, and the Duke of Burgundy the Order of the Golden Fleece, with the Government of the two Burgundies. After that he accompanied Charles VIII. to the Conquest of the Kingdom of Naples, and upon his return was made Governour of Dauphiny, where he continued till the Death of Charles John Amadeus.

After he became Duke, he drop'd the resentment of all past injuries, and was very obliging and kind to his Subjects.

§ IV. His Son and immediate Successor was *Philibert II.* ^{1489.} Surnamed *the Handsom*, then but Seventeen Years of Age; though before that he had accompanied his Father, when Count of *Bresse* in the Expedition of *Charles VIII.* to the Conquest of *Italy*. He sided with *Lewis XII.* of *France* in his Pretensions to the Dutchy of *Milan*, and after adjusting by Treaty the Condition of the March of the King's Troops through his Territories, accompanied him in his Expedition for the Conquest of that Dutchy. Though *Italy* was then involved in the greatest Calamities of War, he maintained his own Dominions in Peace by a prudent Management. He was a Prince of a generous complaisant Temper, and a Pursuer of Virtue: But was taken off by an immature death, at the Age of Twenty four, by drinking too much iced Wine, after being over-heated in Hunting. To him succeeded his Brother *Charles III.* ^{1504.} at the Age of Eighteen, a Learned, Just, and Virtuous Prince, but unhappily singled out for a Throne, for which he was by no means qualifyed. He was miserably toss'd between the *French* and the *Austrians*, who in his time disputed warmly for the Dutchy of *Milan*: For endeavouring to accommodate the Differences between *Francois I.* his Nephew, and *Charles V.* his Brother-in-Law, and neither of 'em allowing of a Neutrality, his Country became a Prey to both Parties, for the *French* Plunder'd *Turin* in 1536, and *Nizza* in 1543, and struck Terror over all *Piemont* after they had won the Battel of *Cerisoles* in 1544. ^{K. of France seizes upon Piemont, &c.}

Besides, *Francois I.* charged a Debt upon him, for the Dowry of *Louise* the Duke's Sister and his Mother: Nor had *Louise* failed to start some Pretensions to the Ducal dignity it self, upon the Plea that their Father *Philip* being twice Married, *Charles III.* sprung from the Second Marriage, *Philibert* and she being the only Children of the First, from whence she would have concluded an imaginary Right of Primogeniture after the Death of *Philibert*. In fine, the King of *France* possessed himself of almost all his Country: And after all,

to add to his Affliction, the City of *Bern* declar'd against him, and took Possession of the *Vaude*, a fine Country adjacent to the Lake of *Geneva*. Duke *Charles*, seeing himself thus stripp'd of his Countries, dyed of Grief at *Vercelli*, An. 1555. after a long but unfortunate Reign.

*Emanuel
Philibert,
1555.*

He gains the
Battle of St.
Quintins.

Is restor'd to
his Territo-
ries.

*Charles
Emanuel:
1580.*

§ 5. The Son and Successor of *Charles* the Unfortunate was *Emanuel Philibert*, Surnamed *Iron-head*; who was Bred from his very Youth under *Charles V.* who made him a Knight of the Golden Fleece in 1548. He behaved himself so well in all the Steps of the Military Profession, that he was entrusted with the Command of the Imperial and *Spanish* Army, and was General of it at the Siege of *Metz*, and in the Memorable Battle of *St. Quintins* in 1557. in which he gain'd such a Compleat and Signal Victory over the *French*, that had he marched directly for *Paris*, he had gone near to carry all *France* before him; and that he had certainly done, if King *Philip* had not given Orders to the contrary, upon the Apprehension that good Offers from the *French* might have mollify'd, and gain'd *Emanuel*, at a time when they were Masters of his Country. However, this Battle proved an Advantageous Peace, both for *Spain* and the Duke, for by the Peace of *Cambray* which thereupon ensued, Duke *Emanuel* was restored to his Territories. After that, *Emanuel* married *Margaret* the Daughter of *Francis* the First, and living peaceably at home, governed his Countries with Equity, Prudence and Fortitude; and distinguished himself by his Piety, and the Regard he had for Learning and learned Men. Having accompanied King *Philip* into *England*, he was then installed Knight of the Garter; and in his own Country he instituted the Orders of *St. Maurice* and *St. Lazarus*. He dyed in 1580.

§ 6. To *Emanuel Philibert* succeeded *Charles Emanuel*, in the Nineteenth Year of his Age, a Prince, of whom all Writers give the highest Character that can be, abating for some Faults which appeared but too evidently in his Conduct, and brought such repeated Misfortunes upon him; that his Reflection upon these accelerated his End. Generosity and Courage were his inseparable

parable Companions from his Birth; but they were blended with a boundless desire of Dominion. He was a Prince of Sublime Parts and happy Memory: He was witty in Conversation, and could Speak *French, Italian* and *Spanish* to Perfection; the Readiness of his Apprehension did not baulk his Judgment: He was very well versed in many Parts of Learning, especially the Mathematicks: He could read Men happily, and Pump their Secrets with great dexterity; though on the other hand he was himself so reserved and close in his Designs, that it was commonly said of him, That more Mountains covered his Heart than his Country. In fine, the lustre of so many Virtues was in some measure eclipsed by many considerable Faults. Not to mention his Irregular Passion for Women, he was Jealous and Suspicious to a dishonourable degree, and was no strict Observer of his Word. He played fast and loose, sometimes in with *Spain*, sometimes in with *France*, as he found them disposed to gratify his Ambition. His unlimited Ambition put him upon making himself Count of *Provence*, in 1590; Upon Aspiring to the Kingdom of *France* during the League; Upon Pretending to the Imperial Crown after the Death of the Emperor *Matthias*; Upon entertaining the Thoughts of conquering the Kingdom of *Cyprus*, and accepting the Principality of *Macedonia*, offered him by the People of that Country driven to Despair under the *Turkish* Tyranny.

He married a Daughter of *Philip II.* and espoused with her a Partiality to that Crown and the Maxims thereof, in hopes that their Favour joyned to the Divisions of *France*, would open a Way to the Execution of his Ambitious Designs. Accordingly, while *France* was imbroiled, he seized upon the Marquisate of *Saluces*; but not being able by himself to make head against *France* and stand his Ground, he lost several Battles in engaging with *Lesdiguières* the *French* General, who at the same time seized a great Part of his Country, that was not re-delivered but by the Peace of *Vervain*, concluded between *France* and *Spain*. *Vervain*. 1598.

When that Peace was concluded, the Duke refusing obstinately to deliver up the Marquisate of *Saluces*, the Decision of the Matter was left to the Pope; but the

Peace of
Lyons.
1601.

The Scaling
of Geneva.
1602.

the Pope unwilling to disoblige either Party, drilled on the Matter so long, that *Henry* the IVth. made a positive Resolution to force the Duke to a Compliance. The Duke went in Person to have an Interview with *Henry*, and in Order to an Accommodation promised full Satisfaction for the Marquisate. But the Duke had not Regard to his Promise, as being buoyed up with Hopes, that either *Spain* would stand by him, or Marshal *Biron*, with whom he kept a private Correspondence, would raise such Intestine Commotions, as would give him an Opportunity of lopping off some Part of *France* for himself. In fine, *Henry* did Actually declare War against him a second time, and seized upon a great Part of his Country, and at last forced him to conclude Peace at *Lyons*, and make a Cession of the Province of *Bresse* in Exchange for the Marquisate of *Saluces*; which *Henry* the IVth. did always look upon as a Door through which he could march his Forces into *Italy* at pleasure. This done, the Duke turned his Ambition another way, viz. upon *Geneva*; upon which he had some Old and not ill-grounded Pretensions: His Plea is thus grounded. The Earls of *Savoy* were anciently called in to Assist and Protect the Earls of *Geneva* against the incroaching Power of the Bishops, and *Thomas* Earl of *Savoy* married *Beatrix* a Daughter of the Earl of *Geneva*, by Virtue of which, all the Power of the Earls devolved to him. Add to this that the Emperor *Charles* the IVth. granted to *Amadeus* the Fifth, Earl of *Savoy*, a Patent to be Vicar-General of the Empire in that Country, which gave him a Command over the Bishops; and in fine, Pope *Martin* gave to *Amadeus* the VIIIth. the first Duke of *Savoy*, a full Grant of all the Temporal Jurisdiction of *Geneva*, in pursuance of which, all the Money of *Geneva* was stamped with his Name and Figure, all Sentences were executed in his Name, and the very Keys delivered to him when he called for them: And thus it continued till 1528. that both the Civil and Ecclesiastical Government were altered. This, I say, is the Plea of the Dukes of *Savoy* relating to *Geneva*. But however the Justice of it may lie, *Charles Emanuel* had Ambition enough to attempt the taking of it by Scaling; for which End he had prepared such Ladders as might easily be joyn'd

or inclosed in one another without any great Noise. The Stratagem took so well, that two Hundred Men actually got into the Town in the Night time; but before the *Savoyards* could open the Gate, upon which by chance one of the *Geneva* Soldiers had left down the Port-Cullis, the Alarm Bell was rung, and the Burghers rising immediately fell upon the *Savoyards*, who made but a sorry defence, and threw most of 'em headlong over the Wall, and what Prisoners they took, they immediately hang'd.

Charles Emmanuel being thus baulk'd, found still a fresh Opportunity for his Ambition to work upon.

After the Death of *Francis III.* Duke of *Mantua*, he started Pretensions to the Dutchy of *Montferrat*, the Ground of which Pretensions we mention'd above in our Introduction to the History of *Mantua*. But *Spain* interpos'd on the behalf of *D. Ferdinand* Brother of *D. Francis*, and roundly gave him to know, they would force him to Disarm. This *Charles Emmanuel* resented with such fury, that he sent his Badge of the Order of the Golden Fleece to *Philip* the Third, made Preparations for a vigorous resistance to the *Spaniards*, and call'd in the *French* to his Assistance: Upon which ensued a very sharp War, and some bloody Encounters between the Armies of the two Crowns. But not long after it terminated in Peace; by Vertue of which, Duke *Charles Emmanuel* stood obliged to make a Cession of the Dutchy of *Montferrat* to Duke *Ferdinand*. After that, he renewed his Pretensions to *Montferrat*, a new War breaking out in *Italy* upon the Death of *Vincent Gonzagua* Duke Regent of *Mantua*, and endeavour'd to trim with the *French* and *Spaniards* in declaring for neither, but suffered extreamly for it; for having denied the *French* Passage thro' his Country, Cardinal *Richelieu* with the *French* Army advanced and took *Pignerol*, with the adjacent Country. The Duke disturb'd both for the Loss and the Insult, roll'd in his Mind the most violent and vexing Thoughts; for having from his younger Years propos'd to himself great Undertakings and Victories, with increase of State and Glory, and being now reduced to an unhappy Old Age, he saw his Maxims ill-grounded and his Hopes defeated. He had in his Bosom an Enemy implacable, and a Conqueror, and saw no other Refuge but recourse to the

Austrians,

The Mount.
a ferrat War.
1612.

1618.

1630.

Austrians, who he knew would be almost equally oppressive and Burdensome, there being a Necessity of receiving *Germans* and *Spaniards* into his Towns. In fine, after wavering between various Thoughts, between making his Country a Theater of War, and despairing to pacify the *French*, he threw himself into the Arms of the *Austrians*, who accordingly succour'd him with a Body of *Germans*, tho' at the same time it was very doubtful whether they contributed most to the Defence or to the Desolation of the Duke's Country. In the mean time, the King of *France* over-run all the Dutchy of *Savoy*, taking *Chamberry* and every place but *Montmelian*, and the Cardinal took Possession of the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*; and on the other hand, *Spinola* the *Austrian* General laid Siege to *Cassal*. In fine, the Duke's Country was nothing but a Scene of Misery, both the Invading and the Protecting Armies being equally Cruel and Oppressive. Amidst so many and so grievous Accidents, Duke *Carlo Emmanuel* bending under 69 Years of Age, Dyed of an Apoplexy, Anno 1630.

Victor Amadeus,
1630.

Peace of
Chierasco,
1631.

§. 7. His Son and Successor was *Victor Amadeus*, Born 1587. a Prince of a more compos'd Ambition than his Father, and one that seem'd to incline to Peace. Immediately after his Accession to the Ducal Dignity, a Negotiation was set on Foot and a Treaty concluded, by which the Duke of *Mantua* yielded to the Duke of *Savoy* several Places in *Montferrat* in consideration of the Sum of 494000 Crowns. And the Duke of *Savoy* made a Cession of *Pignerol* to the *French* for Paying the said Sum to the Duke of *Mantua*. Duke *Victor* gave Proof of his Valour on several Occasions; he was wounded at the Siege of *Verue*, and commanded the *French* Armies. A fresh War breaking out in *Italy* and *Germany* between the two Crowns, *Victor* sided with *France*. He married a Daughter of *Henry IV.* and appear'd always in the *French* Interest, notwithstanding that in his Youth he had been chief Commander of the King of *Spain's* Gallies, with a Pension of 100000 Crowns per annum; and at the same time all his Brothers subsisted by *Spain*. He died in 1637. leaving the young Prince an Infant to the Guardianship of his Dutchess *Christina*, Sister to the King of *France*, with an exclusive Clause against his

his own two Brothers, *Maurice and Thomas*. The two Brethren opposed the execution of the Will, and being both in the *Spanish Service*, engaged that Crown to back 'em. On the other hand, *France* sent Succours to the Dutchess Dowager, under the Command of the Marquis of *Harcourt*; and so a new War broke out in *Savoy*, in which the *Spaniards* had the Disadvantage, being beaten under the Duke of *Leagues* before *Cassal*. But soon after the Difference was accomodated between the two Brothers and the Dutchess, and Prince *Thomas* quitting the *Spaniards* entred into the *French Service*. When Duke *Victor Amadeus* died, his immediate Successor was *Hyacinth* the Eldest Son; but he dying in a Year's time, the Succession came to *Charles Emmanuel II.* in 1638, who was then but four Years of Age. He continued under the Guardianship of his Mother till 1648. that he was declared of Age. He sided most with the *French*, and in the *Pyrenean Treaty* demanded restitution of the *Spaniards*, for the Losses he had sustain'd thro' their means. In 1654. and 1655. thro' a religious Zeal he fell with incredible Fury upon the Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Piemont*, commonly call'd the *Vaudois*, in order to make 'em Roman Catholics by Compulsion. Upon the intercession of *Oliver Cromwel*, he granted them Peace, but *Oliver* was no sooner Dead, than he renewed his Cruelty to a very barbarous degree; the Circumstances of which (as related) are almost incredible. Having by this violent Persecution dispeopled his Country, he invited those who had fled to come Home again, promising not to disturb 'em in the exercise of their Religion; but they were no sooner return'd, than he recommenced the former Persecution in a very deplorable manner. Upon this they took up Arms in their own Defence; and being perfectly well acquainted with all the Avenues and Places of Access in that rugged and impracticable Country, baffled all the Attempts of the Duke's Troops to dislodge 'em. The *Swiss* Protestant Cantons, and most of the Protestant Princes in *Europe* interceded on their Behalf; but all in Vain, till the two Dutchesses of *Savoy* died, upon which the Protestant *Vaudois* had a general Indemnity granted by the Duke, and so they returned peaceably to their ancient Habitations. Some will have it that the Severities of the Duke to these Protestants have been industriously magnified beyond Matter of Fact; and that

Charles Emmanuel II.,
1638,

1658:

Persecutes
the Vaudois;

1662:

the

the Matter was not taken up, till the King of *France* interpos'd his Mediation, upon the Desire of the *Suiss* Cantons. After that, they continued in Peace during the Life of this Prince, who liv'd only to 1675. He was a graceful Person, and a Prince very well vers'd in all Gentlemanny Accomplishments, particularly in Riding; for the Improvement of which, he caus'd an Academy to be open'd at *Turin*. He lov'd Learning, and was a Prince of Spirit and Sense. His first Dutcheß was a Daughter of the Duke of *Orleans*, and the second a Daughter of the Duke of *Nemours*. The Son of the last, *Victor Amadeus Francis* succeeded him in 1675. being then Nine Years of Age.

xi for Ama-
deus II.

The Soil, &c.
of Savoy.

§. 8. The Dukes of *Savoy* are possess'd of a Country Important for Situation, Plentiful by its Fertility, and for its extent Considerable. *Piemont* is a very fertile Country and wonderful Populous, and contains 160 Castles and Wall'd Places. It abounds with Corn, and Wine, and all sorts of tame and wild Animals; Fruit, Hemp, and Minerals, &c. When the *French* and *Spanish* Armies made it the Seat of War for 27 Years together, it still found Provisions for 'em both. The Country of *Nice* indeed is a little rugged, but it is very well cultivated. The Inhabitants of *Piemont* are very true to their Prince, and make good Soldiers, only they love their Pleasure as all the *Italians* do. The Dutchy of *Savoy* properly so call'd, is for the most party Hilly and Mountainous, but it has very fruitful Valleys, and a fertile open Plain extending towards the Lake of *Geneva*. The Inhabitants of it are charged with dull gross Understandings, and an Unmilitary Temper; but considering that the Nature of their Country makes them hardy and fit to undergo Fatigue, there's no question to be made but Discipline and Experience will conquer all that natural Dulness, and render them perhaps fitter for Military Exploits, than those who boast of a natural Disposition for 'em. The Country is naturally Strong and the Passes easily defended, not to mention that the Forts which are there are next to impregnable if well provided, witness *Montmelian*. In *Montferrat* the Duke of *Savoy* possesses all that lies North of the *Po*, and the Territory of the *Canaveße*; where he has very considerable Forts, and a very fertile tho' a hilly Soil. He has that Advantage beyond many

many Princes that what by Art and what by Nature his Country is guarded on all Hands; and his Capital perhaps is one of the noblest Fortifications in Europe. He may conveniently raise above 30000 good Soldiers in his own Territories; his yearly Revenue amounts to above 1800000 Crowns, which Sum he may enlarge, without displeasing his Subjects, upon a pressing Occasion; he has the Mortification to be environ'd with two such Powers as the *Austrian* and the *Bourbon* Houses, which must always keep him upon his Guard. In case of a Rupture between *France* and *Spain*, his Country must be a continual thorough-fare, and be equally expos'd to the Insults of both Armies. Upon such Occasions the Dukes of *Savoy* have frequently attempted to stand Neuter, but besides that neither of the contending Parties will readily allow of such a Neutrality; 'tis infinitely more the Interest of the *Savoyard* to join his Forces with one to keep out the other, that so his Country may not be expos'd to be a Theater of War (as it has been so often) nor his own Property left to the Discretion of a Conqueror, whose down-weighing Power he might have prevented by joining his Force with the Weaker. *Milan* watches him on the one hand, and *France* on the other; and since *Milan* is in the hands of the *Spaniards*, who are in no Capacity to attempt further Conquests, 'tis absolutely his interest it should continue so, for should the House of *Bourbon* be possess'd of *Milan*, they'll never suffer his Country to remain long a Partition Wall to intercept the Communication of their Territories: Besides, he will then live precariously, and be almost block'd up from Foreign Relief. 'Tis true, while the two Parties are contending, he may happen to be expos'd to Danger as lying next, and sometimes to be surpriz'd; which perhaps has been in part the occasion of the frequent shifting of Hands observable in his Ancestors. But the best Security he can have against such Inconveniences, is a firm Alliance with the *Swiss* Cantons and the Princes of *Italy*, whose Interest is the same with his. For the *Italian* Princes have always look'd upon the Keys of *Italy* as in his Hands; The *Swiss* Cantons can succour him at all times; and will doubtless be unwilling to see an overgrown Power spread all round 'em. On the other hand, the *Austrians* and all the *Italian* Princes will be glad of his Alliance; neither can they lye under any Temptation of Invading his Territories while he continues firm to their Interest.

terest and Skreens them from the Irruption of the Enemy. Only he must take care not to think of enlarging his Conquests on their Side; he is in no Capacity to make Conquests or to keep them when made, considering how he is situated. He will do well to keep in with the Northern Maritim Powers, who in case of Distress, can Succour him by the way of *Nizza* and *Villa Franca*; not to mention that mercenary Troops may be found in *Switzerland* to joyn him, if Money, the Sinews of War, be but found.

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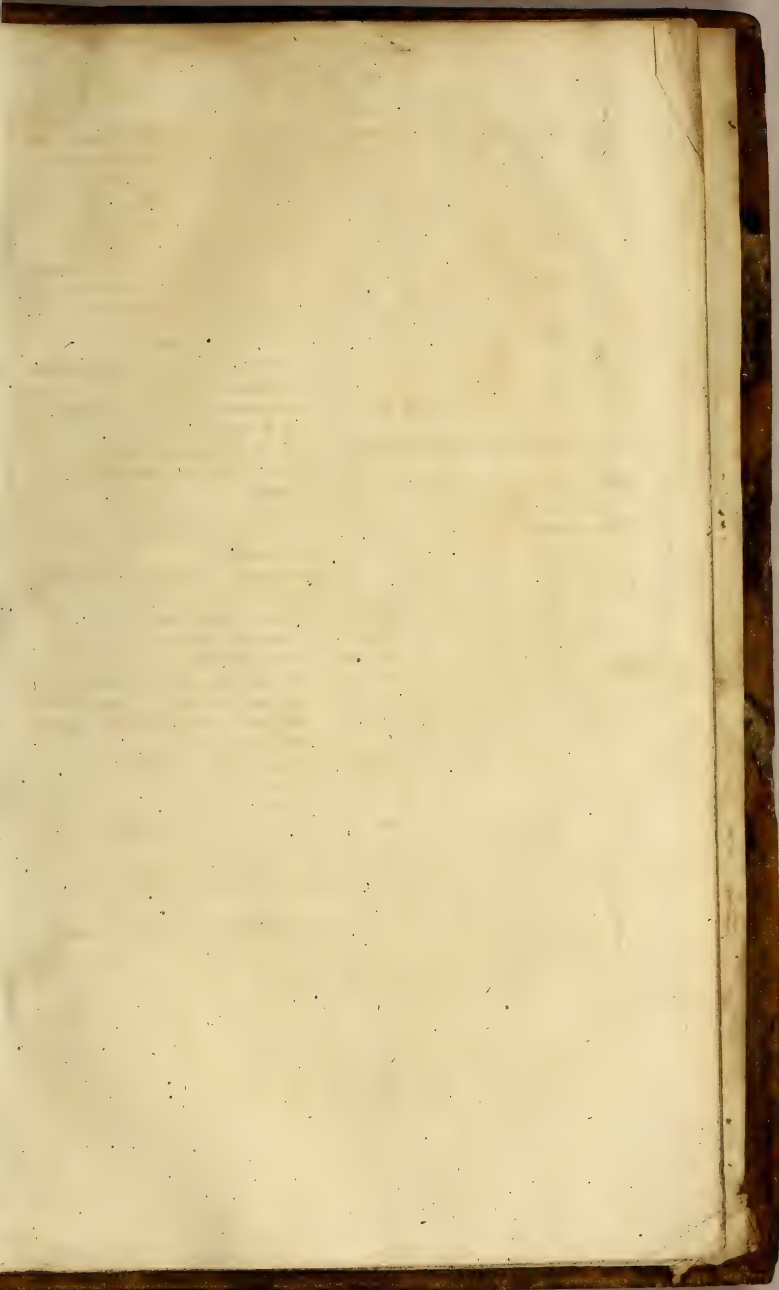
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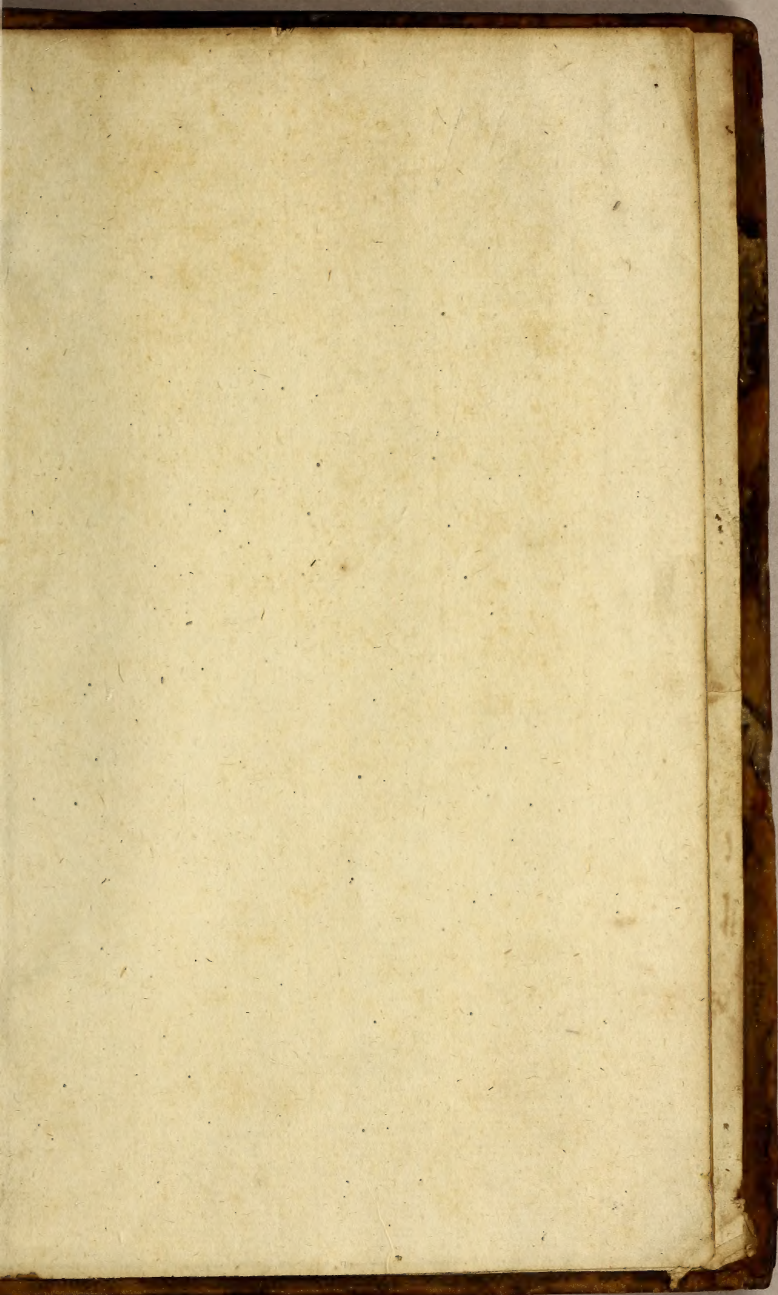
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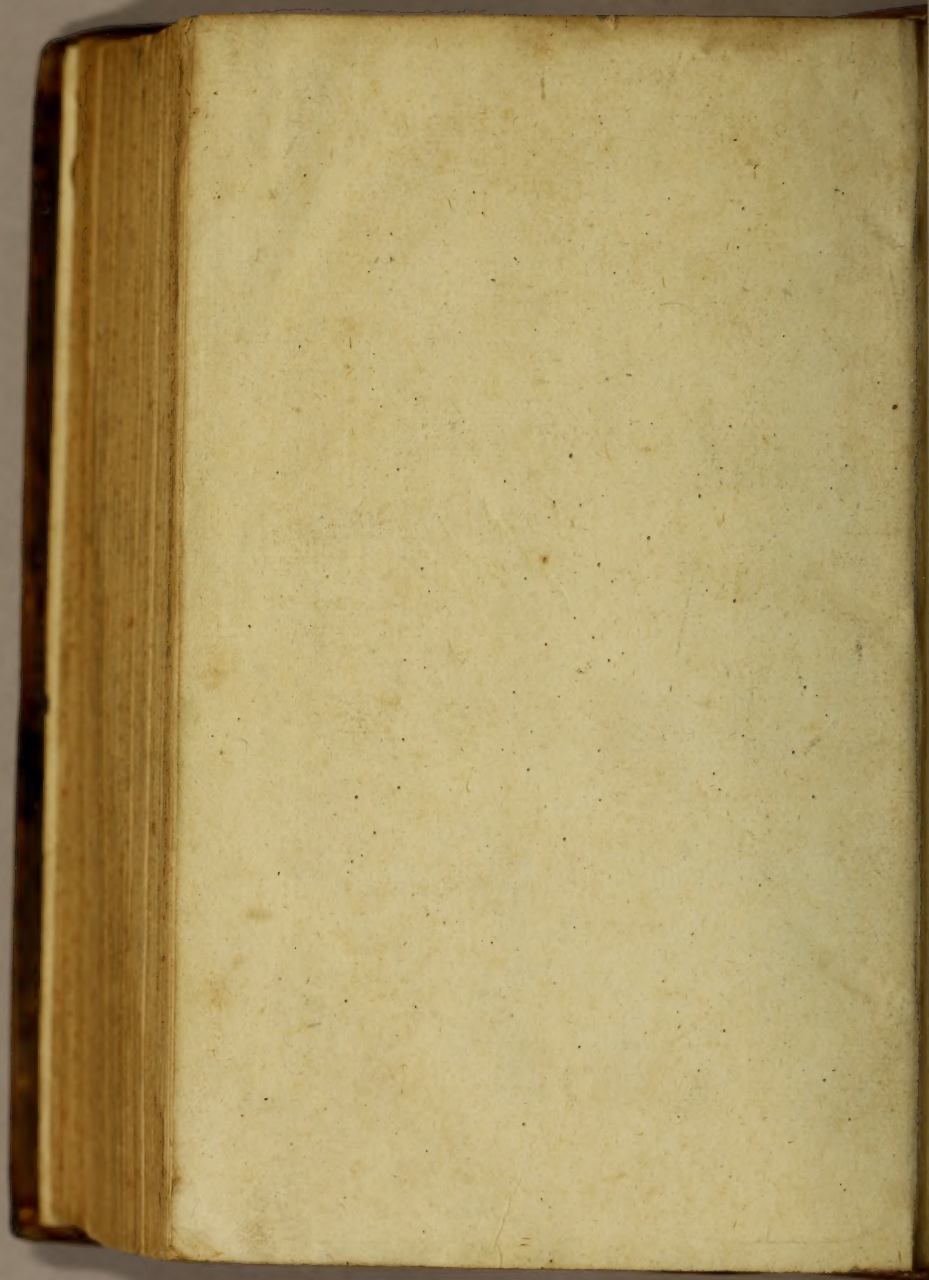
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